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Sravana 3, 1900 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday July 25, 1978/Sravana 3, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, who passed away at Jaipur on 19th July, 1978, at the age of 71.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962—67 representing Alwar constituency of Rajasthan.

An industrialist, he was also associated with several educational institutions and cultural organisations. He was keenly interested in the upliftment of Harijans and backward classes. He was a member of the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Rajasthan State Planning Board. He used to write on various subjects connected with politics, education and economics. He was an active Parliamentarian and made useful contribution to the proceedings of the House.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Curbing economic power of Monopoly Industrial houses

*122. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a policy about curbing the economic power of a few monopoly industrial houses in India; and

(b) if so, what are the guidelines and the reaction of the industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Apart from the restrictions and the curbs to regulate the growth of large houses as already provided in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and the criteria being followed in dealing with the proposals from large houses for expansion/establishment of new undertakings under the aforesaid Act, the 'Statement on Industrial Policy' laid before the Parliament by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December 1977 spells out the further measures undertaken by the Government in relation to growth of large houses. Government are also considering further steps to be taken on these issues to bring about the desired results.

The High Powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajinder Sachar is also reviewing the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice s Act, 1969 and their report is expected to be submitted to Government before the end of August, 1978.

Further steps on these issues, which will involve amendment of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 can be taken only after all the issues involved have been thoroughly examined and the Report of the Justice Sachar Committee is received by the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRI C. R. MAHATA: During 1972—77, the total assets of 20 major industrial houses went up from Rs. 2,500 crores to Rs. 4,500 crores. Was this desirable and was this in the interest of our economy? The maximum increase was Rs. 315 crores of Birlas, followed by Rs. 282.48 crores of the Tata group. Even after the Statement on Industrial Policy laid by the Minister before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977, it is a known fact, no practical measures and positive actions have been taken to curb the growth of large industrial houses...

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a statement. Ask your question.

SHRI C. R. MAHATA: May I know whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has been consulted in the matter and if so, what guidelines have been suggested by the Planning Commission?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am not aware of any guidelines having been suggested by the Planning Commission in this connection.

SHRI C. R. MAHATA: In view of the new industrial policy, Government seems to be interested in the growth of large industrial houses with the existing capacity. If this is so, what are the reasons to maintain the existing capacity? I would like to know whether Government would like to refuse renewal of the existing licences to the large industrial houses.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: On the contrary Government is interested in seeing that the growth of large industrial houses is curtailed, is regulated, is stopped; and therefore the Government is studying the whole matter in all its perspectives. The Justice Rajendra Sachar Committee is also looking into the matter. But I may say that the main constraint which has been there so far is this: if in a certain field a particular project can be successfully undertaken only by what is regarded, under the Monopolies Act, as a large industrial house, and when an alternative entrepreneur who is not a large industrial house is not coming forth or is not in a position to take up the project, then the question for the consideration of Government is whether that project, which may be for the benefit of the common man or for the people, should be taken up or not taken up. So, within these constraints, all encouragement to non-large industrial houses has been given. Only recently it has been settled that, so far as the promoter's contribution is concerned, it will be a minimum of 20 per cent of the cost, for large industrial houses, even in those areas which are among the items specified in Appendix I of the 1973 statement, while, so far as non-large industrial houses are concerned, only 10 per cent would be insisted upon, so that preference may be given to them. It is also being found out as to which are the fields in which the public sector can take up the projects in place of the large industrial houses. So, these are the various measures under consideration, but the detailed consideration of the various measures which are to be taken will be completed only after the report of the Justice Rajendra Sachar Committee is received.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I do not know how the Sachar Panel can suggest measures for curbing large industrial houses when it is not even a part of the terms of reference of the Panel. It is really the Government which has to lay down the policy. So, has Government adopted any policy?

Section 27 of the MRTP Act provides for the break up of large industrial houses: has that section been utilised to break up the large industrial houses into different divisions? It is control more than growth which is the point at issue.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the licensing policy which has led to the growth of large industrial houses has been revised in any way or whether the same policy which has led to the growth of large industrial houses is being followed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, there are two parts to the Hon. Member's question. One is as to how the Rajendra Sachar Committee can make any recommendations for the control of growth or, rather, concentration of economic power to the common detriment or public detriment. I am surprised at this part of the question, in so far as it comes from the Hon. Member Shri Bedabrata Barua, because he happens to be one of the distinguished members of the Justice Rajendra Sachar Committee itself. He is aware that one of the terms of reference is the revision of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. He is also aware, as a former Minister in this very Ministry, that the main function of the MRTP Act was to control the growth of large industrial houses to control the concentration of economic power to the public detriment. Therefore, if any high-powered Committee is asked to recommend as to what charges in the MRTP Act would be suggested by it, I should take it that one of their principal functions would be to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution which aim at curbing or regulating or preventing the concentration of economic power to the public detriment. Therefore, we are expecting that the Committee would apply its mind to these matters and would make suitable recommendations.

The second part of his question is, in what sense the policy of the new Government is different from the policy which has been in vogue so far. I am happy to say that prior to the Industrial Policy Statement which the Industry Minister had been pleased to make before the Parliament in December, 1977, there were only 180 items which were not open to a large industrial house and which were open to a small sector unit only. They were increased to 500 at the time when the statement was made and they have further been increased to more than 800 already. In these 800 items reserved for small sector, no licences would be granted to any large industrial house. That is point number one..... (*Interruptions*).

Then, we have already adopted a policy in regard to the financing pattern. In the case of a new project which is in respect of those fields which are open to large industrial houses, the public financial institutions insist upon twenty percent promoter's contribution from large industrial houses, they will insist only on ten percent promoter's contribution from a non-large industrial house. Even this twenty percent would be minimum; the financial institutions would also see as to whether in suitable cases, they should insist even more than twenty percent as promoter's contribution. We are also trying to identify those industries, those fields where the public sector can in a more convenient manner step in... (*Interruptions*)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जहां तक मुझे याद है, सरकार ने एक बार घोषणा की थी कि अगर बिग हाउसेज अपनी इंडस्ट्री का ऐक्सपेंशन चाहते हैं तो वह बैकवर्ड एरियाज में अगर लगायें तो सरकार उनको अलाऊ करेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या इसमें सरकार ने कुछ चेंज किया है, पौलिसी में ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: If a large industrial house has to be granted a licence on account of the fact that neither the public sector is able to take on that project, nor any entrepreneur, which is not a large industrial house, is able to take on that project, and that project is essential and required in the interest of the country, one of the factors which is insisted upon and which is taken into consideration and sometimes a condition in that regard is also imposed when approval is given, is that the unit shall be established in a backward area.... (*Interruptions*).

Delhi Ring Railway

*124. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the ring railway is helping to ease transportation problems in Delhi;

(b) whether there are any proposals to improve its operation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The present Ring Railway service provides only a marginal relief to the commuters in Delhi.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to provide electrified rail commuter services along the Ring Railway line with spurs to Shakurbasti and Tughlakabad at a cost of Rs. 22.65 crores. The proposal envisages the running of 6 car EMU trains, with 6 trains operating in each direction during the peak hour in the heaviest loaded section of the Ring. The journey time for a complete circle of the Ring will be 60 minutes as compared to about 90 minutes with the present service. The carrying capacity of each train will be nearly 2000 passengers.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: It is a matter of great regret that when Delhi has expanded...

AN HON. MEMBER: And sorrow.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: ..five or six times, no care has been taken to arrange proper transportation. Now, according to the hon. Minister's reply the ring railway is a limited service. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan to increase the frequency of train services on the ring railway and whether more trains will be run on the ring railway at frequent intervals.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: And extended to North and South Avenues.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the beginning, I also agree with him when he regretted that Delhi has expanded greatly.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I can only spell out the details of the reply that I have already given.

The new scheme which we have placed....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Please do not repeat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Really speaking, the question that he has asked is only amplification of what I have said in my answer. I will give him the details...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Tell him what you are happy to reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The scheme that we have placed before the Planning Commission will consist of the following details. The number of trains bothways are: during morning peak hours 9 to 10 A.M. —18 and evening peak hours 5 to 6 P.M.—20, and the total number of trains in the day will be 110. The total journey time will be reduced to 60 minutes. The total number of

persons the railways will carry daily will be 2.86 lakhs and the period of construction and date of commissioning will be 3 years from the time the sanction is given. These are the details of our scheme.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Regarding the proposal to electrify the railways, it will cost Rs. 22.50 crores. This scheme is said to have been submitted to the Planning Commission. May I know by what time it is likely to be sanctioned and when the trains will actually start running? You expect them to be commissioned 3 years after the sanction is given. But, in the meantime, what other arrangements are you going to make to provide more transport facilities to the passengers?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already said that from the moment the clearance is obtained from the Planning Commission, this scheme will be completed in 3 years. The expenditure to which I have made a reference will also....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The Minister has not properly got my question. My question is: what alternative arrangements is he going to make in the meantime to meet the heavy traffic? He simply tries to pass on the buck to the Planning Commission and keep quiet.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is because of the language the confusion is there. I may tell you that before the final scheme is implemented, we are trying to see whether we can put better engines and also increase the frequency. We are also trying to find out whether the hauling capacity can be increased.

As far as the real grievances of the people are concerned, by these marginal changes major relief can never be given and unless the scheme that we have proposed to the Planning Commission is implemented, relief to the passengers will not come on a large scale.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि दिल्ली में ट्रांसपोर्ट की प्राबलम सब से ज्यादा एक्यूट प्राबलम है । जहां तक रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है, बम्बई में यहां से बहुत अच्छा प्रबन्ध है । कलकत्ता में अंडरग्राउंड रेलवे बनाई जा रही है । इस सदन में यह कमिटमेंट किया गया था कि दिल्ली में भी अंडरग्राउंड रेलवे बनाई जायेगी । लेकिन सरकार ने उसको खत्म कर दिया, और अब वह दूसरी तरह की बड़ी रिंग रेलवे बनाने जा रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने ट्रांसपोर्ट की इनटेग्रेटिड प्राबलम को स्टडी करने के लिए कोई कमेटी बनाई है; यदि हां, तो उस की क्या रीकमेंडेशन्ज हैं और उन पर कब तक अमल किया जायेगा ? क्या यह सही है कि उस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, या जो सजेस्शन्ज सरकार के पास आये हैं, उन के बारे में यहां के चुने हुए लोगों से बिल्कुल बातचीत नहीं की गई; अगर हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय अब उन से इस बारे में बातचीत करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : जहां तक अंडरग्राउंड रेलवे का सवाल है, इमर्जेन्सी के बाद हम ने यह तय किया कि अब अंडरग्राउंड काम बन्द करना है । उस में खर्चा भी काफी होता है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कलकत्ता में अंडरग्राउंड रेलवे बनायेंगे, लेकिन यहां नहीं बनायेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : कलकत्ता में जो अनुभव हुआ है, उसके आधार पर बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली के कई लोगों ने कहा है कि हम को ज्यादा अच्छी रेशनलाइज्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस दीजिए । ऐसकेलेशन आफ प्राइसिज की वजह से अंडरग्राउंड रेलवे पर खर्चा ज्यादा होगा । माननीय सदस्य ने एक बार खुद कहा था कि सर्कुलर रेलवे ज्यादा अच्छी रहेगी । उन को इमर्जेन्सी की याद आती

है, इस लिए वह अंडरग्राउंड की बात करते हैं, लेकिन असल में रिंग रेलवे ज्यादा अच्छी रहेगी । 1976 में प्लानिंग कमीशन के कहने पर मिनिस्ट्री आफ वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग ने एक वर्किन्ग ग्रुप बनाया था, जिस ने कई लोगों और एजेन्सीज के साथ बातचीत कर के एक प्लान तैयार किया था । उस में रेलवेज ने भी कई सुझाव दिये थे । जो डीटेल्ज मैं ने आपके सामने रखी हैं, वे सब बातचीत होने के बाद तय की गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस पर अमल हो जाये, तो दिल्ली के यातायात का सवाल हल हो जायेगा ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is it a fact that the elected Members were not consulted in the schemes?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before the implementation of the scheme we will continue to consult all the Members.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Is there any proposal for Ring Railway catering services which Shri Shiv Narain can improve?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, Ring railway is all right. No question on Catering.

Charges against the Managing Director of South India Viscose

*125. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that late Shri H. R. Gokhale was reluctant to extend the term of Shri Venkatswamy Naidu as Managing Director of South India Viscose in view of the serious charges levelled against him and was ready to extend it for one year only instead of the usual five years and whether there are clear notings in the files to this effect;

(b) whether the present Minister had given retrospective extension for two years to Shri Naidu from 1st June, 1976 under pressure from certain interested quarters;

(c) whether the Minister who had told Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in reply to USQ No. 55 on 21st February, 1978 that serious charges had been made against Shri Naidu, gave the retrospective extension in a routine manner;

(d) whether the enquiry on this matter is complete; and

(e) if not, at what stage it stands?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Late Shri Gokhale had actually approved on 29th November 1976 the reappointment of Shri Venkatswamy Naidu for a limited period of one year from 1st August 1976 in view of some complaints received against Shri Naidu. However, it was decided that before the approval letter was issued, enquiries should be made from appropriate authorities regarding complaints received against Shri Naidu. Enquiries were therefore made from the CBI, the Directorate of Enforcement and the Collector of Customs, Cochin and all of them sent a reply to the effect that there was no adverse entry regarding Shri Naidu in their records.

(b) Since the enquiries from various sources took more than one year, it was decided in January 1978 to approve the re-appointment for two years in view of the fact that one year and four months had already elapsed since the due date of reappointment of Shri Naidu.

(c) Yes, Sir. The retrospective effective to the reappointment of Shri Naidu was given after taking into account all the attendant facts relating to this case.

(d) and (e). Some more complaints have been received much after the issue of the approval letter and those are under examination.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the light of (d) and (e), more complaints have been received. Is Government proposing to give its approval in the mean time for appointment of Shri Naidu as the Director of this Company?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As I have said, the approval for the appointment of five years from 1st of August, 1976 was asked for and approval has been given only for a period of two years, with effect from that date. As I have said, the other complaints which have been received are also being examined. It is only after they have been examined that this matter of granting further approval will be considered.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a serious case of corruption.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: May I know this from the hon. Minister? It has been stated that complaints were received and they have been gone into thoroughly and there have been no adverse comments. You had the intelligence reports. By that time one year and four months had already elapsed. So, they have to legalise it. That is what they have done. That is what the Minister has done. Subsequently, some other allegations have been received. May I know, when some other allegations are made, whether you still feel that there is a *prima facie* case against Mr. Naidu, so as to take them into consideration seriously? If that is so, why should Mr. Naidu be continued further and his service not terminated?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as fresh complaints are concerned, they have not been gone into yet. They have not been properly examined. Until they are examined, I am not in a position to say whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. Even for answering a question whether there is a *prima facie* case or not we require examination, we require going into the matter. So, on the face of it one can't say whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. A person may send an allegation of a serious character but there may be no substance in it. Therefore, unless the matter is examined, it is not possible to say anything.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Sir, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 55 dated 21st February 1978, the Hon. Minister had replied:—

> "A joint inspection of the company—that is, the Madras Aluminium Company—was undertaken by the IDBI in June, 1977."

I know it is Madras Aluminium Company but Shri Venkatswamy Naidu has also been Managing Director of Madras Aluminium Co. He ceased to be Managing Director from 6th July I know. But he was Managing Director of the Company of which inspection was undertaken by the IDBI in June 1977. The Minister said:

> "Follow-up action on the finding of the Inspection report is in hand."

Now, Sir, when serious charges against the same party, Mr. Naidu, are being examined, and when, after investigation, by the IDBI, the Minister has also received the report, in January 1978, the Minister gives retrospective sanction for a term of two years. It is really surprising. And then, Sir, to make the things more clear, I seek your permission to read out one letter addressed to Shri Venkataswamy Naidu from Mr. Indrasain Reddy from the office of the Secretary of the Indian Youth Congress. This letter is dated 28th October, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: It says:

'In continuation of our discussion..'

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Gore, you must put the question.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: This is regarding..(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can put the question but you cannot read out the letter.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: This is regarding giving extension to Mr. Naidu. This letter is also on the same subject. So, I would like to read it. It says:

"In continuation of our discussions in Delhi I am writing this letter. I had detailed discussion with Gokhale ji about your Viscose matter. It seems Mrs. Chandrasekhar has also spoken to him. Gokhale ji has already signed the file gving you only one year as the charges against you are quite serious. I managed to stop the issue of the letter communicating this to you. I also stopped an enquiry being conducted against you. Please come yourself or send Manohar to Delhi so that we can settle the matters here."

It is very clear from this letter how a letter that was to be issued from the office of Shri H. R. Gokhale was not issued. I want to know, in view of the fact that IDBI's Inspection Team was investigating these charges regarding Madras Aluminium. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: I am coming to the question. There was a special order to transfer all the income-tax files of the South India Viscose and its Managing Director to a Special Cell. It is also understood that the South India Viscose is involved in violation of Customs Laws while importing machinery from abroad.

Now, Sir, such serious charges are against Mr. Naidu; two year term was granted to him with retrospective effect. I think it was certainly a mistake on the part of the Minister to grant the extension. His term was granted in February 1978. On 8th July 1978 there was company's notice in the *Indian Express* again asking him.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You are converting the Question Hour into a debate. Please come to the question.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Now, Sir, a notice is given by the company saying that they have asked the Central Government to grant to Shri Naidu a full five year term. I want a specific assurance from the Hon. Minister saying that no term would be granted. Otherwise he will again say that "the question is being investigated; it is already one year and eight months now. So, we have to give retrospective effect". His term expires on the 1st August. Will the Minister say that Shri Naidu won't be granted any further term? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Now, Sir, let me make it very clear how this approval has been granted for a period of two years with effect from 1st of August 1976 and in what circumstances it has been granted.

In November 1976, when the late lamented, Law Minister, Shri H. R. Gokhale sanctioned the granting of approval to the appointment of Shri Venkatswamy Naidu for a period of one year (*Interruptions*), the issue of this approval was stayed by him on account of serious allegations which had been made by one Thiru Iyer in a letter in which he has given his address. So, he was addressed and the letter was sent to him on that very address, which came back stating that no such person resided there. Thereafter, enquiries were made and it appeared that a person who was undergoing apprenticeship in Chartered Accountancy was residing at that address and that gentleman, in whose name that serious complaint had been made, was the person residing in

some village, had studied upto Seventh Class. However, the allegations were very serious which involved the violation of all kinds of laws—it was even said that he was maintaining foreign exchange outside because he had taken an import licence for a heavy amount—and he had, in that connection, kept some money in the foreign banks etc. So, three agencies, namely, the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Enforcement Directorate of the Finance Ministry and the Customs Authority of Cochin were addressed. It was only when detailed replies were received from all the three saying that there was no substance in those charges so far as they were concerned and after considering all these, this matter had to be finalised. Even at this stage, of course, that letter could not have been issued granting the approval for one year. In the meantime, these enquiries had taken so much time that one year and four months were already over.

So, at that time, it would not have been proper to grant the approval for a period of one year only. Therefore, approval was granted for a period of two years.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: My Question has not been answered.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have not completed it. I shall answer your precise question. The hon. Member has put this question as to whether I am going to give a specific assurance that no further term would be granted to Shri Naidu.

I am not in a position to give such an absolute assurance unless the matters are gone into because this Government functions on the basis of facts and not on the basis of any other thing. There also, certain complaints have been made. He has ceased to be the director of Madras Aluminium.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: What about Indian Aluminium?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Whatever complaints are there against him—including Indian Aluminium—would be taken into consideration but unless they are gone into, I am not in a position to say anything. Maybe what the hon'ble Member has in mind is the ultimate outcome but I cannot give an assurance and say even before I have considered the facts that that will be the order which I will pass. Maybe that is the order which is ultimately passed but I am not in a position to give an assurance.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: I would like to know whether Mr. Venkataswamy Naidu is the only managing director or is there any other managing director? If so, please tell the name of the other managing director. Further, is it not the joint responsibility of both the managing directors? I am surprised to find that Members have raised the issue on only one managing director. The Minister has said that the first complaint was found to be frivolous. Why not the hon'ble Minister makes use of the CBI to investigate into the matter and bring the culprit to book?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, there are two managing directors—Thiru G. K. Devarajlu and Thiru R. Venkataswamy Naidu. Although there is some force in the point of the hon'ble Member in the sense that there is joint responsibility in the board of directors of a company but they stand on a different footing if somebody is seriously involved in some serious allegations. So, the mere fact that both are members of the same board of directors is not completely relevant. So far as the point regarding the agency which will be employed to go into this matter is concerned, Government will decide about the appropriate agency keeping in mind the nature of the allegations.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 126. We have hardly covered three questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You cannot run the House like this.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: It is a very serious matter. You allow a Half-an-Hour discussion on this matter. Mr. Naidu is a condemned business tycoon. I had written a letter in the month of March '78 to the hon. Minister requesting him to get the matter examined. So far no reply is there from the Minister and the impression is that some people are trying to shield this condemned business man.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

**(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I am on my legs. If each Member thinks that unless he is allowed to put a supplementary question he will obstruct the work, I cannot help it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, the Law Minister is shielding certain charges. It is a very serious matter. You are helping them by way of not allowing us to put questions on this point. It is not a question of one way traffic.

(*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : अध्यक्ष जी, कई लोगों को इस पर प्रश्न पूछने थे । अगर किसी एक को प्रश्न पूछने की परमिशन दे देते तो सब लोग सुन लेते । इस साइड से किसी को मौका नहीं मिला । एक को प्रश्न पूछने की परमिशन दे देते तो अच्छा होता । (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I want to make it clear that I am prepared to answer any question that they want to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: Three questions have taken 45 minutes. There are other important questions. It is for me to decide how much time a question must take.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: The previous day when we said that you had taken 45 minutes on a particular question, just to avoid question 45 pertaining to the language issue, you had purposely prolonged them. Now you are talking in a different way.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am trying to go to the next question. Question No. 126.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. I have called 126.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If a few more supplementaries are not allowed or if half-an-hour discussion is not allowed, an impression will be carried as if the Government is shielding monopoly house... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said that I am not allowing half-an-hour discussion; I have not said that. I will consider any proposal for half-an-hour discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, a lot of heat is generated on question of this type and that is why I request (I have given notice also) for a discussion on the working of the company law board. It is not only one question; there are many questions that have come up again and again and I request you to have this discussion on the working of the company law board.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there no methods to make that suggestion?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Because you are blocking out supplementaries. An allegation has been made that it has been settled outside the House; it was alleged that there was a corrupt man and that his term had been allowed to be extended; you are not allowing suplementaries; over are not promising half-an-hour discussion.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: For half-an-hour discussion there is a method; I have said that I will consider it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have given you five notices; you did not allow.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you that the Rules Committee has come to the conclusion that there shall be three half-an-hour discussions every week in order to facilitate discussion; the Rules Committee has also suggested normally not more than two supplementaries on each question; but in all important cases half-an-hour discussion should be allowed and we have decided that there should be three half-an-hour discussion every week. The idea is to cover as many questions as possible every Member who has put a question is equally important rather than those who are only excited about some matter. That is why we are allowing three half-an-hour discussions every week.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about discussion on the Company Law Board?

MR. SPEAKER: You are going from one subject to another Question No. 126.

Dhond-Manmad Railway Line

*126. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a special rail track was laid on Dhond-Manmad line for goods traffic and only one track is available for passenger traffic: and

(b) in view of the heavy increase in the passenger traffic on this route, what steps are being taken by Government to meet the needs of this increased traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Dhond-Manmad section is a single line section which is used for running both goods and passenger trains.

(b) Adequate line capacity is available on the section for meeting the requirements of traffic at present.

श्री बाला साहिब विखेपाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पीछे इस बारे में एक प्रश्न पूछा था जिसका उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महादय ने कहा था कि दोंड-मनमाड रेल लाइन मालगाड़ियों के लिए है इसलिए वहां पैसेंजर्स के लिए सुविधाएं नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन जो पसेंजर गाड़ी चलती है उस की गति बढ़ाने में क्या कठिनाई है, क्यों उसकी गति नहीं बढ़ाई जाती है ? वहां पर यात्रियों की सख्या भी बहुत ज्यादा है क्योंकि वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में पैसेंजर गाड़ी के डिब्बे बढ़ाने में आपको क्या कठिनाई है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते: जहां तक दोंड-मनमाड सैक्शन का ताल्लुक है वहां की इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 15 गाड़ियों की है और यूटिलाइजेशन 11.9 ट्रेंज का किया गया है। चार डेली पैसेंजर, एक वीकली पैसेंजर, 6.6 गुडज ट्रेंज और 3 डिपार्टमैंटल ट्रेंज, इस तरह से कुल 11.9 ट्रेंज हो जाता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है उस में काफी तथ्य है। जो पैसेंजर ट्रेंज उपलब्ध हैं उसका पूरा चार्ट तो आपके सामने मैं नहीं रखना चाहता हूं लेकिन जितनी पैसेंजर ट्रेंज आज इस सैक्शन पर उपलब्ध हैं सैकिंड क्लास की और जो उनकी क्षमता है उससे कहीं ज्यादा डिब्बों का इस्तेमाल होता है, 134, 136, 150, 202 परसेंट तक होता है। इसलिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि यहां एक नई ट्रेन इंट्रोड्यूस की जाए। यह तभी हो सकता है, यदि हमारे पास लोकोमोटिव्ज की और डिब्बों की सुविधा हो। उसके बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल : दोंड-मनमाड, दोंड, दोनों जगह से बम्बई के लिए एक डिब्बा जाता है। जो बम्बई डिब्बा जाता है उस में स्लीपर कोच नहीं होता है।

इस बारे में मैंने मंत्री महोदय को खत भी लिखा था। स्लीपर कोच लगाने से पैसेंजर्स को सुविधा होगी क्योंकि बम्बई जाने वालों की बहुत भीड़ रहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मूल प्रश्न के साथ इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। दोंड-मनमाड से माननीय सदस्य बम्बई जा पहुंचे हैं। लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पहले भी इसके बारे में खत लिखा था और उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि वहां जो डिब्बे हैं उन में डिब्बों की क्षमता से कहीं अधिक सवारियां बैठती हैं और वह वहां नई गाड़ी देने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नई गाड़ी के बाद भी और डिब्बों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के बाद भी क्या वह समझते हैं कि लोगों को ठीक बैठने के लिए जगह मिल जाएगी और क्षमता से अधिक डिब्बों का उपयोग नहीं होगा ? क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि सारे देश में कहीं भी क्षमता से अधिक लोग डिब्बों का इस्तेमाल न करें ? आज होता यह है कि लोग खड़े हो कर, दरवाजों से लटककर, छतों पर बैठ कर यात्रा करते हैं। कब तक वह स्थिति आ जाएगी जब जितनी क्षमता होती है बैठने की उतने ही लोग डिब्बों में बैठें और कब तक आप इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करने वाले हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : सर्व साधारण सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है। हमारे देश की आबादी साठ करोड़ से ज्यादा है। हर दिन हमारी रेलों में एक करोड़ से ज्यादा से ज्यादा यात्री यात्रा करते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि लाइन क्षमता और डिब्बे की क्षमता में फर्क होता है। मैंने डिब्बे की क्षमता के बारे में जवाब दिया है। एक ट्रेन बढ़ती है तो स्पष्ट है कि डिब्बे की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और ज्यादा लोग आसानी से आ जा सकेंगे।

कोयले की कमी के कारण महाराष्ट्र में रद्द की गई गाड़ियां

*128. **श्री केशव राव धोंडगे** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में कोयले की कमी के कारण विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में रद्द की गई गाड़ियों का ब्योरा क्या है और कितनी अवधि के लिये यह गाड़ियां रद्द की गई थीं;

(ख) यह गाड़ियां कब से चालू की गई और रेलवे को उक्त अवधि में कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या कोयले की कमी को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इन गाड़ियों को बिजली से चलाने की योजना पर विचार करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो किन कारणों से ?

रेल मन्त्री प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(1) क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर रद्द की गयी गाड़ियां :

मई, 1978 के अन्त में क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर 110 जोड़ी गाड़ियां पूर्णत: अथवा अंशत: रद्द थीं। जून 1978 के अन्त तक ऐसी गाड़ियों की संख्या 112 जोड़ी और 20-7-78 को 149.5 जोड़ी थी। रेलवे-वार विवरण इस प्रकार है :

रेलवे	पूर्णत:/अंशत: रद्द की गयी गाड़ियों की संख्या		
	मई के अंत तक	जून के अंत तक	20-7-78 को
मध्य	–	–	–
पूर्व	–	–	5
उत्तर	32	10	38
पूर्वोत्तर	26	–	–
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	–	–	–
दक्षिण	20	53	51
दक्षिण मध्य	22	30	33.5
दक्षिण पूर्व	10	–	–
पश्चिम	–	19	22
जोड़	110	112	149.5

महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में रद्द की गयी गाड़ियां (20-7-78 की स्थिति)

क्र०सं०	गाड़ियों का नं० गाड़ियों की जोड़ियां	गाड़ी का नाम	रद्द करने की अवधि
	बड़ी लाइन-पूर्णत: रद्द		
1.	317	सतारारोड-मिरज सवारी गाड़ी	5-5-78 से 27-5-78 तक
	318		26-6-78 से अब तक
2.	275		5-5-78 से 20-5-78 तक
	276		26-6-78 से अब तक
3	279	कोल्हापुर-मिराज सवारी गाड़ी	5-5-78 से 27-5-78 तक
	280		26-6-78 से अब तक
			5-5-78 से 27-5-78 तक

क्र०सं० गाड़ियों की जोड़ियां	गाड़ियों का नं०	गाड़ी का नाम	रद्द करने की अवधि
4.	271	कोल्हापुर-मिरज	5-5-78 से 28-5-78 तक
		सवारी गाड़ी	26-6-78 से अब तक
	272		5-5-78 से 28-5-78 तक
5.	349	पर्लीवैजनाथ-सिकन्दराबाद	5-5-78 से 27-5-78
		सवारी गाड़ी	26-6-78 से अब
	350		"
		मीटर लाइन पूर्णतः रद्द	
6.	209	लोंडा-मिरज	5-5-78 से 22-5-78 तक
		सवारी गाड़ी	26-6-78 से अब तक
	210		"
7.	233	शोलापुर-गडग	5-5-78 से 30-5-78 तक
		सवारी गाड़ी	26-6-78 से अब तक
	234		"
8.	235	हुबली-मिरज सवारी गाड़ी	5-5-78 से 25-5-78 तक
	236		27-6-78 से 28-6-78 तक
9.	245	शोलापुर-बीजापुर	5-5-78 से 28-5-78 तक
	246	सवारी गाड़ी	28-6-78 से अब तक
10.	563	पूर्णा-मनमाड	5-5-78 से 9-5-78 तक
		सवारी गाड़ी	26-6-78 से अब तक
	566		"
11.	559	आदिलाबाद-पूर्णा	5-5-78 से 9-5-78 तक
		सवारी गाड़ी	26-6-78 से अब तक
	560		"
12	589	परभनी-पर्लीवैजनाथ	5-5-78 से 26-5-78 तक
		सवारी गाड़ी	26-6-78 से अब तक
	590		"
		बड़ी लाइन अंशतः रद्द	
13.	396	काजीपेट-वर्धा	5-5-78 से 26-5-78 तक
		सवारी गाड़ी	
	395	(दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के भाग में)	"
		मीटर लाइन—अंशतः रद्द	
14.	563	काचेगुडा-मनमाड	5-5-78 से 22-5-78 तक
		सवारी गाड़ी	
	564	(काचेगुडा-पूर्णा)	"

(3) आमदनी में घाटा :

मई 1978, जून 1978 और 10-7-78 तक महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों के रद्द किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप रेलों की आमदनी में लगभग 2.88 लाख रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(4) विद्युत द्वारा गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

जो गाड़ियां रद्द की जाती हैं वे प्रायः यातायात के कम घनत्व वाले खंड की होती हैं । कम घनत्व वाले यातायात के लिए विद्युतीकरण पर होने वाले भारी पूंजी निवेश का औचित्य नहीं बनता । इस के अलावा, कोयले की कमी एक अस्थायी कठिनाई है । कोयले की सप्लाई को ठीक करने और यथाशीघ्र गाड़ी सेवाओं को फिर से चलाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : पूरे देश में कम से कम 150 गाड़ियां बन्द कर दी गई हैं जिसकी वजह से हजारों नहीं बल्कि लाखों लोगों को तकलीफ उठानी पड़ रही है। इसके बावजूद हुकूमत कहती है कि वहां यातायात कम है इसलिए वहां गाड़ियां बन्द की गई हैं। महाराष्ट्र में रेलों को 2.88 लाख रुपये की हानि उठानी पड़ी है। जब महाराष्ट्र में इतनी हानि हुई है तो सारे देश में कितनी हानि हुई होगी इसका आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं और साथ ही मुसाफिरों का जितना नुकसान हुआ होगा और चोरों और डाकुओं का कितना नुकसान हुआ होगा क्या इस सब के आंकड़े आपके पास हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : अगर किसी गाड़ी से यात्री जाते नहीं हैं तो डाकुओं का तो सब से ज्यादा नुकसान होगा । लेकिन यह बात अलग है । मूल जवाब में मैंने बताया है कि सिंगरेनी की स्ट्राइक की वजह से हर दिन 120 वैगन हम लोगों के कम हो गए हैं । इसलिए एक लाख टन कोयला कम हो गया है । और अगर हम लोगों ने यह गाड़ियां बन्द कर दी हैं तो उसकी वजह यह है कि कोयले में इस प्रकार से तकलीफ पैदा हुई । हमारी जरूर कोशिश हो रही है एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ कोआर्डिनेशन करके कि कोयले का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और रेल के लिये ज्यादा कोयला मिले । मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सामने एक ही विकल्प था । अगर हम इन गाड़ियों को नहीं रोक देते तो कोयला छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को देने में दिक्कत पैदा हो जाती, पावर स्टेशन में दिक्कत हो जाती । इसलिये हमारे सामने प्रश्न था कि हम लोग पावर स्टेशन्स और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को बन्द करें या चन्द लूप लाइन्स की गाड़ियां बन्द करें । इसलिये हमने नाराजगी से यह रास्ता अपनाया । जैसे ही कोयला मिल जायेगा वैसे ही गाड़ियां चलनी शुरू हो जायेंगी ।

श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : शहर के अन्दर अगर 15 मिनट के लिये भी गाड़ी बन्द हो जाती है तो हंगामा हो जाता है और सरकार उससे दब जाती है । मगर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जहां गरीब तबका सफर करता है उनके बारे में कोयले की कमी है, यातायात की कमी है । मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि उसके बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं, ख्याल कर रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कोयले की सप्लाई के बारे में आपकी कोशिशें कहां तक कामयाब हो चुकी हैं ? क्या कोयले के अन्दर ब्लैक मार्केट हो रहा है कि नहीं ?

यातायात न होने की वजह से पावर से ट्रेन्स चलाने के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा । मगर महाराष्ट्र में पाटिल गाड़ी को पावर सप्लाई बन्द होने से वह गाड़ी बन्द हो गई और एक नई पवार गाड़ी पावर सप्लाई करने से वह शुरू कर दी है । मगर जो गाड़ियां बन्द हैं, जो लोगों की गाड़ियां हैं उनकी कमी वह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते, वह दूसरे तरीके से सफर भी नहीं कर सकते वह ज्यादा तकलीफ और खर्चा भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि

वह लोग गरीब हैं। आप उनको इन्सान समझते हैं कि नहीं, वह गरीब लोग जानवर तो नहीं हैं, वह भी इस देश के इन्सान हैं। अतः उन इन्सानों के लिये आप रेल गाड़ियां कब तक शुरू करेंगे यह बताने का कष्ट करें। या आपको घेराव डालने के बाद ही यह करने वाले हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : अगर घेराव डालने से यह समस्या हल हो जाती है तो मैं खुद प्रोपोज कर देता कि घेराव डालिये मामला हल हो जायगा। लेकिन उससे मामला हल होने वाला नहीं है। और मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा नहीं है कि केवल महाराष्ट्र की गाड़ियां ही बन्द कर दी गई। जोन वाइज कोयला कम होने की वजह से कई क्षेत्रों में गाड़ियां कम करनी पड़ीं—गुजरात में, उत्तर प्रदेश में और अन्य जगहों पर भी गाड़ियां बन्द करनी पड़ीं। इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी कोशिश हो रही है इस समस्या को हल करने की मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि जब माइन्स में स्ट्राइक होती है तो काफ़ी अर्से तक उनका असर रहता है। लेकिन यह असर अभी कम होने लगा है और प्रोडक्शन कोयले का बढ़ रहा है, उसका मूवमेंट भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। और मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी हम गाड़ियां शुरू करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The Janata Party has been busy with shunting and hooting in Maharashtra. I would like to know what is this normal inventory of coal in the Western Railway and Central Railway and what is the inventory position today in the two railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the zone-wise position of coal stocks is concerned, I will not be able to give those figures just now. I shall lay them on the Table. All I can say is, in the course of the difficult situation to which the hon. Member has made reference, we had actually lost 1 lakh tonnes of coal 120 wagons per day.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My question is different. I wanted to know, what is the normal inventory of coal on these two railways which serve Maharashtra and what is the inventory position today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I gave a reply to it that such details are not just now available. I will lay them on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही

*101. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात कालीन स्थिति समाप्त होने के तत्काल बाद दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कितने कर्मचारियों को उनके जांच रिकार्ड के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण दण्ड दिया गया;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों की अपीलों के मामलों पर निर्णय ले लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे कितने मामले अनिर्णीत हैं और उनके निपटान में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उन पर कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि आपात स्थिति के समाप्त

होने के बाद ऐसा कोई कर्मचारी दण्डित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Kapurthala plot

*102. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remaining portion of Kapurthala plot in New Delhi still under the possession of Government of India has been released to Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in negative what action has been taken in this regard and by what time it is expected to be released?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

(c) Outhouses/servant quarters situated on a portion of the land, measuring about 2 acres, already transferred to Government of Kerala, are still in occupation of the Delhi Security Police. Alternative accommodation of 10,000 sq. ft. has been allotted to the Delhi Security Police and they have already vacated 16 out of the 48 outhouses. This area would be released to the Government of Kerala as soon as the remaining outhouses and servant quarters are vacated. The balance area of about 4.04 acres, which is also in occupation of the Delhi Security Police, will be released only after alternative accommodation is built for them. For this efforts are being made to locate a suitable piece of land in Andrews Ganj, Lodi Road Complex or Willingdon Crescent as suggested by the Lt. Governor.

तिलहनों और दालों के उत्पादन में अनुसन्धान

*103. श्री उपसेन :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में तिलहनों और दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये तिलहनों और दालों के उत्पादन के बारे में विशेष अनुसंधान करने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । तिलहनों तथा दालों की प्रमुख फसलों की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों को विकसित करने के लिये गहन अनुसंधान की जा रही है ।

(ख) लोक सभा के पटल पर एक वक्तव्य प्रस्तुत है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया ।**

देखिए संख्या एल टी–2466/78]

Kabaddi

*104. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 840 on the 27th February, 1978 regarding inclusion of Kabaddi in Olympics and state:

(a) whether Government of India have provided financial assistance for popularising the Indian game 'Kabaddi', during a period of last few months to institutions like Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India;

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance;

(c) what steps those institutions have taken so far to popularise the game 'Kabaddi'; and

(d) whether 'Kabaddi' could be included as a "Demonstration Game" in Asian Games 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 22,500 has been paid to the Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India during the period December, 1977 to June, 1978.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) In case Asian Games 1982 are held in India, the Indian Olympic Association will make efforts to include Kabaddi as a "Demonstration Game".

Statement

I. The Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India has informed that it has taken the following steps to popularise Kabaddi in the country:

(1) Before 1972 there were 17 units affiliated to the Kabaddi Federation. Now there are 30 units affiliated to Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India, barring Nagaland and Sikkim. The rest of the States and Union Territories have been affiliated to the Federation. The Federation has also spread the game to the village level. In each State District championship, Inter-District championship and State championship are being conducted both for boys and girls including junior boys and girls.

(2) In addition to tournaments under the auspices of the Federation, there are 52 All India Kabaddi tournaments, about 20 in Vidarbha Region, 12 in Maharashtra, 8 in Madhya Pradesh, 2 in Uttar Pradesh, 1 in Delhi, 1 in Tamilnadu and 1 in Kerala and 1 in Gujarat, out of which 38 are 'A' Grade. 10 are 'B' Grade and 4 are 'C' grade. During the year 1978-79 four more All India Kabaddi tournaments are being conducted in Punjab, Orissa and Bihar.

(3) At the National level the Federation is conducting Men and Women (Senior) National Kabaddi championships separately.

(4) Junior National Kabaddi championships for boys and girls, i.e., Boys below 16 years of age and below 50 Kg. in weight, Girls below 14 years of age and below 50 Kgs. in weight are also conducted.

(5) Four Zonal Championships for East, West, North and South Zones are conducted independently by the Federation.

(6) The Federation has published literature on Kabaddi Game at a cost of nearly Rs. 50,000. The Government of Maharashtra has been requested to produce a film on Kabaddi coaching and it is likely that after the film is produced in Hindi, necessary copies will be purchased by the Federation.

(7) The Federation has also taken the steps to spread the games to other countries in Asia, particularly Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Kuala Lumpur. At the initiative of Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India, a meeting of the Delegates, two from each of the countries of Bangladesh, Nepal and India was held in May, 1978 to form Asian Kabaddi Federation, with headquarters at Calcutta, with the object of promoting, controlling and expanding the game of Kabaddi by conducting championships of the game amongst

Asian countries and by other methods.

II. Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala/Bangalore is conducting regular 10-month diploma course in Kabaddi at the South Centre at Bangalore. Also it is conducting a six-week certificate course in Kabaddi both at Patiala and Bangalore. Kabaddi has been included both in the Rural Sports tournaments and National Sports festival for women organised annually by the Institute on behalf of Ministry of Education. National Sports Talent Scholarships are also awarded to students proficient in Kabaddi.

सरसों के तेल और दालों का उत्पादन

*105. **श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाद्य तेलों (सरसों के तेल आदि) और दालों की कुल वार्षिक मांग कितनी है और उनका कितना उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) क्या खाद्य तेलों और दालों की मांग की तुलना में इनका उत्पादन कम है ; यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या दीर्घावधि उपाय करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी फार्मों में मुख्यतया सरसों और "अरहर" की खेती करने का है जिससे इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाकर देश को आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में और सहायता मिल सके ; और

(घ) क्या राज्यों में वन विभागों को भी वनों में परती भूमि पर विशेष रूप से "अरहर", उड़द और अन्य दालों की खेती करने के निदेश जारी किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री घुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) चालू तेल वर्ष अर्थात् 1977–78 के लिए लगभग 34 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्य तेलों की वार्षिक मांग का अनुमान लगाया गया था, जबकि 24.5 लाख मीटरी टन के उत्पादन का अनुमान था।

वर्ष 1977 के दौरान 167 लाख मीटरी टन दालों की वार्षिक आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया था। वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान 112.1 लाख मीटरी टन दालों का उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ख) जी हां। खाद्य तेलों तथा दालों का उत्पादन इनकी अनुमानित मांग से अपेक्षाकृत कम है। देश में खाद्य तिलहनों तथा दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :—

(1) उन्नत टैक्नालोजी के तीव्र प्रसार के जरिए सिंचित तथा असिंचित दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रति हैक्टार उत्पादकता बढ़ाना,

(2) नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को क्रमांक के अन्तर्गत क्षमता का उपयोग करके सिंचित फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना,

(3) तिलहनों तथा दालों की अन्तवर्ती और मिश्रित खेती करके अल्पावधि किस्मों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना,

(4) प्रमाणित बीजों की सप्लाई तेज करके बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को मजबूत बनाना,

(5) जहां व्यावहारिक हो वहां, विशेषरूप से तिलहनों के मामले में, बड़े क्षेत्रों में हवाई छिड़काव के द्वारा वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना,

(6) साहाय्य मूल्य निर्धारित करना और यदि मूल्य साहाय्य मूल्य के स्तर से नीचे गिर जायें तो, उत्पाद की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था करना,

(7) प्रमाणित बीजों की लागत तथा वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों के लिए राज सहायता प्रदान करना,

(8) अनुसन्धान के प्रयासों को तेज करना,

(9) सूरजमुखी तथा सोयाबीन जैसी अपारम्परिक तिलहन की फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना,

(10) तेल निकालने की आधुनिक पद्धतियों द्वारा तेलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना, तथा

(11) उत्तरी राज्यों में रबी तथा खरीफ की दो प्रमुख फसलों के बीच की अवधि के दौरान ग्रीष्मकालीन मूंग के कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करना ।

(ग) सरकारी फार्मों का उपयोग मुख्य रूप से सरसों तथा "अरहर" सहित विभिन्न फसलों की उन्नत किस्मों के बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) राज्यों के वन विभागों को ऐसी हिदायत देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Violation of agreement by Delhi Bottling Co. (P) Ltd. with Modern Bakeries Ltd.

*106. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd. who had entered into an agreement with Modern Bakeries Limited for bottling of the drink '77', had violated the agreement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Modern Bakeries filed a suit against them in the Delhi High Court and later withdraw it; and

(c) if so, whether Government will get this whole matter investigated afresh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A suit for permanent injunction from bottling 'Thums Up' was filed by Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd. on 5-4-78.

(c) It is not considered necessary as the Company withdrew the suit because the termination would have automatically become effective after 6 months of notice. The continuance of the franchise for the Party might have caused problems in quality and marketing and would have prolonged uncertainty in making alternative arrangements.

5-year national moratorium on colleges and universities

*107. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state reaction of the Government to the recommendation made by the University Grants Commission and which was endorsed by 32 Vice-Chancellors at their recently held New Delhi meeting regarding a 5-year national moratorium on colleges and universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The recommendation of a Working Group set up by the University Grants Commission regarding students' admission and facilities was considered at a Regional Conference of Vice-Chancellors in May 1978 and they felt that it was desirable and in fact essential that no new universities or new colleges be established in the next five years. The Commission, however, is yet to take a final view on this recommendation.

Representation by FEDO Udyogmandal

*108. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FEDO Udyogmandal made any representation against the refusal of DGS&D to award the contract for Nitric Acid Plant even though the FEDO qualified; and

(b) if so, what action was taken on their representation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Prior to the finalisation of decision regarding the placement of contract, representations had been received from M/s. FEDO requesting that contract for construction of a Nitric Acid Concentration Plant be placed by the DGS&D on M/s. FEDO.

(b) The representations were duly considered and despite opportunities given, through negotiations, to obtain the best possible quotations, the price finally quoted by M/s. FEDO was higher than the price of the competing bidder. FEDO's delivery period was also longer and hence the contract could not be placed on M/s. FEDO.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, रायगढ़ द्वारा वसूल किये गये गेहूं को क्षति

*109. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम की रायगढ़ शाखा द्वारा हरियाणा से वसूल किया गया 9,000 क्विंटल गेहूं मानसून से पूर्व की वर्षा में क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त गेहूं खुले वैगनों में भेजा गया था और खुले में रखा था ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के वेतन से उक्त हानि की पूर्ति करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। सफाई के बाद रायगढ़ में वर्षा से केवल लगभग 20 किलो गेहूं क्षतिग्रस्त पाया गया था।

(ख) यह गेहूं हरियाणा से विशेष खुले वैगनों में भेजा गया था। माल उतारने के बाद उसे खुले में नहीं रखा गया था बल्कि गोदामों में भेजा गया था। मार्ग में और हैंडलिंग में गेहूं की सुरक्षा के लिये आवश्यक सावधानी बरती गई थी। सभी सम्भव सावधानी बरतने के बावजूद मार्ग में कुछ क्षति/नुकसान होना लाजमी है। रायगढ़ में सफाई कार्य तत्परता के साथ किया गया था। इसीलिए वर्षा द्वारा प्रभावित 13243 बोरियों में से 543 बोरियों में केवल 20 किलो गेहूं की हानि हुई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Inclusion of Indravati Project in Sixth Plan

*110. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indravati Project (Major Project) is included in the Sixth Plan for construction;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide water for irrigation in Koraput District by this project;

(c) whether there was any proposal in the past; and

(d) if so, the reasons why that proposal was not implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Upper Indravati Project has been approved by the Planning Commission on 3rd May, 1978 for inclusion

in the State Plan of Orissa for being taken up for implementation in the Five Year Plan (1978—83).

(b) As per the approved project report, there is no proposal to provide water for irrigation in the Koraput district by this project.

(c) and (d). No proposal to provide irrigation facilities in the Koraput district from Upper Indravati Project had been received in the past.

Cashewnut "rotting" in Kerala

*111. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the effect that 30 per cent cashewnuts produced in Kerala are rotting;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed by the Central Government to prevent such crops from rotting?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

गन्ने की खरीद के बारे में गन्ना उत्पादकों से प्राप्त अनुरोध

*112. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :
श्री समर मुखर्जी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गन्ना उत्पादकों और अन्य संगठनों से अनेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें गन्ने की खरीद किये जाने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्ध को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि लगभग सम्पूर्ण देश में मानसून आ चुका है, सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को गन्ना उत्पादकों और अन्य संगठनों से समय समय पर इस आशय के अनुरोध प्राप्त होते रहे हैं कि ऐसे पग उठाए जाने चाहिए जिनसे यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उनके द्वारा पैदा किए गए अधिकांश गन्ने को चीनी उत्पादक कारखानों द्वारा खपा लिया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

गत वर्ष पैदा किए गए 1540 लाख मीटरी टन गन्ने जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 48.43 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी की पैदावार की गई थी, की तुलना में इस वर्ष लगभग 1720 लाख मीटरी टन गन्ने की पैदावार होने का अनुमान है और इसके फलस्वरूप 65 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा अधिकतम गन्ना उठाने की दिशा में सभी सम्भव प्रयास किये गए हैं। अनुमान है कि चीनी फैक्ट्रियां, जोकि उद्योग के संगठित क्षेत्र में आती हैं, इस वर्ष 190 लाख मीटरी टन से भी अधिक अतिरिक्त गन्ना पेरेंगे। तथापि, खण्डसारी और गुड़ उद्योग, जोकि असंगठित क्षेत्र में आते हैं, ने उतना गन्ना नहीं पेरा है, जितनी उनसे आशा की जाती थी और इससे पैदावार और गन्ने के उठान में अन्तर पड़ा था। सरकार का क्योंकि इस असंगठित क्षेत्र पर कोई सीधा नियन्त्रण नहीं है, इसलिए सरकार ने इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए

कई एक अंशदायी उपाय किए हैं। वे इस प्रकार हैं : —

(1) गुड़ के निर्यात पर लगे सभी प्रतिबन्ध हटा लिये गये हैं।

(2) भारतीय खाद्य निगम और 'नेफेड' जैसी सरकारी एजेंसियों ने मूल्यों को बहुत अधिक गिरने से रोकने के उपाय के रूप में गुड़ खरीदा था।

(3) गुड़ तथा खण्डसारी दोनों के निर्माताओं व्यापारियों के लिए बैंक ऋणों पर मार्जिन को कम कर दिया गया है।

(4) कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कहने पर गन्ने पर क्रय कर में कमी कर दी है ;

(5) खण्डसारी के व्यापारियों की स्टाक सीमा बढ़ाकर 5000 क्विंटल तक कर दी गई है।

(6) खण्डसारी और चीनी का निर्यात करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी गई है।

(7) गन्ने की बकाया राशि पर निगरानी रखने के लिए लगातार देख-रेख की जाती है और राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क बनाए रखा जाता है।

(8) गन्ना (नियन्त्रण) आदेश में गन्ने के मूल्य की देर से अदायगी करने पर 15 प्रतिशत ब्याज देने की व्यवस्था करने हेतु 2–2–1978 से संशोधन किया गया है जोकि ब्याज की वाणिज्यिक दरों के समतुल्य है। उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और हरियाणा जैसी कुछेक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खण्डसारी यूनिटों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य से खण्डसारी यूनिटों के क्रय केन्द्रों पर गन्ना सप्लाई करने के बारे में रिबेट देने से सम्बन्धित कानूनी व्यवस्था करते हुए गन्ना (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1966 में एक और संशोधन कर दिया गया है।

(9) चीनी वर्ष के अन्त में गन्ने के मूल्य की बिना भुगतान की बकाया राशि को जिले के कलेक्टर को आन्तरिक करने के लिए भी गन्ना (नियन्त्रण) आदेश में व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें शर्त यह है कि वास्तविक दावेदार को ही भुगतान किया जाएगा और संगत चीनी वर्ष की समाप्ति से तीन वर्ष के अन्त में तब भी जो धनराशि बच जाएगी वह राज्य की समेकित निधि का अंश बन जाएगी और उसका राज्य सरकार यथा सम्भव गन्ने के विकास के लिए उपयोग करेगी।

(10) 28–4–1978 को एक योजना अधिसूचित की गई है जिसके अधीन फैक्ट्रियों को प्रोत्साहित करने और 30 अप्रैल, 1978 के बाद भी पिराई करने के लिए उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(11) 1978 के दौरान 6.5 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

(12) चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की ऋण सम्बन्धी सीमा बढ़ा दी गई है ताकि अतिरिक्त उत्पादन किया जा सके।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य में इस समस्या को गम्भीर रूप से महसूस किया गया है और राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वे उन गन्ना उत्पादकों, जिनका गन्ना अभी बिक नहीं पाया है, उनकी सहायता करने के लिए अधिकतम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। यह पता चला है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य में इस वर्ष जुलाई के मास में भी, 39 फैक्ट्रियां गन्ने को पेरने का कार्य अभी भी कर रही हैं जबकि गत वर्ष इसी समय एक भी फैक्ट्री कार्य नहीं कर रही थी।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

*113. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण हो रहा है ;

(ख) इनका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान कितना व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) सामान्य पूल क्वार्टरों के बारे में एक विवरण जैसी कि 31 मई, 1978 को स्थिति थी, सभा पटल पर रखा है।

(ख) निर्माणाधीन अधिकांश क्वार्टरों के वित्तीय वर्ष, 1979–80 के अन्त तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) 1978–79 के दौरान, सामान्य पूल क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिये 20.63 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित है।

विवरण

31 मई, 1978 को निर्माणाधीन सामान्य पूल क्वार्टरों की संख्या

शहर का नाम	टाईप					कुल
	I	II	III	IV	होस्टल	
नई दिल्ली/दिल्ली	975	2,474	1,413	134	–	4,996
गाजियाबाद	200	64	–	–	–	264
बम्बई	300	640	155	80	–	1,175
कलकत्ता	56	1,192	776	–	84	2,108
मद्रास	120	–	–	–	–	120
बैंगलोर	80	–	–	–	–	80
चण्डीगढ़	100	60	40	–	–	200
शिमला	–	40	32	–	–	72
	1,831	4,470	2,416	214	84	9,015

Secondary Education Grants Commission

*114. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand for setting up of a Secondary Education Grants Commission on the pattern of the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the steps taken so far by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand pertains to the establishment of Secondary Education Grants Commission on the lines of the University Grants Commission

for similar aid and purpose. It has been suggested that this body should also be entrusted with the task of revision and implementation of the National Pay Structure.

The matter has been considered by the Government and has not been found to be a feasible proposition.

Food for Work Programme

*115. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have framed a scheme for investment of Rs. 123 crores in the form of wheat under the 'Food for Work Programme' during 1978-79 for creation of permanent community assets or for maintenance work in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme; and

(c) the number of persons going to be benefited with this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. For the current year i.e., 1978-79 a target of utilising over one million metric tonnes of wheat has been fixed. In terms of cost of wheat above, this would mean an investment of Rs. 125 crores.

(b) A statement giving the details of the scheme is placed on the table of the House.

(c) If the target of utilising one million tonnes of wheat is achieved, this has the potential of generating employment to the tune of above 40 crore mandays reckoning at the rate of 2-1/2 Kgs. per head per day.

Statement

Food for work programme

Food for Work Programme was originally started in April, 1977 as a non plan scheme to augment the fund of the State Governments for the maintenance of the public works on which large investment had been made in the past. The programme did not make much headway in the beginning due to certain constraints inherent in the scheme itself. Later on, towards the end of 1977 on review of the working of the scheme and the difficulties experienced by the State Governments, the scheme was liberalized to include all on-going plan and non-plan works.

Basic objectives

As brought out earlier the programme has the following basic objectives:

(i) To generate additional employment and provide gainful employment to large number of un-employed and the under-employed persons in the rural areas which will improve their incomes and consequently their nutritional levels; and

(ii) To put up productive works create durable community assets, many of which will lead to better production and employment and so also to better living standard of the people;

(iii) Utilisation of surplus foodgrains to mobilise human resource for productive purpose.

Eligibility of Works to be taken up under the Programme

(i) Major, medium and minor irrigation works;

(ii) Flood protection drainage and anti-water logging works;

(iii) Soil and water conservation and afforestation works on Government and community lands including social forestry;

(iv) Roads including State highways;

(v) Construction of intermediate and main drains, field channels, land levelling etc. in the irrigation

command areas and land reclamation;

(vi) School building and community centres belonging to Government and local bodies including Panchayats provided provision for expenditure on such scheme is reflected in the State budget;

(vii) State Governments housing schemes for the identified rural target groups amongst the poor SC &ST;

(viii) Any other work not covered under the above items but which will result in increasing assets for the benefit of rural poor e.g., providing a village pond thereby augmenting the income of the village panchayat which can be used for providing better sanitation or street lighting etc. in the villages.

Extent of the Scheme

The Programme shall not be restricted to maintenance and repair of public works only but will extend to on-going plan and non-plan schemes as well as to new items of capital works. The point to be kept in mind is that only such works should be taken up under the scheme which are either productive in nature or create durable community assets which strengthen the rural infrastructure. Thus, the scheme has a very wide scope and is not restricted to any particular item of work. There is no ceiling on allocation of foodgrains equivalent in money value to 30 per cent of the State Government's current level of expenditure on the maintenance of public works etc. as was provided for initially. Creation of private or individual assets, however, will not be permissible except in cases like housing programme for target groups of rural poor.

The work projects under the scheme can be implemented through out the year.

The foodgrains made available under the scheme may be utilised for payment of wages in part or full to labourers whether employed departmentally or by the contractors.

The States may, at their discretion, entrust the execution of works under the scheme to Voluntary Organisation of repute and standing.

Measures to hold top soil

*116. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in the country which are prone to flood which cause annual heavy damage; and

(b) long term measures proposed to be taken by Government to hold top soil and prevent washing away of top soil minerals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Some areas in almost each State of the Country have been affected by floods at some time or the other. However, the areas affected by floods are mainly in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar (North Bihar), Coastal areas of Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and Coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. In addition, a portion of the coastal areas in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, are also affected by cyclones and the resulting heavy rains and by storm surges.

(b) Afforestation and soil conservation measures such as bunding, terracing, land levelling, adoption of proper cropping pattern, nalla plugging, construction of check dams and other engineering structures etc. are intended to be undertaken by the concerned States in a planned manner and implenented at an increased tempo, with a view not only to control erosion but also to maintain the productivity of soil at a high level.

Harassment of U.P. farmers by FCI

*117. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the harassing experience of the U.P. farmers at the hands of the Food Corporation of India's procurement agencies;

(b) whether complaints in this regard have been investigated;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) steps being taken to make this Governments Food procurement system really helpful to the poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PARTAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A few complaints of harassment to the farmers at some purchase centres of FCI, State Government and their agencies in U.P. were received. These complaints mainly related to shortage of gunnies, delay in taking delivery, non-payment of procurement price, rejection of stocks, delay in un-loading of trucks etc. These complaints were investigated by the officials of the FCI and State Government and remedial action taken wherever required.

(d) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers are given all facilities for selling their produce at the procurement price fixed by the Government. Some of these are detailed below:—

(i) About 2350 purchase centres had been opened in U.P.;

(ii) Purchases are made by the public agencies direct from the farmers without utilising the services of any intermediary;

(iii) Surprise inspections of the procurement operations at various purchase centres are conducted by the Senior Officers of the FCI and the State Government when problems faced by the farmers are sorted out on the spot;

(iv) Complaints received from the farmers are immediately attended to and remedial actions taken. Action is also taken against the officials if found responsible for harassing the farmers or otherwise including in any mal-practices;

(v) The State Government have been advised:—

(a) to give wide publicity through press, radio, etc. to the price support arrangements made in the various districts, to enable the farmers to get a price not below the procurement price;

(b) to setup small committees consisting of State Government officials and officials of the FCI, as also district level committees having M.P.'s, M.L.A.'s etc. as members, for reviewing on a weekly/fortnightly basis the price support operations;

(c) to instruct the District Magistrates to keep a watch on the situation in consultation with the District Managers of the FCI;

(d) to ask the purchasing agencies to maintain a record of cases of rejection for inspection by Supervisory officers in order to safeguard against rejection in an arbitrary or *mala-fide* manners. As an additional precaution, purchasing agencies, if so desired by the supplier, are required to make available to them a properly scaled and authenticated sample of the grains rejected; and

(e) to apprise the officials engaged in the procurement operations as also the farmers of the simplification in the gradation of wheat in two grades as against four grades last year.

Annual report of excavations by Archaeological department

*118. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the annual report of the Archaeological department was last published and for which year;

(b) reasons for stoppage of further publication of such annual reports; and

(c) the places in India where archaeological excavations works are still continuing by the Department?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) *The Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India* was last published in 1940 for the year 1936-37. Part I only of the Report for the year 1937-38 was published in 1942.

(b) It was stopped due to the outbreak of the last World War. A new publication entitled *Indian Archaeology—A Review* incorporating the yearwise accounts of the archaeology activities not only of the Survey but also of the State Departments of Archaeology, Universities and other learned bodies was introduced in 1954. The last issue of this publication relates to the year 1971-72, and the subsequent issues are in various stages of preparation and printing.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India will continue excavations during the current year at Sathanikota in Andhra Pradesh; Ayodhya and Fatepur Sikri in Uttar Pradesh; Hampi in Karnataka; Daimabad in Maharashtra; and Antichak in Bihar.

Baweja Committee report on D.D.A.

*119 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Baweja Committee on the working of DDA has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. An "Empowered Committee" has been appointed which is yet to submit its concrete proposals for the approval of the Government.

Statement

The Committee has, *inter alia*, recommended:

(i) In future, the transfer of newly acquired land under the Scheme for Large Scale Acquisition Development and Disposal of Land to DDA should take place under Section 15 of Delhi Development Act on payment of acquisition cost and not under Section 22 of the Act.

(ii) In order to meet cost of acquisition of land and its development, DDA should be given a Seed Capital of Rs. 10 crores.

(iii) The annual requirement of houses in Delhi has been estimated as 80,000 a year. The DDA should, therefore, intensify its housing activity and build 20,000 dwelling units every year and for this purpose it should be given Seed Capital of Rs. 10 crores. In order to meet the balance of the housing needs of the city, other agencies in public, cooperative and private sectors should be involved on a massive scale.

(iv) DDA has at present as many as 16,000 houses incomplete. In

order to complete their construction, a loan of Rs. 10 crores should be made available to DDA.

दिल्ली की पुनर्वास बस्तियों के निर्माण-कार्यों में धांधली

*120. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान 1975—77 के दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में पुनर्वास बस्तियों के निर्माण और विकास के नाम पर लगभग 27 करोड़ की धनराशि खर्च की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी जानकारी है कि इन निर्माण और विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों में लाखों रुपये की धांधली हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) 1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पुनर्वास कालोनियों के निर्माण और विकास पर लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे ;

(ख) पुनर्वास कालोनियों के कार्य में अनियमितताओं के कुछ मामले, जोकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया गया था उनकी केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की गयी है/की जा रही है।

(ग) जहां केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच पूर्ण कर दी गयी है। उन पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहा है।

Progress made towards prohibition

*121. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what specific progress has been made towards prohibition in the last 15 months in each State;

(b) the names of the States which have refused to have total prohibition in the next 4 years and also the names of the States who have agreed to have total prohibition in the next 4 years; and

(c) the steps taken by each State Government towards this problem in the last 15 months?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2467/78].

Scheme to provide Petrol Pumps Dealership to Physically handicapped persons

*123. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Scheme was framed by Government to provide petrol pumps dealership to physically handicapped persons at half the market price; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who have so far been given jobs in this regard, (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रीष्म ऋतु के दौरान चलाई गई 'होलीडे स्पेशल रेलगाड़ियां'

*127. श्री राघवजी : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रीष्म अवकाश के दौरान भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा कितनी 'होलीडे स्पेशल' रेलगाड़ियां

चलाई गई और उनमें कितने सवारी डिब्बे थे ;

(ख) इन रेलगाड़ियों में विद्यमान स्थानों की तुलना में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की प्रतिशतता का औसत कितना रहा ;

(ग) क्या सामान्य रेलगाड़ियों की प्रतिशतता की तुलना में यह प्रतिशतता काफी कम रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि व्यापक प्रचार के अभाव में यात्रियों को इन रेल गाड़ियों के समय के बारे में जानकारी नहीं थी ?

रेल मन्त्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) 1978 की गर्मियों के दौरान छुट्टियों की भीड़-भाड़ की निकासी के लिए कुल 1171 स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाई गई थीं। इन गाड़ियों में 8 से लेकर 17 बोगियां तक लगाई गई थीं।

(ख) से (घ). इन स्पेशल गाड़ियों में उपयोग में लाये गये स्थानों का औसत 30 से 114 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा। इन छुट्टी स्पेशलों की विशेष बात यह होती है कि यातायात समान्यतः केवल इकतरफा होता है परन्तु सारणी को बनाये रखने के लिए विपरीत दिशा में भी स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलानी पड़ती हैं। भीड़-भाड़ वाली दिशा में स्पेशल गाड़ियों में स्थान का उपयोग नियमित गाड़ियों के समान ही हुआ।

(ङ) विशेष गाड़ियां चलाये जाने के संबंध में समाचार-पत्रों, रेडियो, स्टेशनों के लाउडस्पीकरों और स्टेशनों के सूचना-पट्टो के माध्यम से व्यापक प्रचार किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, ये सारणियां पहली बार अखिल भारतीय समय सारणी में 'गाड़ियां एक दृष्टि में' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित की गयी थीं।

Study Group to Examine Additional refining and secondary processing capacity

*129. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CMEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group appointed to examine the additional refining and secondary processing capacity to be created during the Sixth Five Year Plan and two subsequent years has since submitted its Report to Government and if so, the recommendations made by the Committee: and

(b) whether the recommendations have since been examined and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The report of the Study Group has been received and is under appraisal of the Government in consultation with the Working Group on Petroleum set up by the Planning Commission.

Reduction of voting age for Panchayat/Municipal Elections

*130. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 for Panchayat/Municipal elections;

(b) if so, which are those States; and

(c) what is the Central Government's decision on this question?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has reduced the minimum

age of voting for elections to panchayats, from 21 years to 18 years. According to the newspaper reports, the Governments of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal have also decided to reduce the voting age for panchayat elections, from 21 years to 18 years.

(c) Elections to panchayats and municipalities are the concern of the State Governments and not the Central Government. The Central Government is concerned with elections to Parliament and the State Legislatures. A proposal for reducing the minimum age of voting for elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from 21 years to 18 years is under consideration of the Government. The proposal requires careful consideration. It will, therefore, take some time for a final decision to be taken in the matter.

Observance of "Tool down" by A.I.R.F.

*131. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the press that the All India Railwaymen's Federation recognised by Government has decided to observe "tool down" on 22nd August, 1978;

(b) if so, what are the demands; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to meet the demands and avoid the agitation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The All India Railwaymen's Federation has called upon the unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled Artisans staff in the Workshops and open line establishments of Railways to go on one day's industrial action on 22-8-1978, if the interim award of the Railway Workers' Classification Tribunal is not implemented by Government by that time. The interim award is under active consideration of the Government and steps have been taken to expedite the decision.

Second Undersea Pipeline for Transportation of Gas

*132. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to lay a second undersea pipeline for transportation of natural and associated gas from Bassein to the Gujarat coast;

(b) if so, whether the economics of the transportation of gas and its utilisation has been worked out;

(c) if so, exact location and cost of laying the pipeline from Bassein structure to a specified location on the West Coast of Gujarat;

(d) when is the proposed second undersea pipeline expected to be completed; and

(e) names of projects earmarked for utilisation of gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e). A feasibility study for a gas pipeline to Gujarat from Bassein has just been completed and is being examined by ONGC. The report with ONGC's views is expected to be submitted to Government shortly. Thereafter, a view on the economics, location, time-schedule of completion, etc. of the pipeline can be taken by Government.

In order to study the utilisation of offshore gas from Bombay High, Bassein North and Bassein South, two Working Groups—one for Gujarat and another for Maharashtra were set up. Their recommendations have been broadly accepted by Government which *inter-alia* include setting up

four fertilizer projects—two in Maharashtra and two in Gujarat. Possibility of use as Petro-chemical feedstock is also being considered by a Working Group on Petro-chemicals.

गाड़ियों में डकैतियों की घटनाएं रोकने के लिये एक उपकरण के बारे में अनुसंधान

*133. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चलती गाड़ियों में डकैतियों, चोरियों, आदि की घटनायें रोकने के विचार से सरकार का विचार एक ऐसे उपकरण के बारे में अनुसंधान करने का है जो रेल सुरक्षा बल को इस बारे में तत्काल जानकारी दे,; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मन्त्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । प्रस्तावित युक्ति का विस्तृत ब्यौरा दिये जाने पर इस सुझाव के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Difficulties Experienced by Passengers from Agra in getting Reservations in certain Trains

*134. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the paucity of accommodation and difficulty experienced by passengers from Agra in getting reservations in the Qutab and Avadh Express trains following their extension to Jabalpur and Kota city respectively; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that these trains connect Agra with the capital of the State, Lucknow and the Union capital, Delhi, Government will arrange to attach two second class bogies to the Qutab Express to run between Agra and Hazarat Nizamuddin and one first class and one sleeper bogie to the Avadh Express to run between Agra and Lucknow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Such complaints have reached the Railway Administration in respect of Lucknow-Kota Avadh Express trains. However, no such complaint has been received regarding Nizamuddin-Jabalpur Qutab Express.

(b) The composition of 63/64 Lucknow-Kota Avadh Express trains is being revised with a view to allocating adequate quotas for Agra and Kota stations to cater to the demands of passenger traffic from these stations. The existing accommodation available on 149/150 Nizamuddin-Jabalpur Qutab Express trains is considered adequate for the present level of traffic. The utilisation of accommodation on these trains is, however, kept under constant watch. Suitable adjustments will be made as and when warranted by traffic requirements from various stations.

Manufacture of Rubber by Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd., Baroda

*135. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when he expects the polybutadiene rubber to be manufactured by Indian Petro-chemical Corporation Limited, Baroda, to be sold in the market and what will be initial quantities per month;

(b) what will be the prices of various grades of rubbers produced by Indian Petro-chemical Corporation Limited at factory and at the selling points; and

(c) which rubber consuming industry will consume maximum rubber produced by Indian Petro-chemical Corporation Limited?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Marketing of the polybutadiene rubber to be manufactured by IPCL is expected to commence in October or November, 1978. The likely availability of polybutadiene rubber for sale, initially will be about 700 Metric Tonnes per month.

(b) The sale prices of various grades of rubber will be fixed at the time of selling the product.

(c) The Automotive Tyre Industry is expected to consume the maximum quantity of rubber to be produced by IPCL.

Norms for locating Diesel Pumps in Rural Areas

*136. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms for locating diesel pumps in rural areas have been fixed;

(b) if so, the distance at which these pumps are located; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no diesel pump is allowed in rural areas within a distance of 3 Km. from a diesel pump already set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The locations of new retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) are decided by individual oil companies on the basis of economic viability of such outlets. The norms prescribed for installation of new retail outlets for various areas including rural areas are broadly as under:—

(i) In metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras the outlets would be installed, by and large, according to Metropolitan Master Plans and availablity of sites.

(ii) In other cities/towns having a population of 2.5 lakhs or above no new outlet would be installed within 3 kms. of an existing outlet unless the average combined monthly sales of High Speed Diesel and Motor Spirit of the outlet(s) within the 3 km. radius exceed 100 KL.

(iii) In other areas excluding National Highways, no new outlet would be installed within 4 kms. of an existing outlet unless the average combined monthly sales of High Speed Diesel and Motor Spirit of outlet (s) within the 4 kms. radius exceed 80 KL.

(iv) As regards National Highways no new outlet would be installed within 15 Kms. of an existing outlet unless the average monthly sales of the existing outlet (s) within the 15 km. radius exceed 80 KL.

Priority for Import of Raw Materials by Drug Companies

*137. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that upto the year 1976-77, drug units were required to export 5 per cent of their production to acquire priority in import of raw materials;

(b) whether such exports were not to be legally taken into account for the purpose of discharge of export obligation, imposed separately;

(c) whether exports made by M/s. Pfizer and Sandoz for acquiring priority status for import of raw materials were treated under discharge of export obligation imposed separately; and

(d) if so, under what provision M/s. Pfizer and Sandoz were treated specially when it is nowhere provided that exports made for acquiring import priority would be counted towards obligatory exports?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) CCI&E has indicated that the Drug industry was being treated as a priority industry for the purpose of allocation of imported raw materials. It was, therefore, not necessary for them to export any portion of their production in order to acquire priority status, whereas non-priority industries were required to do so.

However, under paragraph 64 of Import Trade Policy 1976-77, drug units engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals specified in part B of Appendix 10 of the Policy were liable for a cut of 10 per cent in their allocation of raw materials during 1976-77 if their export performance was below 5 per cent of their production during 1975-76 or calender year 1975. Even this stipulation was dispensed with in 1977 78 Policy.

(b) In accordance with a clarification provided by the Commerce Ministry as general policy, the export obligation imposed by incensing forums should not be over and above a compulsory industry-wise export obligation stipulated in the Red Book. On the same analogy, Commerce Ministry has clarified that Red Book export obligation should not be treated in addition to export obligations imposed by different licensing forums.

(c) The above general policy, as clarified by the Commerce Ministry, was applicable to all drugs units coming within the purview of Import Policy including Pfizer and Sandoz.

(d) Does not arise.

Committee to study Problems of Metre Gauge Operations

*138. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to carry out a comprehensive study of the problems faced by the Railways in the existing metre-gauge operations; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions and the number of projects which are under construction at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A Committee has been recently set up by the Ministry of Railways in order to study the problems of Metre Gauge operations. The Committee will make a comprehensive study of the problems and make suitable recommendations on measures to be adopted for improving equipment and operations on Metre Gauge.

This Committee comprises:—

Railway Board.

1. Director, Railway Planning. Convenor.
2. Director, Efficiency Bureau. Member
3. Director, Traffic (Transportation). ,,
4. Director, Safety & Coaching. ,,

Research, Design & Standards Orgn.

5. Director, Standards (Civil). ,,
6. Director, Standards (Motive Power) ,,
7. Director, Standards (Wagon) ,,
8. Director, Traffic (Research). ,,

The following projects of conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge are in various stages of construction at present:—

Section	*Railway*
1. Barabanki—Samasti Pur.	North Eastern.
2. Moradabad—Ramnagar.	,,
3. Barauni—Katihar.	,,
4. New Bongaigaon—Gauhoti.	Northeast Frontier.
5. Dharmavaram—Bangalore.	South Central.
6. Manmad—Aurangabad—Parbhani Purli Vaijnath.	,,
7. Viramgam—Okha—Porbandar.	Western.

The following schemes have also been approved and included in the Budget but construction work on them has not been taken up due to shortage of funds:—

Section	*Railway*
1. Kashipur—Lalkua.	North Eastern.
2. Varanasi—Bhatni.	North Eastern.
3. Guntur—Macherla.	South Central.

4.	Samastipur—Darbhanga.	North Eastern
5.	Delhi—Ahmedabad.	Western.
6.	Nadiad—Kapadvanj.	Western.

Broad Gauge line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum and Suratgarh to Bhatinda has been commissioned for traffic after gauge conversion of the Metre Gauge line and only residual works are in progress.

Investigations into Birla Group of Industries under the Companies Act

*139. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay statement showing:

(a) the number of inquiries pending investigation of complaints under various sections of the Companies Act against firms belonging to M/s. Birla Group of industries;

(b) since when these investigations are in progress;

(c) whether any action has been taken during January, 1978 to March, 1978; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). The Department of Company Affairs is not conducting any specific enquiry for examining the violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, against Birla group of companies as such. However, orders of inspection under section 209(4)/209A of the Act have been issued under the Companies Act in respect of companies belonging to twenty Large Industrial Houses including several Companies of Birla Group Further investigations were ordered under section 235/237 of the Act into the affairs of 4 Companies belonging to Birla Group. The Investigations were ordered in 3 cases in December 1967 and in one case in February 1978.

Conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj M.G. Line

*140. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Kutch region of Gujarat State have been representing to the Railway authorities for the conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj M.G. railway line into B.G. line for a long time;

(b) what steps railway authorities have taken so far; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons and the Government policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Several representations have been received for conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj M. G. railway line into B. G. A survey was carried out in 1971-72 for conversion of this metre gauge line into broad gauge. The project was not found to be viable on account of very limited prospects of traffic and was not, therefore, taken up.

मथुरा और वृन्दावन के बीच चलने वाली शटल गाड़ी से आय

*141. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे की मीटर गेज लाइन पर मथुरा जंकशन से वृन्दावन तक चलने वाली शटल गाड़ी से गत तीन वर्षों में (वर्षवार) सरकार को कितनी आय हुई है: और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस शटल गाड़ी को हाथरस जंकशन तक बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ताकि इन दोनों जंकशनों के बीच पड़ने वाले छोटे स्टेशनों से लम्बी यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को पूरा दिनों प्रतीक्षा न करनी पड़े क्योंकि यात्री गाड़ियां यहां

पर केवल प्रात: और सायं काल के समय रुकती हैं और लोग वहां पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को रोकने के लिये बार-बार अनुरोध कर रहे हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) मथुरा-वृन्दावन सवारी गाड़ियों से राजस्व 1975-76 में 2,23,376 रुपये, 1976-77 में 2,50,142 रुपये और 1977-78 में 2,60,513 रुपये था ।

(ख) वृन्दावन-मथुरा गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र हाथरस रोड तक बढ़ाना, (हाथरस जंक्शन बड़ी लाइन का स्टेशन है) हाथरस रोड स्टेशन पर पर्यन्त सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण इस समय परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है । मथुरा जंकशन हाथरस रोड खंड पर चलने वाली पांच जोड़ी गाड़ियों में से दो जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां उस खंड के सभी स्टेशनों पर ठहरती हैं और यातायात की जरूरतों को पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा करती हैं । शेष तीन जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को इस खंड के सभी स्टेशनों पर ठहराने का यातायात की दृष्टि से कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

Documents pertaining to time capsule

1001. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that important documents pertaining to the time capsule were stolen from the concerned office in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome of inquiry made in this regard and the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Indian Council of Historical Research which is the concerned organisation in this case, has intimated that it has so far not been able to trace the papers pertaining to correspondence and guidelines in regard to the preparation of the text of the material for the Time Capsule.

(b) Since the Council is an autonomous organisation, its present Chairman has been asked to hold a thorough inquiry in this matter. The investigations are still going on. Further action will be taken in the light of the result of this investigation.

Unemployment in clubs in Delhi due to enforcement of prohibition

1002. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 9519 dated 8th May, 1978 regarding unemployment in clubs in Delhi due to enforcement of prohibition and state:

(a) the details of 160 persons stated to be jobless as a result of prohibition in Delhi;

(b) whether all factors for assessment of figures were taken into account; and

(c) if so, specific facts for assessing this figure?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The details of the persons clubwise is as under:—

Name Of Club	*No. of employee affected*
Masoni Club	10
Delhi Elying Club	2
India International Centre	2
Delhi Distt. & Cricket Association	15
The Fraternity Club	2
The Gidney Club	20
Chelmsford Club	45
Press Club of India	12
Roshanara Club	52
Total :	160

(b) and (c). The figures are based on the information provided by the clubs.

Udvastu Unnyan Samity, Dandakaranya

1003. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to Charter of Demands submitted by the Udvastu Unnyan Samity, Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for settling their long standing demands?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appropriate action is being taken wherever feasible, as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2468/78].

मुर्गियों के खाने के रूप में डी-ग्रायल्ड केक्स (ग्राउण्डनट सालवेंट ऐक्सट्रेक्शन) का उपयोग

1004. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुर्गीपालन फार्मों और पशुपालन के लिये लगभग 15000 टन ग्राउंड नट सालवेंट ऐक्सट्रेक्शन (डी-ग्रायल्ड केक्स) प्रति मास ग्रारक्षित रखने के बाद फालतू डी-ग्रायल्ड केक का निर्यात करने के लिये वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को सिफारिश किये जाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यद्यपि जी० ई० ई० डी० ए०, बम्बई मुर्गीपालन फार्मों और डेयरी फार्मों के लिये डी-ग्रायल्ड केक सप्लाई करने के लिये तैयार है तथापि वे ग्रारक्षित भंडार को नहीं उठा रहे हैं ;

(ग) जनवरी, 1978 से जून, 1978 तक, महीनेवार, मुर्गीपालन फार्मों ने कितनी मात्रा में डी-ग्रायल्ड केक उठाया और यदि नहीं, तो उनके मंत्रालय ने वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को सिफारिश क्यों नहीं की कि वे डी-ग्रायल्ड केक का निर्यात कर दें;

(घ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय की कोई स्पष्ट नीति न होने के कारण देश में और विशेषकर सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में ग्राउंडनट बेस्ड ग्रायल मिल्स और सालवेंट ऐक्सट्रेक्टरों को हानि हो रही है ; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1978 में कितनी मात्रा में डी-ग्रायल्ड केक का किस तरह से निर्यात करने की सिफारिश की है या करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ङ). इस संबंध में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है क्योंकि ग्राउन्डनट एक्सट्रेक्शन की सप्लाई के लिये खुदरा केन्द्र खोलने के लिये जी० ई० ई० डी० ए० के साथ की जाने वाली व्यवस्था पर विचार किया जा रहा था। इस दौरान, देश में साल्वेन्ट एक्सट्रेक्शन एककों को कठिनाइयों से बचाने के लिये निर्यात के लिये 3 लाख मीटरी टन का और कोटा निर्मुक्त कर दिया गया है।

चूंकि जी० ई० ई० डी० ए० द्वारा स्थानीय सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था को कार्यरूप नहीं दिया गया है, अतः देशी उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा वास्तविक खरीद करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

अभी तक, 1978 के नियतन में से 5.5 लाख मीटरी टन का कोटा निर्मुक्त किया गया है।

लद्दाखी विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

1005. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लद्दाख से बाहर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे लद्दाखी विद्यार्थियों को कितनी संख्या में छात्रवृत्तियां दी जा रही हैं और छात्रवृत्ति की राशि क्या है ; और

(ख) इन छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या और राशि में वृद्धि करने के क्या प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरुआ) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [सम्मानार्थ में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-2469/78]

Dandakaranya Project

1006. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government had spent nearly Rs. 200 crores for Dandakaranya;

(b) whether it is a fact that the grievances of the refugees staying there are many as the families who have worked on the land there since 1958 are still denied the title deeds of their holding; total absence of educational facilities in Bengali and the denial of basic civic rights; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. The gross expenditure incurred on the Dandakaranya Project was about Rs. 116 crores till 31st March, 1978.

(b) It is not correct that the settlers have many grievances nor is there any truth that there are no educational facilities in Bengali and the settlers are being denied the basic civic rights. The children of settlers are provided Primary education in Bengali with provision for study of Bengali as a Modern Indian language in Middle and High School stage. The settlers will be given pattas (title deeds) for their land holdings as soon as a final decision is taken by the Government in regard to the period for recovery of loans given to them as rehabilitation assistance. Citizenship certificates have been issued to most of the applicants and the system of issue of such certificates has been improved for speedy disposal of further applications. As regards the complaint about the non-inclusion of names of settlers in the voters' list, the matter has been brought to the notice of the State authorities, for including the names of eligible voters during the next revision of the electoral rolls.

(c) The Dandakaranya Development Authority are further reviewing the pattern of medium of instruction, and would take appropriate decisions.

Revised zonal development for Delhi

1007. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the revised zonal development plan for Timarpur, Kingsway Camp and Model Town of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the scheme will be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Central Government approved the Zonal Development Plan for Timarpur, Kingsway Camp and Model Town in September,

1975. Certain discrepancies in mathematical calculations in terms of hectares and acreage were rectified in April, 1978.

(c) Zonal development plan stipulates the land-use within the zone for different purposes. Any person owning land within the zone can put his land to a particular use envisaged in the zonal plan after the approval of the plan.

Pollution of Jamuna in Delhi

1008. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the water of Jamuna is not pure and it is utilised for drinking in cities other than Delhi;

(b) whether dirty water mixed with chemicals etc. through Nalas are making the water of Jamuna very dirty; and

(c) if so, whether there is any scheme to keep the Jamuna water pure so that it can be utilised for drinking in other cities like Allahabad?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government are aware that the water of river Jamuna is used for drinking purposes in cities other than Delhi also. The Government are also aware that the quality of water of Jamuna, down stream of Delhi, is not good. However, the drinking water to these cities is supplied only after proper treatment of raw water drawn from upstream side.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is taking steps to reduce the pollution of River Jamuna at Delhi so that the quality of the down stream water is improved. The U.P. State Board for Prevention and Control of water Pollution is already taking action to ensure that the local bodies and industries are discharging their effluents into the river only after proper treatment. The Central Board along with the State Boards of Himachal Padesh, Haryana Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. are evolving effective measures to ensure that the pollution of the river Jamuna is reduced to the minimum.

भारतीय भाषाओं में हिन्दी पढ़ाया जाना

1009. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में कितने लोगों को हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) कितने लोगों ने अब तक परीक्षाएं पास कर ली हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) 20,787

(ख) 7,927

निर्धन छात्रों को पुस्तकों की नि:शुल्क सप्लाई

1010. श्री छोटू भाई वासवा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान निर्धन छात्रों को पुस्तकों की नि:शुल्क सप्लाई करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में दी गई धनराशि का उचित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई समिति बनाई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, राज्य सरकारें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों के स्कूलों के बच्चों को निःशुल्क पुस्तकें प्रदान करने के लिए अपनी-अपनी योजनाएं चलाती हैं। इस योजना पर खर्चा केन्द्रीय सहायता में से पूरा किया जाता है, जो कि कुल मिलाकर राज्य योजनाओं के लिए ब्लाक अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उन कला, विज्ञान तथा वाणिज्य कालेजों को, जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम की धारा 2(च) के अन्तर्गत शामिल हैं, पात्र छात्रों को उनकी अध्ययन की अवधि के लिए पुस्तकें ऋण पर उपलब्ध करने के विशिष्ट प्रयोजन से पुस्तक बैंक स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता देता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

High price of D.D.A. built houses

1011. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR
SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allottees of the D.D.A. flats under the M.I.G./L.I.G. residential scheme are being charged very high cost in which event the cost of land is not proportionately distributed among the storeys built thereon;

(b) if so, whether action has been taken to streamline the cost of the flats; and

(c) what is the difference between the cost worked out previously and that being charged in the recent allotments?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the D.D.A. has reduced the departmental charges from 15 per cent to 10 per cent in the case of MIG/LIG flats.

(c) The disposal cost has been reduced by about Rs. 1,500 in the case of LIG flats and Rs. 2,500 in the case of MIG flats.

Ecological imbalance due to depletion of wild life

1012. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the views expressed by several agro biologists about the ecological imbalance in the country by increasing depletion of snakes, frogs, some varieties of edible birds and mongoose following their indiscriminate killing for quick profit; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to check this trend and help maintain ecological balance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Agricultural Colleges and Universities

1013. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Universities in each State/U.T. and the criteria laid down to open them;

(b) whether the Government propose to consider or contemplate to open and provide more Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Universities;

at least one each in each North East States and if so, by when;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide in the immediate future some Agriultural Colleges in Assam; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor and the Government's assurance to assist the backward areas like North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There are 73 Agricultural Colleges in the country which includes 43 Colleges under the Agricultural Universities system, 28 Colleges functioning as constituent colleges of General Universities and two Faculties of Central Universities. There are 21 Agricultural Universities in 16 major states as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2470/78]. Most of the Agricultural Colleges were established by the respective State Governments according to their requirements. They were brought under the Agricultural University system according to the recommendations of Education Commission 1964-66.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government has no proposal from the State Government of Assam to provide any more Agricultural College in that State.

(d) There is no demand for any additional Agricultural College in Assam because the State already has a College of Agriculture at Jorhat under the Assam Agricultural University. It would not be possible to establish more Agricultural Universities or Colleges in any of the States of North Eastern Region since there is no adequate justification in terms of requirements of agriculture gradutes over and above the output of existing institutions. However, the Government of India has agreed to establish one additional Agricultural College in Nagaland to serve the region along with Assam Agricultural University. It is expected that College will come into existance by the end of this year. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has already been sanctioned for initial expenses. The Assam Agricultural University has reserved 25 per cent of its admission capacity for the nominees of north-eastern region. In addition to this, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is helping by arranging the admission of their nominees in the Agricultural Universities in other States of the country under the Central quota available with Indian Council of agricultural Research.

Criteria for Fixation of the Cost of D.D.A. Built Flats

1014. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount for family planning was included by the Delhi Development Authority while fixing the cost of flats during the Emergency; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैट

1015. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण चालू वर्ष के दौरान रजिस्टर्ड लोगों को किस-किस महीने में किन-किन श्रेणियों के कितने-कितने फ्लैट एलाट करने जा रहा है और उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ख) भविष्य में किन-किन बस्तियों में कितने-कितने नये फ्लैट बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है अथवा किन-किस श्रेणी के कितने-कितने फ्लैट बनाये जा रहे हैं और वे एलाट करने के लिये कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए महीनेवार कोई कैलेन्डर नहीं बनाया है। तथापि, उसका मार्च, 1979 के अन्त तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्यम आय वर्ग के 4906 फ्लैट, निम्न आय वर्ग 4985 फ्लैट और जनता/सी० एस० पी० के 6294 फ्लैटों का निर्माण करने वाला प्रस्ताव है। तथापि, यह भवन निर्माण सामग्री आदि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 26819 फ्लैटों के निर्माण की योजनाएं तैयार की थी लेकिन निधियों पर दबाव के कारण ये निष्पादित नहीं की जा सकी। अब उसने हुडको की विशिष्टियों के अनुसार फ्लैटों के निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया है।

हुडको ने बोडेला में जनता वर्ग के 182 फ्लैटों, निम्न आय वर्ग के 300 फ्लैटों और मध्यम आय वर्ग के 141 फ्लैटों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन कर दिया है।

विवरण

मकानों के पूर्ण होने की सम्भावित तिथि दिखाते हुये वे मकान जो निर्माणाधीन है।

क्रम सं०	योजना का नाम	निर्माणाधीन फ्लैटों की सं०	पूर्ण होने की संभावित तारीख	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	मध्यम आय वर्ग फ्लैट			
1.	शेख सराय टाईप 'ए' . .	84	8/78	
2.	शेख सराय टाईप 'बी' . .	114	5/78	
3.	मालवीय नगर . . .	104	6/78	
4.	राजौरी गार्डन (जी०-8 एरिया) .	304	12/78	
	(ii) —वही— . . .	132	5/78	
	(iii) —वही— . . .	256	12/78	
	(iv) —वही— . . .	208	12/78	
5.	वजीरपुर फेज-iii . . .	150	12/78	
6.	पंचशील मार्ग . .	120	4/78	
7.	मुनीरका फेज-ii ग्रुप iv . .	24	9/78	
8.	मुनीरका फेज-ii . . .	88	मई/जून, 1978	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	शालीमार बाग .	492	3/79	
	(ii) –वही–	292	3/79	
10.	प्रसाद नगर .	352	12/78	
11.	मस्जिद मोठ फेज–ii	108	12/78	
12.	मस्जिद मोठ फेज–i	156	10/78	
13.	सराय खलील . .	138	9/78	
14.	दिलशाद गार्डन में ग्रुप हाऊसिंग योजना .	392	3/79	
15.	विलोकपुरी में ग्रुप साऊसिंग योजना	1392	12/78	
	जोड़ .	4906		
	निम्न आय वर्ग फ्लैट			
1.	राजौरी गार्डन (जी० 8 एरिया) .	1440	9/78	
2.	राजौरी गार्डन (जी० 8 एरिया) .	672	5/78	
3.	वजीरपुर फेज–iii . . .	131	12/78	
4.	पंचशील मार्ग . . .	68	8/78	
5.	मुनीरका फेज–ii ग्रुप–iV	14	9/78	
6.	शेख सराय . . .	684	10/68	
7.	जनकपुरी . . .	144	6/78	
8.	शालीमार बाग (i) . .	292	3/79	
	शालीमार बाग (ii) . .	168	3/79	
9.	मस्जिद मोठ फेज–ii . .	60	12/78	
10.	मस्जिद मोठ फेज–i . .	86	10/78	
11.	सराय खलील . .	138	9/78	
12.	दिलशाद गार्डन . . .	392	3/79	
13.	विलोकपुरी . . .	696	12/78	
	जोड़ .	4985		
	जनता/डी० एस० पी० फ्लैट			
1.	वजीर पुर फेज-iii . .	312	7/78	
2.	शेख सराय . . .	116	10/78	
3.	शेख सराय . . .	208	7/78	
4.	शेख सराय . .	112	10/78	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	जनकपुरी .	256	6/78	
6.	पीतम पुरा .	812	9/78	
7.	पश्चिमपुरी .	2226	9/78 से 3/79	
8.	शालीमार बाग	1348	3/79	
9.	दिलशाद गार्डन .	236	9/78	
10.	चिराग एन्क्लेव . .	12	7/78	
11.	कालकाजी (ई०पी०डी०पी० कालोनी)	56	5/78	
12.	कालका (ई०पी०डी०पी० कालोनी) .	88	7/78	
13.	बसन्त गांव .	88	12/78	
14.	बसन्त विहार	120	5/78	
15.	शाहपुर जट	304	9/78	
	कुल . .	6294		

	मध्यम आय वर्ग	निम्न आय वर्ग	जनता/ सी०ए०पी०	जोड़
कुल जोड़	4906	4985	6294	16185

'बिहार शुगर वर्क्स' का बन्द होना

1016. **श्री रामदेव सिंह** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'बिहरा शुगर वर्क्स' पचरुखी शुगर मिल्स गत तीन-चार वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मिल को चलाने का है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस मिल की और किसानों, श्रमिकों, सरकार और सेन्ट्रल बैंक की लगभग 2½ करोड़ रुपयों की राशि बकाया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त राशि का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). मिल को 257.07 लाख रुपये की राशि का भुगतान करना है जोकि इस प्रकार है :—

	(लाख रुपये)
मजदूरों को देय	77.25
सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऋण .	146.00
गन्ना उत्पादकों को देय .	11.82
राज्य सरकार को देय कर .	22.00
जोड़ .	257.07

सरकार मिल को फिर चालू करने में इच्छुक हैं और राज्य सरकार ने प्राइवेट पार्टियों को इसे चलाने के लिए राजी करने की कोशिश की थी। तथापि पहले की भारी देयताओं के कारण कोई पार्टी इस फैक्ट्री को चलाने के लिए आगे नहीं आ रही है । राज्य सरकार फैक्ट्री के प्रबन्ध को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन अपने अधिकार में लेने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव की जांच कर रही है । लेनदारों को राशि का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में दीमक द्वारा खाई गई पुस्तकें

1017. **श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कार्यकरण के बारे में 15 दिसम्बर, 1977 को चर्चा हुई थी;

(ख) क्या 60–70 लाख रुपये मूल्य की पुस्तकों को दीमक खा गई है;

(ग) इन पुस्तकों का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस हानि के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) इस मंत्रालय को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उल्लिखित तारीख को हुई किसी चर्चा की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में पुस्तकों और अन्य मुद्रण सामग्री को हुई क्षति का पता 1971 में चला था और उसका मूल्य केवल 6966.50 रुपये आंका गया था। क्षति का पता लगाने के बाद क्षति के कारण की जांच करने के लिए निदेशालय के अधिकारियों की एक समिति गठित की गई थी। समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची कि क्षति नियमों तथा प्रक्रिया में किसी प्रकार की कमी के कारण नहीं हुई तथा भण्डारों की देख-रेख के लिए जिम्मेदार किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी की ओर से किसी भी प्रकार की लापरवाही नहीं की गई ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की जांच

1018. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने मूल्य की चीनी का उत्पादन किया तथा उन्हें प्रति वर्ष कितना लाभ हुआ ;

(ख) क्या कुछ चीनी मिलें जनता पार्टी के सत्तारूढ़ होने के बाद जाली रसीद बुकें आदि रखकर जानबूझ कर घाटा दिखा रही हैं और श्रमिकों में असंतोष पैदा कर रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इन मिलों की गोपनीय जांच करवाने और इस बारे में उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात 1974–75, 1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश को

फैक्ट्रियों में चीनी के उत्पादन का निकाला गया मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

मौसम	उत्पादन का मूल्य
	रु० करोड़
1974–75	325
1975–76	256
1976–77	327
	रुपये 908

पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश की सभी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ अथवा उठाए गए नुकसान के बारे में पूरी सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है । फैक्ट्रियों के लेखा परीक्षित लेखों में दी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जाएगी और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) इस विभाग को इस संबंध में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कृषि उत्पादों का अधिकतम और न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाना

1019. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर कृषि उत्पादों का न्यूनतम और अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने की सम्भावना पर विचार करने और कारखाने तथा कृषि उत्पादों के बीच संतुलन कायम करने के लिये कोई निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कृषि जिन्सों के लिए पहले ही न्यूनतम साहाय्य मूल्य/अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य (जिन्हें साहाय्य मूल्य के रूप में भी प्रयोग किया जाता है) निर्धारित कर रही है । ये मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सलाह पर और राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके निर्धारित किए जाते हैं । मूल्य-स्तर के संबंध में अपनी सिफारिशें करते समय कृषि मूल्य आयोग अर्थव्यवस्था की समूची आवश्यकताओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में एक संतुलित व समेकित मूल्य तंत्र का विकास करने की आवश्यकता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विभिन्न फसलों की उत्पादन लागत के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखती है ।

विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादों के अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि, सरकार विभिन्न कृषि जिन्सों के मूल्यों की स्थिति पर लगातार निगाह रखती है और बाजार मूल्यों में अनुचित वृद्धि की रोकथाम करने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार उपयुक्त उपाय किए जाते हैं, जिसमें अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित करना भी शामिल है । इस समय पटसन तथा मेस्ता के लिए अधिकतम मूल्य लागू हैं ।

Black Marketing of Fertiliser in West Bengal

1020. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the black marketing of fertilisers in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to remove this alleged malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported

that 113 police cases were started during Rabi 1977-78 against dealers of fertilisers who were *prima facie* involved in irregularities including black-marketing. This year, so far, such police cases have been started against 67 fertiliser dealers.

(b) In order to guard against conditions of black-marketing developing in any pockets, the following important steps have been taken, amongst others by the Central and the State Government:—

(i) In consonance with the estimated demand of fertilizers, which is reviewed from time to time, larger supply of fertilizers is allotted by the Centre to the State, especially to compensate short-supply, if any, from indigenous sources allocated to the State.

(ii) In order to stock Central pool fertilizers in different parts of the State, the State Government have been requested to arrange storage accommodation with the SWC/CWC etc.

(iii) The State Governments have been advised to lift fertiliser stocks both from indigenous sources and from the Central Fertiliser Pool on continuous and regular basis to avoid last minute rush which might result in temporary pockets of scarcity being created.

(iv) Fertiliser (Control) Order has been declared by the Government of India as a 'Special Order' under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 authorising the State Governments for summary trial of offenders.

(v) The Fertiliser Inspectors have been alerted by the State Government and arrangements for random checking of fertiliser depots have been made by them.

Memorandum from Chandrapur Fishermen's Society

1021. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Chandrapur Fishermen's Society;

(b) if so, the demands of the fishermen; and

(c) action taken on their demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fish Farmers Development Agency Scheme for Chandrapur District should be implemented through the applicant District Fisheries Sangh.

(c) We had advised the Maharashtra Government to implement the programme through a society registered under the Societies Registration Act with a management headed by a District Collector as per approved pattern. The State Government had earlier expressed a view that the programme could be better administered through the Vidharbha Vibhagya Machhimar Sahkari Sangh. On a memorandum from Chandra Zila Matsyavyawasay Sahkari Sangh that the scheme should be implemented through them, the Maharashtra Government has now informed that it proposes to accept their demand.

Market Near Jama Masjid, Delhi

1022. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protest was made against a market near Jama Masjid being named Imdad Sabri Market after the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Imdad Sabri and it was demanded that the market be named after Maulana Shakaut Ali, the freedom fighter; and

(b) whether Government would like to consider that markets be named after famous freedom fighters or great personalities who are dead now?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Complaints on the Manner of Enquiry against Director, Central Tuber crops Research Institute, Trivandrum

1023. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received any complaints on the manner in which an enquiry was conducted against the Director of the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (ICAR), Trivandrum by the Vigilance Commission; and

(b) if so, steps taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The facts of the case are that the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries, Central Vigilance Commission, Government of India, was appointed to investigate the allegations made by the C.B.I. against the Director, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum. The Inquiry Officer fixed 5th January, 1978 as the date for the hearing of the case at New Delhi in his office and notices were accordingly issued by the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries to both the parties i.e., Prosecution as well as Defence well in advance on the 14th and 19th December, 1977. The prosecution, however, failed to produce the witnesses on the date so fixed and requested the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries for an adjournment. The request was, however, not acceded to by the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries. The C.B.I., protested against this decision, which was forwarded by the Council to the Central Vigilance Commission for their views. The Central Vigilance Commission has opined in this regard that it is entirely the discretion of the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries whether to grant adjournments or not and no violation of the Rules took place in this case.

Intensive and Integrated Rural Development in Tripura

1024. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 12 blocks only 7 blocks have been selected under the programme of Intensive and Integrated Rural Development in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the location of the blocks under the programme;

(c) the details of the criteria suggested for the selection of blocks under the programme; and

(d) the details of the work done upto-date, block-wise, and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of blocks selected under the programme are as under:

Name of Blocks	*Name of District*
1. Kamalpur	Tripura North
2. Mohanpur	Tripura West
3. Melaghar	Tripura West
4. Kumarghat	Tripura North
5. Udaipur Matabari	Tripura South
6. Teliamura	Tripura West
7. Khowai	Tripura West

(c) The criteria suggested for the selection of blocks out of the 2000 blocks under the programme are:

(i) It might be logical to allot blocks more or less on a pro-rata basis to each district presently covered under SFDA, DPAP and CAD.

(ii) Blocks with more than 20 per cent scheduled caste population should be covered first.

(iii) Higher incidence of unemployment and under-employment might be kept in view if such figures are available.

(iv) Potentiality for development and organisational framework that has been built up.

(v) Low agricultural productivity.

(vi) Low consumption level and preponderance of people below poverty line.

(d) The programme has only recently been initiated for which guidelines for and methodology for planning and implementation of the intensive development of blocks under the integrated rural development programme have been sent to the State Government. A sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs, @ Rs. 2.5 lakhs per block has also been released just recently for the implementation of the programme in the aforesaid seven blocks. Since the implementation of the programme has been taken up only very recently, it is too early to expect any achievement under the programme.

Janata Bio-Gas Plants

1025. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any modified design of bio-Gas plant termed as Janata bio-gas plant has been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, with the comparative studies in comparison to other types of bio-gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Planning Institute, Government of Uttar Pradesh has developed a drumless bio-gas plant named as 'Janata Bio-gas plant' at their Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajitmal, (Etawah).

(b) The plant is an under ground dome, made of cement and bricks enamel painted from the inside, with a sloping masonry inlet and rectangular plastered outlet. The crown of the dome has an opening which is provided with a cement concrete disc cover, sealed from all sides and held in position by its own weight. The distinctive feature of this design is that the gas holder and digester are combined in one unit. There are no moving parts in this design, and wear and tear and maintenance are kept at minimum. The other advantages of Janata Bio-gas Plant over the conventional design of bio-gas plant appear to be as follows:

(i) Low installation and maintenance cost.

(ii) Simple design and easier construction.

(iii) Angle iron and sheets are not required.

(iv) Being under-ground construction, top surface can be used for other purposes.

Studies in regard to its performance and suitability under different agro-climatic condition are being conducted.

Seminars of Rural Development

1026. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation had attended

more than two dozens of Seminars connected with Rural Development during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed in these Seminars and the names of the organisers and the participants;

(c) the conclusion of each Seminar date-wise, Seminar-wise;

(d) the action taken up-to-date after each of the Seminars by the Ministry after the deliberation of each Seminar, date-wise, subject-wise; and

(e) the number of Seminars on Rural Development likely to be organised by the Ministry or with the help of the Ministry during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the House soon.

Low cost Bio-Gas Plants

1027. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had taken up a moderate plan for bio-gas plants in the country during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Plan and the number of bio-gas plants installed in the country, State-wise and year-wise up-to-date;

(c) whether the Ministry has initiated the study about the reduction of the cost of the bio-gas plant as the present conventional Gobar gas plants is high capital investment oriented and is not within the reach of most farmers of the country; and

(d) if so, the result achieved so far and the action taken to popularise the result in the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation had taken up a scheme under the central sector for setting up of one lakh bio-gas plants in the country during the Fifth plan period.

Under this scheme subsidy @ 25 per cent of the capital cost of the plant was given to the beneficiaries during the years 1974—76 and 20 per cent in subsequent years. However, from the year 1977-78, subsidy rate has been increased to 25 per cent for small plants (size 60 and 100 cft.) set up by small and marginal farmers, 50 per cent for plants set up in hilly and tribal areas and 33 per cent for community bio-gas plants.

So far, about sixty thousand bio-gas plants are reported to have been set up in the country. A statement showing State-wise and year-wise information is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. Studies about the reduction of the cost of bio-gas plant have been undertaken by specialized institutions under coordinated research programme of the Department of Science and Technology and Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(d) Drumless low cost bio-gas plant named as 'Janata Bio-gas plant' has recently been developed by the State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh at their Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajitmal (Etawah). Such plants are under field trials in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Adoption of this new design of bio-gas plant will be considered after determining its suitability under different agro-climatic conditions.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	No.of plants up during different years					Total
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*	
1	Andhra Pradesh .	359	419	367	405	..	1,550
2	Assam .	2	4	3	5		14
3	Bihar . .	118	1,532	921	3,411	..	5,982
4	Gujarat . .	391	673	642	809	46	2,561
5	Haryana . .	5,000	3,345	1,805	17	6	10,173
6	Karnataka . .	631	645	865	1,925	190	4,256
7	Kerala . .	159	232	167	151	..	709
8	Madhya Pradesh .	855	£	498	201	..	1,554
9	Orissa . . .	28	43	74	76	..	221
10	Maharashtra . .	538	1190	1508	1662	222	5,120
11	Punjab . . .	2,006	4,260	3,502	Nil	..	9,768
12	Uttar Pradesh .	347	1,427	5,946	5,000	..	12,720
13	Rajasthan	74	67	10	93	..	244
14	Tamil Nadu	442	523	480	2,098		3,543
15	West Bengal	29	492	414	382	..	1,317
16	Delhi . .	5	16	15	5	..	41
17	Other States/U.Ts. .	39	104	65	22	..	230
	TOTAL .	11,023	14,972	17,282	16,262	464	60,003

*Upto June 1978.

£Report not received.

Polar Besin Rules

1028. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation with the Government to quash Polar Besin Rules in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Water Supply in South Delhi

1029. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether water supplied to the South Delhi colonies in recent months was unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether the citizens were not even warned about it; and

(c) the details of any enquiry conducted and action taken against those responsible for neglect of this important civic duty?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Supply of Unfiltered water in R. K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi

1030. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unfiltered water hydrants have not been provided for gardening and horticulture purposes thus necessitating the use of filtered water for gardening and flush tanks by the residents in K. Block multistoreyed Type I Quarters (Clive Square) on R. K. Ashram Marg and C and D Block Type II and Type III Quarters of D.I.Z. area New Delhi, if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have formulated any long term water supply plan for this area, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Unfiltered water hydrants are provided in the existing lawns. Unfiltered water is not supplied for flush tanks. The DIZ area is being redeveloped. The re-development plan of the area includes water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered amongst other items of work. Water lines for unfiltered water are being laid for horticulture purposes. The work is in progress and will be executed in phases.

Pollution in Jamuna

1031. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the pollution figure of the Jamuna waters in as high as 72 per cent in Agra which draws its supplies of drinking water from the river; and

(b) what measures are being taken to remedy this standing menace to the health of the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government are aware that the water quality of Jamuna river at Agra is low. However, the drinking water is supplied only after adequate treatment of the water drawn upstream of the river at Agra.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is already taking action to ensure that the local bodies and industries discharge their effluents into the river only after proper treatment. The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is also taking action to ensure that the pollution of the river Jamuna at Delhi is minimised so that the quality of water at Agra may be improved.

Aid for Implementation of Prohibition in Tripura

1032. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Government has represented to Government for grant of additional Central aid for enabling the former to implement the prohibition programme of the State, which is inhabited largely by Tribals;

(b) the extent of additional aid sought per year; and the difficulties enumerated by the State Government in this regard; and

(c) Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tripura Government has sought compensation of the full annual excise loss of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and additional prohibition enforcement staff liability of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The difficulties mainly pointed out are: that drinking is a social-custom among the tribals of Tripura and that the economy of the State Government is not sufficiently strong to bear the loss of excise which will result.

(c) It has been decided that the States including Tripura will be compensated to the extent of 50 per cent of the established loss of excise revenue resulting from introduction of prohibition in each year commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. The compensation will be paid upto 1983-84.

Committee on large Houses Engaged in Marine Products

1033. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new large industrial houses engaged in export of marine products are posing "unhealthy and unfavourable" competition to small scale operators;

(b) whether the Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into large houses engaged in marine products industry has suggested any measures to safeguard the interests of small operators; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken/propose to take to save the small operators?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c): The Committee appointed by the Government to go into this question along with other aspects of marine products export trade have reported that the operation of large industrial houses as export houses or merchant exporters have affected the small scale operators in certain respects and have made some recommendations in this regard. These recommendations are being examined by the concerned Ministries of the Government and a decision on the same is likely to be taken very shortly.

राज्यों में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल

1034. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री**: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 31 मार्च, 1978 के दिन सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार कितना क्षेत्रफल था और प्रत्येक राज्य में कुल कृषि भूमि की तुलना में इसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें प्रत्येक राज्य में कुल कृषि क्षेत्र, 31 मार्च, 1978 तक सृजित सिंचाई शक्यता और कुल कृषि क्षेत्र की तुलना में इस शक्यता की प्रतिशतता की जानकारी दी गई है।

विवरण

कुल कृषि क्षेत्र तथा बृहद, मध्यम और लघु स्कीमों से सृजित सिंचाई शक्यता का राज्यवार ब्योरा और प्रत्येक राज्य में कृषि क्षेत्र की तुलना में सिंचाई शक्यता की प्रतिशतता की जानकारी देने वाला विवरण ।

(हजार हैक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षत्र	कुल कृषि क्षत्र 1975–76	1977–78 तक सृजित शक्यता (अनंन्तिम)			कालम 3 की तुलना में कालम 6 की प्रतिशतता
			बृहद और मध्यम	लघु	जोड़	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	आंध्र प्रदेश .	14845	2838	1740	4578	30.8
2.	असम	3110	74	350	424	13.6
3.	बिहार .	11195	2316	2100	4416	39.4
4.	गुजरात .	10436	982	1340	2322	22.2
5.	हरियाणा .	3749	1710	1162	2872	76.6
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	659	—	85	85	22.9
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	914	101	310	411	45.0
8.	कर्नाटक	12249	1034	925	1959	16.0
9.	केरल .	2332	465	285	750	32.2
10.	मध्य प्रदेश .	20469	1350	1350	2700	13.2
11.	महाराष्ट्र .	20103	1207	1455	2662	13.2
12.	मणिपुर .	164	1	20	21	12.3
13.	मेघालय .	647	—	12	12	1.9
14.	नागालैण्ड .	113	—	35	35	31.0
15.	उड़ीसा	7408	1324	560	1884	25.4
16.	पंजाब .	14228	2258	2818	5076	120.0
17.	राजस्थान .	19301	1361	1760	3121	16.2
18.	सिक्किम .	—	—	10	10	—
19.	तमिलनाडु .	8134	1177	1820	2997	36.8
20.	त्रिपुरा .	330	—	32	32	9.7
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश .	19581	5478	7750	13228	67.6
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7085	1407	1300	2707	38.2
	जोड़ .	167052	25083	27219	52302	31.3

Housing in Capital with help of Private Builders

1036. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leading private builders have agreed to supplement efforts to promote housing activity in the capital; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme and the cooperation extended by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The scheme has not yet been finalised.

Moratorium of Setting up of new Universities

1037. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC have put a kind of a moratorium on the setting up of new Universities in the country;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to augment the U.G.C. funds to enable UGC to give better and substantial grants to deservedly good academic association and activities on the various University campuses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. The policy frame suggested by the Commission for development of higher education visualises, *inter-alia* great restraint in the establishment of new institutions (except in backward areas) unless their need is clearly established on academic considerations and in terms of resources available. The suggestions contained in the policy frame are being considered at various levels before a final view is taken on them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the 1978—1983 plan, it has been decided to give a much greater priority to programmes of Elementary and Adult Education. Consequently, within the overall constraint of resources, it might not be possible to ensure a substantially larger allocation to programmes of higher education. Nevertheless, it is expected that within the available resources, academic programmes of University Departments will get adequate support from the Commission in the next plan.

Admission of M.Ps. Children in Central Schools

1038. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether children of Members of Parliament are not given equality with the children of Central Government servants in the case of admission to central schools;

(b) whether the guidelines issued in the matter of admission to central schools does not contain any reference to children of M.Ps.; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the matter and issue suitable directions to the Kendriya Sangathan to give equal priority as in the case of Defence personnel and other Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Kendriya Vidyalayas are primarily meant for providing educational facilities through a common system of education to the children of the Central Government employees, including defence personnel, who are transferred frequently from one language area to another, so that their education is continued uninterrupted. Accordingly the Kendriya Vidyalayas give priority in admission

to the children of transferable Central Government employees. However, the children of the M.Ps., who come to stay with their parents in Delhi, are being admitted, as a special case, in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi.

Report on the Development of Traditional fishing communities (Project Preparation)

1040. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team from F.A.O. visited our country during 1977 consisting of experts under the auspices of the Centre for the Development of traditional fishing communities (Project Preparation);

(b) if so, whether the team had a particular object in view to study the problems as well as potentialities for fishing in the Bay of Bengal;

(c) whether they submitted any report on the basis of their studies; and

(d) if so, the essential features of the report and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team assessed:

(i) the nature of the requirements for the development of small scale fisheries and traditional fishing communities in the region,

(ii) technical and material assistance requirements to meet the development needs,

(iii) the capacity of national institutions to respond to the needs of small-scale fisheries development and to propose activities to be incorporated into a development project proposal.

The ultimate purpose of this assessment is to improve the standard of living and the quality of life of the small scale fishermen families.

(c) Yes, Sir. They have submitted several reports on India and the States of the eastern coast.

(d) The reports are by way of status papers and are made use of as background documents by donor agencies.

Hippy Girls

1041. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news appearing in Blitz of 10th June, 1978 that a number of Hippy Girls are airlifted from Panaji to Bombay by Agents with contacts with five star hotel in South Bombay for sexual purposes and they are highly paid; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made inquiry into this matter and what action has been taken to stop this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Government's attention has been drawn to the news item by this question.

(b) The news item is based on an interview with a girl who is a mental patient, who was in fact hospitalised in the Mental Hospital, Panaji, for some time. No cognisance needs to be taken of a press report based on an interview with a mental patient.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खुले में रखा गया गेहूं

1042. चौधरी रणवीर सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वसूल किए गए गेहूं भारी

मात्रा में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों के बजाए खुले में रखा गया था और वह वर्षा से भीग जाने के कारण खराब हो गया है और खाने के काबिल नहीं रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कैप स्टोरेज (कवर और प्लिंथ) में 31-3-78 को 39 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं रखी हुई थी । इस मात्रा में से 31,848 मीटरी टन गेहूं की मात्रा क्षतिग्रस्त हो गयी थी जो कि कैप स्टोरेज में भण्डारित सारी मात्रा का 0.80% बैठता है । यह गेहूं मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य हो गयी थी । क्योंकि यह क्षति ढके हुए भण्डारण स्थान की कमी और भारी वर्षा, तूफान, बाढ़ आदि जैसे प्राकृतिक कारणों से हुई थी इसलिए किसी पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी डालने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । क्षतिग्रस्त अनाज को मवेशी चारा तथा मुर्गी दाना आदि के रूप में बेचने से प्राप्त राशि का समायोजन करने के बाद नुकसान की राशि लगभग 20 लाख रुपये होगी ।

"100 Crore Excise loss Due to levy Sugar Leakage"

1043. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement published in 'Hindustan Times' dated 17th June, 1978 "100 crore excise loss due to levy sugar leakage"; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments to whom monthly allotments of levy sugar are made are responsible for the proper distribution of levy sugar through the fair price shops and to check all malpractices, if any, in the distribution. The State Governments have repeatedly been requested to gear up their distribution machinery and to ensure that such leakages do not occur. The matter has been taken up at the level of Chief Ministers and the situation is under constant review.

बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश में फारेस्ट रेंजर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना

1044. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश में रेन्जर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के बारे में 27 मार्च, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 463 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : इस मामले पर अभी सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Restructuring of Credit System for Agriculturists

1045. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the need for restructuring the present credit system to the agriculturists through cooperative institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). At present cooperative credit structure consist of two wings viz. short and medium-term wing and long-term

wing. Short and medium term credit wing is organised on a 3-tier basis, consisting of 1.23 lakhs Primary agricultural credit societies, 344 central cooperative banks and 26 appex banks as on 30th June, 1977. At the base level the policy is to reorganise the existing primary agricultural credit societies into strong viable multi-purpose base-level cooperative institutions which could undertake functions of credit supplies and services required in the rural areas, particularly to the weaker sections. To meet the special needs of tribal areas large-size multipurpose societies, capable of providing credit-cum-marketing services and supply of consumer articles are being established. As on 30th June, 1977, 1430 such societies had been organised. The farmer service societies are also being organised as a part of the reorganisation programme. These societies contemplate a professionally wellpaid manager supported technical experts and predominance of the weaker sections in the Board of Management. By 30th June, 1977, 512 such societies have ben organised. The Central and State Cooperative Banks are being strengthened so that they are in a position to support the developmental efforts of the Government particularly for weaker sections.

A major structural reform under consideration is that of integration of the short/medium term sctructures with the long term loans. This has been recommended by the committee on Integration under the Chairmanship of Dr. Hazari, the then Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. This Committee has recommended that the integration of the two wings should be brought about at all levels, in a phased manner, starting from the primary level. The existing institutions at the intermediate and appex level should be combined into a new institution called Cooperative Development Bank at the District and State levels. This recommendations has been opposed by cooperative opinion. The reaction of the State Governments is also varied. Pending a final view of such integration, it has been suggested that the primary Agricultural Credit Societies may be used for routing long-term credit also, at least on an agency basis, so that the farmers may have one contact point.

Enquiry into Death of Capt. S. S. Dhillon

1046. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Captain S. S. Dhillon who was acting as Liaison Officer of a 10-Member American expedition to Nanda Devi died while they were on expedition;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into this episode; and

(c) if so, the details and findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Defence are conducting a Court of Enquiry which is still in progress.

Precaution against Threat to Bird Sanctuaries

1047. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two leading bird sanctuaries of India viz. the Bharatpur Sanctuary and Point Calimore Sanctuary are facing grave danger and threat of pollution due to new industrial complexes developing nearby;

(b) whether the Bombay Natural History Society and some ornithologists have desired that the Government should protest the rare species of birds from air and water pollution;

(c) whether the Indian Meteorological Department have carried out studies about the pollution problem for bird sanctuaries of the country; and

(d) the action the Government propose to preserve bird life of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Nationalisation of Rice Mills

1048. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are examining the possibility of nationalising the rice mills in the country; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Logged Area Due to Farakka Barrage Complex

1049. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether and what steps if any, have been or are being taken for implementing the Government commitments in answer to repeated questions on the floor of this House since the advent of Janata Government that the vast stretch of water logged area arising of Farakka Barrage Complex will be cleared of water in no time;

(b) whether Government is aware of the huge loss due to nonproductivity of the submerged lands for decades; and

(c) what is the time target for completing the draining out of water for which Government of India has reportedly sanctioned 4 crores and odd for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The scheme prepared by the Farakka Barrage authorities for the purpose of providing relief against flooding to the low-lying areas of pagla-Bansloi river basin has been technically scrutinized and is at an advanced stage of sanction. Preliminary works towards implementation of the project have already been taken up by the Farakka Barrage Project authorities. Detailed designs are also being carried out. The work is expected to be completed in about two and a half years. These areas are under submergence since 1975 when the Farakka Feeder Canal was commissioned. No commitment such as that mentioned in the question appears to have been made by Government.

Proposals for Multi-purpose Dam Projects

1050. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals for a number of major multipurpose dam projects are lying before the Government waiting for its clearance;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of these projects, name of the project, date of submission for clearance, additional irrigation potential etc.;

(c) whether it is a fact that the delay in clearing these projects has created uncertainty about attaining the irrigation targeted for 1978-79; and

(d) if so, the details and what measures are being taken for immediate clearing of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In all, 11 project reports in respect of major multi-purpose projects are under scrutiny with the Centre at present.

(b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

1	Orissa . .	Bhimkund Multipurpose	7-8-74	Power Flood-protection	155 M.W. 1400 sq. kms.	165·80	Replies to Commennt tare awaited from State Govt.
2	Madhya Pradesh .	Bansagar	17-9-74 30-11-77 22-12-77	Irrigation Power	246882 ha. 244 M.W.	322·30	The Dam portion of the Project has been considered by the TAC on-21-7-78.
3	Do.	Narmadasagar	30-5-69	Irrigation Power	250096 ha 248 M.W.	111·33	Inter-State aspects on use of Narmada waters are involved.
4	Do.	Onkareshwar	17-2-72	Irrigation Power	267902 ha. 94 M W	77·30	
5	Do.	Sindh River project. Mohini Sagar (Phase II)	20-5-78	Irrigation Power	102630 ha. 75 M.W.	76·00	Under Examination in CWC and CEA.
6	Kerala .	Kuttiadi Augmentation Scheme (Multi-purpose)					
		(i) Kuttiadi Augmentation Scheme (Power)	8-1-77	Power	26·07 M.W.	5·74	Comments sent to State by the CEA.
		(ii) Bonsurasagar Irrigation	2-9-77	Irrigation	4800 ha.	5·00	Comments sent to State Govt. on 7-10-77 & 3-3-78. Reply awaited.
7	Punjab . . .	Thein Dam	5-9-76	Irrigation Power	348850 ha. 189 M.W.	263·00	Irrigation part accepted by TAC on 30-11-1977.
8	Punjab . . .	Shahpur Kandi Barrage	21-1-74	Irrigation Power	N.A. 87 M.W.	68·36	Comments sent to State on 18-9-76. Replies are awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Bihar . . .	(i) Subernrekha Multi-purpose	26-2-73 Irrigation 3-12-74 Flood Control (Modified report)	202024 Ha. N.A.	128·99	Comments on modified report sent on 10-376. Replies received on 24-4-78, under Examination.
		(ii) Upper Sakari Reservoir Scheme	10-4-78 Irrigation Flood Control	29827 ha. N.A.	45·92	Under Examination
10	West Bengal . .	Ajoy Da n at Tilabani	29-9-73 Irrigation & Flood Control; areas not furnished by State.		20·43	The detailed report, called for in December, 1973 from State Govt. is still awaited.

[आर्किटेक्चरल एसिस्टेंट डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स एसोसिएशन

1051. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें 5 अप्रैल, 1978 को संसद सदस्य की सिफारिशों सहित इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ आर्किटेक्टस के अन्तर्गत आर्किटेक्चरल एसिस्टेंट डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स एसोसियेशन से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में 15 मई, 1978 को एक स्मरण-पत्र भी भेजा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) उक्त ज्ञापन, इंस्टीट्यूट आफ आर्किटेक्टस द्वारा आर्किटेक्चर एसिस्टेंटशिप में डिप्लोमा धारियों के लाभार्थ आर्किटेक्चर में डिग्री के समकक्ष व्यावसायिक परीक्षा संचालित करने के बारे में था । इस मामले पर 25 अप्रैल, 1978 को इंस्टीट्यूट आफ आर्किटेक्ट्स, जिसे इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करना है, के साथ चर्चा की गई थी । संस्थान ने अब यह सूचित किया है कि यह मामला सक्रिय रूप में उनके विचाराधीन है ।

Government servants Owning Houses

1052. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of house owning Government employees were made to vacate their Government quarter during the period from June, 1975 to March, 1977 under the previous Government's orders making Government employees owning housing at their places of work ineligible to Government accommodation;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the Government employees who shifted to their own DDA flats/houses under those orders are charged House Tax by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi at double or triple the rates charged by the Corporation for the same type of flats/houses in the same localities from the other owners, self occupied flats; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to mitigate the hardships of such flats/houses owners who mostly belong to the lower category of Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SINKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to orders issued in September, 1975, house-owning officers were required to vacate the Government accommodation by 31st December 1975, or to pay enhanced licence fee after that date for continuing in the Government accommodation. A large number of house-owning officers vacated Government accommodation.

(b) No, Sir, Government employees who informed the House Tax Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi that they have occupied their property after vacating Government accommodation allotted to them were charged less, as they were allowed self occupancy rebate upto 25 per cent over the Rateable value fixed for such houses.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार में उठाऊ जल सिंचाई योजना

1053. **डा० रामजी सिंह :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में गंगा के किनारे पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही उठाऊ सिंचाई

योजना की कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उसके कितने चरणों में पूरी होने की संभावना है;

(ख) मुंगेर जिले के डकरानाला योजना और भागलपुर जिले में सुलतानगंज तथा बटेश्वरनाथ उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना का कार्य कब से शुरू होगा ;

(ग) बटेश्वरनाथ के समीप पाइप कब तक लगाया जायेगा और सिंचाई के लिये पानी कब तक मुहैया किया जायेगा; और

(घ) इन योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है और उसमें राज्य तथा केन्द्र सरकार का कितना-कितना हिस्सा होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) बटेश्वरनाथ पम्प नहर के दो चरणों की योजना बनाई गयी है । पहले चरण पर 13.88 करोड़ रुपये और दूसरे चरण पर 2.97 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है । डकरानाला पम्प स्कीम के चरण-एक पर 8.43 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है । इन स्कीमों का क्रियान्वयन बिहार सरकार द्वारा अपने योजना-संसाधनों से किया जा रहा है ।

Enquiry on complaints against Jawaharlal Nehru and Delhi Universities

1054. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preliminary enquiries going on into the complaints from Delhi and Jwaharlal Nehru Universities at the Prime Minister's office are over;

(b) if not, why there has been delay in processing of complaints; and

(c) when will the enquiry be finished and action taken on findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The preliminary enquiry into the complaints against the authorities of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been received and is being processed. The preliminary enquiry against the authorities of Delhi University is under progress.

Variation in estimate of rabi crop, 1977-78.

1055. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final estimate of wheat for the rabi 1977-78 is available;

(b) if so, whether there is a difference of opinion between the estimates preparted by the Agriculture Ministry and the Finance Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The final estimate of production of wheat for 1977-78 has not yet become available. According to available reports, the production of wheat in 1977-78, is expected to be substantially higher than the last year's record level of 29.08 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. There is no independent estimate of production of wheat by the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees in North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

1056. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong;

(b) percentage of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes;

(c) percentage of employees belonging to the North-Eastern region grade-wise; and

(d) whether there have been charges of corruptions, nepotism etc. against the University authority?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the North Eastern Hill University, the University has 522 employees in all, of which 56 per cent belong to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The percentage of employees belonging to North-Eastern region in each grade is as follows:

Grade I	25 per cent
Grade II	45 per cent
Grade III	78 per cent
Grade IV	66 per cent

(d) Government have received reports about certain administrative and financial irregularities in the University.

देश में बेघर लोग

1057. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में किन राज्यों में सर्वाधिक बेघर लोग हैं ;

(ख) इन बेघर लोगों की संख्या में गत दो वर्षों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और देश में कुल कितने बेघर लोग हैं; और

(ग) इन बेघर लोगों को आवासीय भूमि या प्लाट देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में अर्थात 1-4-1974 को 156 लाख मकानों की कमी का अनुमान था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 118 लाख तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 38 लाख। राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि यह कमी वर्ष 1979 में बढ़ कर 197 लाख हो सकती है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 148 लाख और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 49 लाख। प्रत्येक राज्य में बेघर परिवारों की संख्या के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) सरकार के पास राज्य क्षेत्र में एक योजना है जिस में उन ग्रामीण भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को बिना मूल्य के आवास स्थल देने की व्यवस्था है जिन के पास आवास स्थल पर अपनी भूमि पर निर्मित मकान या झोंपड़ी नहीं है। 31 मार्च, 1978 तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 74 लाख परिवारों को आवास स्थल आवंटित किये जा चुके थे। पुनः, सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गई अन्य सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अधीन अर्थात औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना, निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना, मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना, गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना, ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम, बागान कर्मचारियों के सहायता

प्राप्त आवास योजना और राज्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये किराया आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत मकानों के निर्माण के लिए सामान्यतः समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को छिट तथा अन्य सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं ।

प्रसंगवश मकानों के क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) ऐसे आवासीय कार्यक्रम को अपनाना जिसका अनुदेश 20 वर्ष की अवधि के अन्तर्गत पिछले वर्षों की आवास की कमी पूरी करना और जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के कारण हुई मकानों की अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करना तथा बेकार मकानों के स्थान पर नये मकान बनाना ;

(ii) सरकारी निधियों को निम्न आय के परिवारों के लिए ही नियन्त्रित करना ताकि इस क्षेत्र को नियत किये गये साधनों से अधिक रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण किया जा सके;

(iii) बड़े पैमाने पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिये गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहित करना ।

टीचर्स कालोनी, पीतम पुरा, दिल्ली में पानी की सप्लाई

1058. **श्री रामजी लाल सुमन** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गवर्नमेंट टीचर्स कालोनी, सरस्वती विहार, पीतमपुरा, दिल्ली के निवासियों को, जो मंत्रालय द्वारा पास स्थायी कालोनी है और जिसमें गवर्नमेंट टीचर्स, हाऊस बिल्डिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी (रजिस्टर्ड) को भूमि आवंटित की गई थी, पानी सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सलाहकार समिति ने उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित कठिनाइयों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है और वहां पीड़ित लोगों को पानी सप्लाई किये जाने के बारे में अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) उक्त कालोनी को पानी की सप्लाई कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Awarding of National Professorship to Dr. R. C. Mazumdar

1059. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consideration for awarding national Professorship to Dr. R. C. Mazumdar, the most eminent among living historians of India has been finalised;

(b) the reason for undue prolongation regarding consideration of the matter; and

(c) final outcome of the consideration regarding awarding of National Professorship to Dr. Mazumdar?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Review of the scheme of National Research Professorship has not yet been completed. It is hoped to completed the review soon.

Standard of Teaching in Government H. S. School, Diglipur, Andaman

1060. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the low

standard of teaching and inefficiency in the Government Higher secondary School, Diglipur, North Andaman;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering for a thorough enquiry into the functioning of the said school; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, representation from some people was received by the Education Directorate complaining against poor results in home examination and low standard of education in the Government Higher Secondary School Diglipur. An enquiry has already been conducted by the Education Directorate into this matter. Supplementary examination for candidates who have failed in two subjects in home examination has been allowed. The result of the All India Secondary School Examination this year has considerably improved as compared to that of last year.

Per capita consumption of sugar

1061. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have advised sugarcane growers to reduce the area under cultivation in veiw of huge carry-over stock of sugar for the years 1978-79;

(b) what is the per capita per annum consumption of sugar in our country; and

(c) where does our country stand in comparision to other countries in consumption of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The need to plan for equilibrium in supply and demand for sugarcane is being impressed upon the cane growers.

(b) The per capita per annum consumption of sugar in our country during 1976-77 was about 6.1 k.g. together with per per capita availability of gur and khadsari at 14.3 k.g., the total per capita consumption of all sweetening agents is 20.4 Kg. per annum.

(c) A statement showing the per capita per annum consumption of sugar in foreign countries is attached. The average per capita consumption in India of all sweetening agents is comparable to the global average.

Statement

Per capita consumption of sugar in 1976 in foreign countries.

Country	K.G.
Albania	13·7
Austria	45·9
Bulgaria	63·9
Czechoslovakia	42·2
EEC	41·6
Finland	41·3
G. D. Republic	42·3
Greece	31·6
Poland	47·1
Sweden	46·3
USSR	46·8
Canada	41·7
USA	42·9
Mexico	42·0
Trinidad and Tobaggo	44·5
Argentina	39·8
Brazil	46·2
Afghanitstan	3·3
Bangladesh	1·4
Burma	2·6
China (Taiwan)	5·5
Indonesia	9·9
Iran	28·0

Country	T.C.
Malaysia	27.9
Japan	30.9
Nepal	1.3
Pakistan	8.3
Phillippines	19.5
Sri Lanka	5.3
Thailand	13.3
Algeria	20.8
Sudan	15.7
Uganda	1.2
Zambia	16.3
Australia	57.3
Newzealand	54.2
Average	20.5 (approx.)

World Bank aid for small and marginal farmers of Gujarat

1062. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: SHRI AMAR SINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given any loan for development of irrigation facilities for small and marginal farmers of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the amount given and the scheme sanctioned; and

(c) the progress of the work done under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The International Development Association, an affiliate of World Bank sanctioned a credit project for Gujarat State in June 1970. This project was primarily for development of minor irrigation facilities such as supply of pumpsets, construction of dug wells, dug-cum-bore wells, shallow tube wells and lift irrigation works. The cost of the project was Rs. 49.48 crores of which IDA assistance was Rs. 25.26 crores. The project was fully implemented by March 1975. However, this project was not exclusively for the benefit of small and marginal farmers in Gujarat State.

Under the Second Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation Credit Project sanctioned by the IDA in 1977, the ARDC sanctioned some minor irrigation schemes in Gujarat for an amount of Rs. 2.8 crores till June 78. It is a condition under the project that at least 50 per cent should be lent by the participating financial institutions to small and marginal farmers so as to be eligible to obtain refinance from the ARDC. This project is for the period July '77 to December '79.

Wheat under "Food for work" programme to Bihar

1063. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have earnmarked some wheat for Bihar during the current year for use under the 'Food for Work' programmes;

(b) if so, whether current year 'almost seven fold increase' in allotment stemmed from the fact that last year Bihar had shown 'more staisfactory results' than other States; and

(c) if so, whether enormity of the problem in Bihar could be gauged from the fact that 68 lakhs landless labourers eke out a precarious livlihood for barely five months in a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A quantity of 2,00,000 metric tonnes of wheat has been allocated to Bihar for the schemes under the 'Food for Work' programme during the year 1978-79.

(b) Last year, only a quantity of 30,000 metric tonnes of wheat was released to Government of Bihar under the programme. It is, therefore, correct that the current year's allocation is almost seven folds. But the total allocation for all States this

year is nearly six times of the allocation last year. The basis for the increase in allocation this year is that the programme took off very late last year and the State Governments have now come up with a bigger demand for taking up schemes under 'Food for Work' programme on a much larger scale.

(c) Undoubtedly, there is large scale unemployment and under-employment in Bihar as in some other pockets in the country. The basic objective of the 'Food for Work' programme is to meet the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas by generating employment on productive items of works and for creation of durable community assets which strengthen the rural infrastructure.

Stock of Foodgrains and prospects of crop

1064. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the stock of foodgrains as on 30th June, 78-rice wheat, Dal;

(b) the prospects of crops during the next six months:; and

(c) steps taken to increase the production of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As on 30th June, 1978, the public agencies were holding about 6.6 million tonnes of rice and 12.3 million tonnes wheat. The Food Corporation of India was holding about 43 thousand tonnes of pulses for supply to the Army Purchase Organisation. In addition, NAFED and NCCF have also so far purchased about 42 thousand tonnes of rabi pulses.

(b) Rains during the monsoon season (June to September) are very important for the main kharif crops. Widespread rainfall during the monsoon season so far in most parts of the country is expected to prove beneficial to the kharif crops. Apart from other related factors, the level of kharif production would, however, greatly depend on the behaviour of the monsoon during the rest of the season.

(c) High priority is being accorded in the agricultural planning to increase production of foodgrains in the country. Various measures have been taken in this direction, such as, increasing coverage of areas under high-yielding varieties, provision for larger quantities of chemical fertilisers and other inputs as well as improved varieties of seeds, extending irrigation and other facilities. The measures taken also include dissemination of technical know how, and price support at remunerative level.

Students representation on academic bodies

1065. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government regarding the students representation in university and other academic bodies: and

(b) the universities which implemented the policy of students representation in university and other academic bodies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A Committee on Governance of Universities appointed by the University Grants Commission had recommended in 1971 that students should be given representation on the Senate (Court) of the Universities. The Committee was not in favour of students' representation on the Syndicate (Executive Council) and the Academic Council. These recommendations were accepted by the Government.

(b) Among the Central Universities, provision for students' representation has been made in the Acts and Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim and North Eastern Hill Universities. There is provision for students' representation only on the Academic Council of the Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Universities. The remaining three Central Universities at Benaras, Shanti Nikaten and Hyderabad have no such provision at present.

As far as the State Universities are concerned, in the new enactments and the amendments to the existing ones, provision for students' representation on the Senate (Court) of the Universities has been made by the Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Assam, Kerala, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh. According to an assessment made in 1975, such provisions had already been made in respect of 28 universities, while proposals for amending the Acts and Statutes of a number of other universities were under various stages of processing. Provision for students' representation on the Executive Council (Syndicate) was also made in respect of Rajasthan, Jodhpur and Kerala Universities.

विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा गेहूं की वसूली

1066. **श्री राघव जी** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 मार्च, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम, सहकारी समितियों, सरकारी और अर्ध सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा कुल कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं की वसूली की गई ;

(ख) 30 जून, 1978 को उपरोक्त एजेंसियों के पास गेहूं का कुल कितना स्टाक था ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान अधिकांश गेहूं की मंडियों में गेहूं की बिक्री सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित 112.50 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल से कम पर हो रही थी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) लगभग 53.95 लाख मीटरी टन ।

(ख) लगभग 122.68 लाख मीटरी टन ।

(ग) सरकारी एजेंसियों ने गेहूं दो ग्रेडों में, ग्रेड I 112.50 रुपये और किस्म सम्बन्धी कटौती के साथ ग्रेड 2 110.50 रुपये खरीदा है । कुछ मंडियों में गेहूं की वसूली मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर बिक्री के बारे में रिपोर्टों की जांच की गई थी और यह मालूम हुआ कि बिक्री के लिए पेश किया गया अनाज विहित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप नहीं था ।

Action against Authors of time capsule contents

1067. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any action against the historians who drafted the contents of the time capsule;

(b) if so, nature of action taken; and

(c) whether original file relating to the Time Capsule has also been traced and if so, the contents thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Historical Research was entrusted with the work of writing the 10,000-word account of the History

of India from 1947 to 1972. The Indian Council of Historical Research assigned the work to Dr. S. Krishnaswamy of the History Department, Madras Christian College, Madras. The frame-work within which the account was to be prepared was indicated by Prof. R. S. Sharma, Chairman and Dr. S. Gopal, Member, Indian Council of Historical Research. The final narrative was on behalf of the Council and a number of persons contributed to it and, therefore, it would not be possible to single out an individual or individuals as the actual author/authors. None of the persons concerned is a Government servant and no offence under the law appears to be made out. No departmental or criminal action is, therefore, proposed to be taken on the basis of facts that have come to Government's notice so far.

(c) Indian Council of Historical Research has intimated that the office file relating to the Time Capsule has so far not been traced and the search for the same is going on. The Council is, therefore, unable to state at the present juncture what the contents of this file are.

Documentation of Sanskrit Manuscript

1068. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan involving expenditure o fabout Rs. 100 crores to undertake the monumental task of identifying and documenting over a lakh of Sanskrit manuscripts gathering dust in several institutions in the country;

(b) if so, how Government have decided to complete this whole process involving labour and expense; and

(c) whether Government propose to take similar steps in respect of other monumental literatures also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No such big scheme has been formulated in this ragard.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Strength of Students/P.E.Ts. in Schools

1069. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of the students both boys and girls in Delhi Schools under the Directorate of Education Delhi from Classes VI to X, class-wise as on 31st December, 1977;

(b) how many Middle/Hr. Secondary School were in existence on that date and what was the strength of the Senior/Junior P.E.Ts. in Delhi Schools; and

(c) what was the position on 30th October, 1972 in respect of the students, schools and the posts of Senior/Junior Physical Education Teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The strength of the students in Delhi Schools class-wise from VI to X as on 31st December, 1977 under the Directorate of Education Schools was as follows:

	Boys	Girls	Total
VI	52,700	39,257	91,951
VII	44,539	33,538	78,077
VIII	40,442	23,900	64,342
IX	39,790	27,940	67,730
X	30,311	20,560	50,871
TOTAL	207,782	145,189	352,971

(b)	Middle Schools	Hr. Sec. Schools	Senior PETs	Junior PETs
	299	556	513	942

(c) Students	Sch. Mid.	Sch. HS.	Post of Sr. PETs	Post of Jr. PETs
267491 (from class VI to X) . .	353	486	493	599

छः से चौदह वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा

1070. **श्री हुरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है, कि दिल्ली में 6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और समस्त देश में उक्त लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दाखिले में अड़चन बनने वाला सब से प्रमुख कारण है गरीबी। निर्धन परिवारों के बच्चों को या तो परिवार की आय बढ़ाने के लिए कार्य करना पड़ता है अथवा घर पर छोटे बच्चों की देखभाल करनी पड़ती है। रुकावट डालने वाला दूसरा कारण है अधिक संख्या में बच्चों का बीच में ही स्कूल छोड़ जाना। 6–11 आयु-वर्ग में प्रतिशतता 35 प्रतिशत से 37 प्रतिशत तक और 11–14 आयु वर्ग में 18.5 प्रतिशत से 21.6 प्रतिशत हो रही है। सम्पूर्ण देश को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्वव्यापीकरण के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए 452 लाख दाखिल न हुए अतिरिक्त छात्रों को दाखिल करने की आवश्यकता होगी। प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्वव्यापीकरण सम्बन्धी कार्यदल ने 1982–83 तक 320 लाख दाखिल न हुए बच्चों को दाखिल करने के लक्ष्य का सुझाव दिया है। यदि यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जाता है तो इसका अर्थ होगा उस समय तक 6–14 आयु वर्ग में 90 प्रतिशत दाखिला।

Agreement on Agriculture with Bangladesh

1071. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Bangladesh delegation visited India;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between two countries regarding agriculture programme;; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). No official delegation from peoples' Republic of Bangladesh visited India recently to discuss agriculture programme or sign an agreement between two countries regarding agriculture programme.

Provision of Compensation to Employees who die or are wounded on duty in undertakings

1072. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to compensate those employees who die or are seriously wounded on duty in various Undertakings, such as, Modern Bakeries, Food Corporation of India, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any compensation was paid to any employees involved in accident during the last 3 years; and

(d) the number of such employees who have received compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financial Assistance for repairing of Calcutta University Institute building

1073. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently West Bengal Government have approached the Central Government for financial asistance for repair and renovation of the Calcutta University Institute building which was damaged by the fire in February, 1976; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have since taken any decision in this regard and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes Sir. In April 1978, the State Government requested for a grant of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for reconstruction of the buildings.

(b) As Calcutta University Institute is not an integral part of the Calcutta University, and the land and the building reportedly belong to the Government of West Bengal, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is not in a position to consider assistance for the purpose. Government of West Bengal was informed accordingly in May, 1978.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

1974. **श्री शरद यादव** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अध्यापकों तथा गैर-अध्यापन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या अध्यापकों एवं गैर-अध्यापन केडर के पदों का कुछ भाग आरक्षित किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके बारे में सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अध्यापन व गैर-अध्यापन कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्रमश: 1 और 106 है ।

(ख) से (घ). विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 15 प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित जनजातियो के लिए 7½ प्रतिशत गैर-अध्यापन पद आरक्षित किये जाते हैं । अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए अध्यापन पदों में आरक्षण के बारे में

निर्णय होने तक विश्वविद्यालय निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया का पालन कर रहा है :—

(i) आवेदन-पत्र में एक खाना (कालम) अर्थात् "क्या अनुसूचित जाति का अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं" जोड़ा जाता है;

(ii) अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के वे सभी उम्मीदवार जो किसी पद (पदों) के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम शैक्षिक व अन्य अर्हताओं को पूरा करते हों, उन उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या का ध्यान किये बिना जो किसी भी पद (पदों) के लिए साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाये जा सकते हैं, साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाए जाते हैं ।

(iii) अन्य बातों के समान होने पर, अध्यापकों के रूप में नियुक्ति के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को तरजीह दी जाती है; और

(iv) यदि प्रवरण समिति किसी शैक्षिक पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त पात्रता शर्तों को पूरा करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के किसी उम्मीदवार पर विचार नहीं करती है तो वह इससे सम्बन्धित कारणों को अभिलेखबद्ध करती है ।

Pay Scales of non-teaching staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1075. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Committee of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has approved the recommendation of the acting Commissioner of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan regarding the decision of pay-scales and introduction of selection grade posts for the non-teaching staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Finance Committee of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan considered in its meeting held on the 5th May, 1978 the question of redesignation of the post of Lower Division Clerk to that of Junior Assistant with a revised pay-scale of Rs. 330-560 and that of Upper Division Clerk as Senior Assistant with a revised pay scale of Rs. 440-750. The proposal also included introduction of the following Selection Grades for the aforesaid posts:

Junior Assistant.....Rs. 530-20-630
Senior Assistant.....Rs. 740-35-880

The Committee did not accept the plea that the duties of the Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks in the Kendriya Vidyalayas were materially different and more onerous from those of their counterparts elsewhere. It was observed that such revision of pay s[illegible] would have far reaching implica[illegible] the Government of India. The Comitfee noted that avenues of promotion were available to Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks working in Kendriya Vidalayas for promotion as Upper Division Clerks and Head Clerks, respectively. Further, for consideration for appointment to different categories of teaching posts, the condition of experience was waived in respect of the ministerial staff provided they possessed the requisite academic qualifications. The Committee, therefore, could not agree to the proposal for allowing Selection Grade to Lower Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerks

except for the normal provision of Selection Grade that might be made under the orders of the Government of India.

Buffalo and Pork Research Centre in Tamil Nadu.

1076. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received a request for setting up of Buffalo and Pork Research Centre in Tamil Nadu with foreign assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir; the Government has not received any such request.

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of Pulses

1077. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita availability of pulses in India has declined from 75 gram in 1959 to 45 gram in 1976 much less than the bare minimum requirements; if so, the steps taken to improve the availability; and

(b) the nature of recommendations made at the two-day International Chickpea (gram) breeder's meet under the auspices of International Research Institute for semi-arid tropics (ICRISAT) at Hissar in April last to boost gram production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in per capita availability of pulses from 74.9 gram in 1959 to 50.8 gram in 1976. The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad have estimated the average per capita minimum consumption requirement at 64.1 gram per day. The steps being taken to increase production (and to improve the availability) are given below:

1. Financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for laying out of demonstration, use of rhizobium culture, multiplication of seed, and adoption of plant protection measures is being continued. Besides, the new Central Sector Scheme has been initiated since 1977 to produce seed of pulse varieties of all India importance.

2. The Government of India activated the State Governments to organise compaign by mobilising staff of Agriculture/Development Departments. The compaign included training of staff/farmers, promoting the use of improved seed, phosphatic fertilizers and adoption of plant protection measures and also making available inputs in time to the farmers.

(3) Special campaign was also organised to increase area under summer moong after wheat harvest under irrigated conditions in northern States and under moong, urd and cowpea in rice fallows in eastern and southern States.

(4) In order to motivate farmers to apply inputs viz. improved seed, rhizobium culture, phosphatic fertilizers, pesticides and also increase area under short duration pulses, the support price of gram was raised from Rs. 95/- per quintal to Rs. 125/- per quintal for 1978-79 marketing year. The support price of arhar at Rs. 155/- per quintal and of moong at Rs. 165/- per quintal have been fixed for the first time this year.

(5) NAFED has entered into contract for importing 12,000 tonnes Lentils from Turkey. Efforts are also being made by NAFED to import some more pulses to meet the shortage.

(b) No recommendations arose out of this meeting, particularly of the nature which could be extended to the field level.

महाराष्ट्र में चीनी मिलों के लिये प्रस्ताव]

1078. **श्री हरी शंकर महाले** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में उन नई चीनी मिलों की संख्या और नाम का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिनके बारे में प्रस्ताव मंजूरी के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नई चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए तीन प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) प्रस्तावित शिरपुर शेतकारी सखर कारखाना, शिरपुर, जिला धुलिया ;

(2) वसंतराव दादा पाटिल सहकारी सखर कारखाना, विठावादी (लोहानेर) तालुका कलवान, जिला नासिक ; और

(3) हुतात्मा किसान अहीर सहकारी सखर कारखाना लि०, बलवा, जिला सांगली ।

(ख) छठी योजना के दौरान नयी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी नीति विचाराधीन है और इसको अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद ही लम्बित पड़े प्रार्थना पत्रों पर कोई कार्यवाही करना निर्भर करता है ।

Refugees rehabilitation work in Tripura

1079. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Government has asked for Central assistance of Rs. 6 crores to complete the residual refugees rehabilitation works in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has sanctioned that assistance; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the refusal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the displaced persons settled in Tripura are deemed to be merged with the mainstream of general population of the State, the State Government were advised that any schemes intended to improve the economic condition of the migrants and to generate employment potential etc. should appropriately be included in the State Plan to cater to the needs of welfare of all in the State including the migrants. A proposal of the State Government to enhance the marriage grant/cremation grant was agreed to and regarding another proposal to give additional loan to new migrants settled at Nalkata, it was suggested that the State Government may formulate a viable land reclamation scheme which, on receipt, will be processed further either in this Department or through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Working of Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla

1080. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed to go into the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies in Simla;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted any report thereon;

(c) the main findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the action taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDAR CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has expressed the view that there is no justification for the continuance of the Institute in its present form, and that if the Institute has to continue, its character should be changed and the objectives revised.

(d) The report is under consideration of the Government.

Payment of salary to N. F. C. Instructors

1081. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salary of NFC instructors is not being paid to them in time in Delhi Schools due to late receipt of sanctions;

(b) who is responsible for this delay—Ministry of Education or Directorate of Education, Delhi; and

(c) since 1975 how many times the Ministry has issued the part sanction and how many times the Ministry has issued the sanction for the full financial years to Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Sewer Line constructed in Delhi

1082. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to news item in 'Indian Express' dated the 23rd May, 1978 that a Rs. 4 crore sewer line constructed around 1970 to prevent the city sewage from falling into the Jamuna has never been used because of some serious faults that developed immediately after its construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the sewer line has been completed or is still under construction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Compensation to States for Loss of Revenue due to Prohibition

1083. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER-SHARIEF:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to compensate the States about the loss in revenue due to the introduction of prohibition in the States; and

(b) if so, how much amount has been allocated for different States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided in general that the states be compensated to the

extent of 50 per cent of the established loss of excise revenue resulting from the introduction of prohibition in each year, commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. The compensation will be paid upto 1983-84.

Loss by Sugar Factories

1084. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many sugar factories in the country have incurred cash loss in the years 1976-77, 1977-78; and

(b) what Government propose to do in case there is a continued cash loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government do not have information regarding cash loss incurred by individual sugar factories. However, the shortfall in realisation, for the industry as a whole, on all India basis, has been estimated at Rs. 43 crores for 1976-77. The position regarding 1977-78 will be known only after the entire season's production is sold.

(b) While it is not possible for Government to go into the difficulties of individual factories, Government undertake a review of the sugar policy from time to time so as to ensure a fair price to the sugar producers and at the same time to protect the interests of the sugarcane growers and consumers of sugar.

Creation of Posts in National Seeds Corporation

1085. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7745 dated 24th April, 1978 regarding creation of posts in National Seeds Corporation and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary details are being furnished separately in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7745 of 24th April, 1978.

(c) Not applicable.

Assessment of loss due to flood in Assam

1086. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment of loss during the month of June, 1978 due to floods in the country, particularly in Assam; and

(b) steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The assessment of loss exclusively for the month of June, 1978 is not available. A preliminary assessment of the flood damage during this monsoon season as reported by the State Govts./Union Territories indicates that an area of 4.42 lakh ha. and a population of 6.59 lakh have been affected. Crops over an area of 1.54 lakhs and 6,771 houses have been damaged. Sixty-three human lives and 50 head of cattle were lost. The total damage to crops, houses, and public utilities in the country as a whole has been estimated at Rs. 141.19 lakhs.

The Govt. of Assam have reported that the flood damage upto 28th June this year has affected an area of 1.54 lakh ha. and a population of 2 lakhs in 440 villages in the Brahmaputra valley. Jute and paddy crop over an area of about 16,000 ha. were also damaged. Two human lives and 5 head of cattle were lost.

(b) The respective State Govts. undertook rescue, relief, and restoration works in the affected areas. Help from the Army was requisitioned by the State authorities whenever required.

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान को पूना ले जाने का प्रस्ताव

1087. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान, दिल्ली जो इस समय केन्द्रीय संस्थान के रूप में दिल्ली में कार्यरत है, कितने दिनों से संस्कृत की शिक्षा प्रचार का कार्य कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या उसको पूना ले जाने का प्रस्ताव था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राजधानी में ही केन्द्रीय संस्थान के रूप में इसे सुदृढ़ करने और इसे कहीं बाहर न ले जाकर इसके केन्द्रीय स्वरूप को बनाये रखने के लिए इसे बाहर नहीं ले जाने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) 1970 से।

(ख) प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ग) इसके स्थान को बदलने के किसी प्रस्ताव का ध्यान किये बिना संस्थान को सुदृढ़ करने तथा विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Irrigation Projects proposed by Orissa Government

1088. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of new major and medium irrigation projects proposed by Government of Orissa during the year 1977-78 and the number and names of such projects approved by Government; and

(b) the number of project being implemented during the ensuing year and the amount sanctioned for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Orissa had proposed 2 major irrigation projects, namely, Badanala and Mahanadi barrage and 2 medium irrigation projects, namely, Kanjhari and Hariharajhar during 1977-78. Of these, one major project namely Mahanadi barrage and one medium project namely Hariharajhar have since been approved by the planning Commission.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 32.0 crores has been provided in the State Plan for major and medium irrigation. This includes provision for the implementation of 6 major and 27 medium irrigation projects.

Recognition of Dogri by Sahitya Akademi

1089. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dogri has been recognised as an independent literary language by the Sahitya Akademi; and

(b) if so, the assistance being given by his Ministry for the development of this language?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Sahitya Akademi has brought out two publications in the Dogri language. Seven awards have also been given to literary books written in Dogri language by the Akademi.

प्रतापगढ़ जिले से भगवान् बुद्ध, गणेश और विष्णु की मूर्तियों का मिलना

1090. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरुली गांव, प्रतापगढ़ जिला में भगवान बुद्ध, गणेश और विष्णु की मूर्तियां, जो कि बहुत कम देखने में आती हैं, पाई गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे इतिहास पर क्या रोशनी पड़ती है और इनका काल क्या है; और

(ग) इनको किस संग्रहालय में रखने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) सरूली गांव, जिला प्रतापपुर में ब्राह्मणीय देवताओं की खंडित मूर्तियां प्राप्त हुई। ये मूर्तियां असाधारण नहीं समझी गई हैं ।

(ख) ये मूर्तियां नवमी-दसवीं शताब्दी की हैं और उन मन्दिरों का पर्याप्त संकेत देती हैं, जिनका कि ये कभी एक भाग रही होंगी ।

(ग) बुरी तरह खंडित होने के कारण राज्य सरकार ने इन्हें किसी भी संग्रहालय में प्रदर्शन के योग्य नहीं पाया है । फिर भी राज्य सरकार को परामर्श दिया गया है कि इन मूर्तियों को उप गांव में सुरक्षित रखा जाये, जहां ये प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

Scheme of Indian Farmers' Fertiliser Cooperative on Farm Technology

1091. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the Hindustan Times dated 23rd May, 1978 under the heading "IFFCO Scheme on farm technology big success";

(b) if so, the details of the results achieved;

(c) whether Government are considering to introduce this method in other States also; and

(d) whether this new technology will be used in other items than wheat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news paper report refers to the farmers' Service Centres introduced recently by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative as an experimental measure to transfer modren agricultural technology to rural areas. A sale depot attached to the centre stocks fertilisers, seeds, insecticides and weedicides, which the farmers could purchase against cash. The initial period of the experiment is two years which is not yet over. According to IFFCO the reports from the field are encouraging. However, they are watching the performance of these service centres closely and would analyse the results in detail before taking a decision whether to continue the present Centres and/or to extend them to other States.

(c) In the light of what is stated in (b) above, the question does not arise at present.

(d) The farmers service centres are not crop-oriented. The benefits are equally available to crops other than wheat.

Complaint from West Bengal Re. Difficulties from Farakka Agreement

1092. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the matter relating to the flow of Ganga Waters

between India and Bangladesh during the dry season stands;

(b) whether West Bengal Government have sent any complaint to the Central Government to the effect that salinity of water in and around Calcutta and difficulties of Calcutta port have considerably increased since the Farakka Agreement; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the problem of West Bengal Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The Agreement of November, 1977 between India and Bangladesh on sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 14-11-1977 indicates the sharing between India and Bangladesh of the Ganga waters at Farakka from the 1st January to the 31st May every year. This is being implemented. The agreement will be in force for five years and may be extended further for a specified period by mutual agreement in the light of relevant provisions in the Agreement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Netaji National Museum at Calcutta

1093. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to establish the Netaji National Museum at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the time by which this museum will be set up; and

(c) whether any funds have since been allocated for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Drinking water in Kutch

1094. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to each State for drinking water schemes; and

(b) whether it is true that in Kutch district more than 500 villages are not having drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The State-wise allocations for the current year for drinking water schemes have not been finalised yet.

(b) There are 967 villages and 110 hamlets in Kutch district. Out of them, 679 villages/hamlets have been identified so far under 'No source' category (problem villages). The present position regarding supply of drinking water in these 679 villages hamlets is reported to be as under :

	No. of villages/ hamlets
Water supply schemes completed under different programmes.	175
2. Water supply schemes in progress under :—	
(i) Piped water supply schemes.	78
(ii) Simple well programme.	20
3. Villages/hamlets for which the schemes are yet to be taken up.	406
	679

बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में पानी की सप्लाई

1095. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है, कि बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग तथा इसके आस-पास नवनिर्मित टाइप–1 और टाईप–3 के सरकारी क्वार्टरों तथा डी० आई० जेड० ब्लाक सी के टाइप–2 के क्वार्टरों को पीने के पानी की सप्लाई केवल 2 घंटे सुबह और 2 घंटे शाम को की जाती है ;

(ख) इस क्षेत्र को कितने घंटे तक पानी की नियमित सप्लाई करने की स्वीकृति दी गई है ; और

(ग) पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). सामान्यता जल सुबह 4 घंटे के लिए और शामको 3 घंटे के लिए सप्लाई किया जाता है। जल की सप्लाई, घटों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित नहीं है अपितु जल सप्लाई की मात्रा से सम्बन्धित है । इन क्वार्टरों को जल 40 गैलन प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन सप्लाई किया जाता है । नगर में जलपूर्ति की औसत देखते हुए इसे काफी पर्याप्त समझा जाता है ।

बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली से कूड़ा करकट हटाना

1096. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग तथा इसके आस-पास नवनिर्मित टाईप–1 और 3 के सरकारी क्वार्टर कर्मचारियों को अलाट कर दिये गये हैं लेकिन इस क्षेत्र की सफाई नहीं की गई है ; और कूड़ा करकट फैंकने के लिए कूड़ेदानों की व्यवस्था भी नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) क्वार्टरों के आस पास निर्माण सामग्री का मलबा हटा दिया गया है। नये बनाये गये टाईप–I और III क्वार्टरों के आसपास स्थित मौजूदा छोटे कूड़ेदानों और बड़े कूड़ेदानों में डाला गया कूड़ा कचरा नियमित रूप से उठाया जा रहा है। निर्माणाधीन क्वार्टरों के आसपास पड़ी निर्माण सामग्री और खोदी गई मिट्टी निर्माण कार्य पूरा होते ही हटा दी जाएगी ।

Amendment to Land Acquisition Law

1097. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to amend the existing land acquisition law to ensure the breaking up of monopoly of land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Land acquisition laws aim at securing land for projects of public importance and do not seek to change the existing ownership pattern. This is sought to be done through land ceiling legislation which limit the size of agricultural holdings and vest the surplus in the State for redistribution among the landless. Ceiling legislation exist in practically all States and are under implementation.

"Pugree" from Tenants in Delhi

1098. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 7782 on the 24th April, 1978 regarding exorbitant rent in Delhi and state:

(a) the Government's check against the house-owners/builders receiving interest free "Pugree' from tenants; and

(b) steps and ways through which these malpractices are checked by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b). Section 5(2) (a) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 specifically provides against receiving 'Pugree' from the tenants and any contravention of the rule is punishable under Section 48(1)(b) of the same Act.

Proposal to increase floor space index in Bombay city

1099. SHRI MADAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has sent any communication to the Government of Maharashtra allowing new industries in the city of Bombay;

(b) whether he is aware that Maharashtra Government are proposing to increase the Floor Space Index (F. S. I.) in the city of Bombay; and

(c) if so, what effect it will have on the future development and already over-burdened civic amenities in the city of Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Facilities for Mountaineering and Trekking

1100. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:
SHRI KACHARU LAL
HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide increased facilities for mountaineering and trekking in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). The programme for facilitating mountaineering and trekking forms part of the scheme for Promotion of Adventure. The scheme has recently been revised and a copy of the revised scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2471/78]

Expenditure on school of Buddhist Philosophy

1101. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh during the last three years:

(b) whether the proposal for the further increase in financial allotment is under consideration of Government; and

(c) the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) 1975-76—Rs. 4,00,000/-
1976-76—Rs. 5,60,000/-
1977-78—Rs. 6,44,650/-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal to construct quarters for the staff and hostel for the students of the School is under consideration. It has also been decided to enhance the stipend of the students of the School from Rs. 80/- p.m. to Rs. 100/- p.m. from the next academic session. Necessary provision for the development of the School is being proposed in the Sixth Plan.

Admission in National Centre for Blind, Dehra Dun

1102. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since how long National Centre for the Blind, Dhera Dun has stopped admissions of blind trainees;

(b) how many blind candidates are on waiting list for admission;

(c) how much money is spent annually on this centre; and

(d) when Government is likely to start fresh admission?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No fresh admissions were made to the Training Centre for the Adult Blind from 18 January 1975 to 22 August 1977.

(b) 62.

(c) Approximately Rs. 8 lakhs.

(d) Fresh admissions have already started.

Demolition of Jhuggies in Delhi

1103. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Jhuggies have been demolished by the Delhi Development Authority from March 1, 1978 to June 30, 1978;

(b) whether the demolition was resorted to because of fresh encroachments on public lands; and

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority proposes to provide any alternative site to them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) 629.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In accordance with Government's policy no new encroachments from March, 1977 will be permitted and thereore the question of providing alternative accommodation/ plots for unauthorised encroachments does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Jama Masjid hawkers removed during Emergency

1104. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a)whether it is a fact that about 300 Jama Masjid hawkers who were removed during emergency have not been allotted alternative sites as yet;

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are being taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that they ar making efforts to resettle the hawkers/squatters who were paying tehbazari to the Corporation or having documentary proof proving their squatting on Municipal footpaths prior to 1970. The Corporation is still not in a position to resettle all the eligible hawkers/squatters because of non-availability of land.

इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

1105. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 672 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975–76 से 1977–78 तक वर्षवार इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कितनी धनराशि अनुदान के रूप में मांगी गई और क्या इन तीन वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा दिया गया अनुदान अपर्याप्त था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में अनुदान की धनराशि बढ़ाने का है और अनुदान की राशि किन मदों पर खर्च की जाती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय को उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास अनुदान स्वीकृत नहीं करता । अतः वर्ष 1975–76 से 1977–78 के लिए वार्षिक मांगों की स्वीकृति वास्तविक अनुदानों से तुलना करने अथवा उसके आधार पर विकास अनुदानों में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

आयोग द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली इस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय विशेष की 5 वर्षीय योजना अवधि के लिए कुल विकास आवश्यकताएं विजिटिंग कमेटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं जो संबंधित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की संवीक्षा करती है । इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय के लिए आयोग द्वारा पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान स्वीकृत विकास अनुदान निम्नलिखित हैं :—

विषय	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपए)
1. उपस्कर	23.45
2. पुस्तकें . .	16.50
3. भवन	15.40
4. विजिटिंग प्रोफेसर .	1.50
5. अन्य . .	16.90
6. स्टाफ	20.71
7. अनुसंधान फेलो .	2.00

बायो-साइंस विभाग के विकास, पं० कामता प्रसाद गुरू के नाम पर पीठ स्थापित करने, विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षण विभाग के लिए रेडियो आइसोटोप प्रयोगशाला और एक व्यायाम-शाला के निर्माण के लिए अतिरिक्त अनुदान हेतु विश्वविद्यालय के प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत आबंटन पर जारी किए गए वास्तविक अनुदान विभिन्न मदों पर खर्च की प्रगति पर निर्भर करते हैं और जो वर्ष विशेष के दौरान पूर्वानुमान हैं ।

उपरोक्त विकास अनुदानों के अतिरिक्त, आयोग इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन केन्द्र, छात्र सुख-सुविधाओं, प्रकाशन के लिए और अनियत अनुदानों के रूप में विश्वविद्यालयों की सहायता आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार करता है ।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोग

1106. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों

के कर्मचारियों हितों की रक्षा के लिये अधिकारी के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6271 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग में किन-किन पदों पर अब तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है और इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों और केन्द्र में कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत पदों पर आरक्षण द्वारा नियुक्तियां की गई और कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई विशेष भर्ती करके आरक्षण पूरा करने का है और यदि हां, तो यह कब तक किया जायेगा और क्या ऐसा पदोन्नति द्वारा किया जायेगा अथवा सीधी भर्ती के द्वारा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) सूचना निम्न प्रकार से है :—

क्रम सं०	पद का नाम	सर्किलों और मुख्यालय में वर्तमान पद धारियों की संख्या	आरक्षित पदों पर नियुक्त अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या	आरक्षित पदों पर नियुक्त अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कुल कर्मचारियों द्वारा भरे गए पदों की प्रतिशत संख्या	रिक्त आरक्षित पद
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	उपाधीक्षण पुरातत्वविद/उपाधीक्षण पुरालेखाविद	38	6	2	21%	2
2.	उपाधीक्षण पुरातात्विक अभियन्ता	12	2	—	17.5%	1
3.	उपाधीक्षण पुरातात्विक रसायनज्ञ	7	1	—	14%	1
4.	सहायक अधीक्षण पुरातात्विक अभियन्ता	12	2	—	17.5%	1

(ख) जी नहीं ।

सीधी भर्ती के कोटे के अन्तर्गत आने वाल आरक्षित रिक्त पद सदा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवा ों द्वारा भरे जाते हैं । प्रोन्नति के कोटे के अन्तर्गत रिक्त पद भरने के लिए कार्मिक-विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित कार्याविधि का दृढ़ता से अनुपालन किया जाता है । अतः विशेष के संबंध में अलग से कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Decline in production of raw Jute

1107. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's production of raw jute has been declining during the last ten years and this has now posed a danger to the export performance; and

(b) if so, the steps Government purposes to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. Although the production of jute in the country has fluctuated in recent years, the overall rate of growth has been positive.

(b) To increase jute production in the country, a comprehensive centrally sponsored scheme of Intensive Jute District Programme launched by Government of India is being implemented since 1972-73.

Supply of Adulterated pesticides

1108. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the adulterated pesticides, especially in West Bngal, that are supplied to farmers; and

(b) if so, remedial steps taken or proposed to stop this alleged corrupt practice?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Some complaints alleging adulteration of pesticides have been received by the Government.

(b) Insecticide Inspectors and Insecticides Analyst appointed by the State Governments keep a watch over the quality of pesticides sold in their respective areas and initiate penal action where pesticides are found to be mis-branded/adulterated. In order to strengthen quality control facilities with regard to pesticides, the Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 760 lakh during the current financial year for the establishment of an Insecticide Control Laboratory in West Bengal.

Setting up of an Appli Juice plant at Baramulla by M/s Cadbury India Ltd.

1109. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cadbury India Limited, the subsidiary of a British Multinational Corporation, has been granted an industrial licence to set up an apple juice plant at Baramulla District in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether apple juice in a priority industry needs sophisticated technology which is not available in India; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, the reasons why a Multinational has been allowed to enter this non-priority consumer goods industy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SNGH): (a) and (b). An application received from M/s. Cadbury India Ltd. for grant of an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of apple juice concentrate in the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the technical know-how and the processing technique of M/s. H.P. Balmer Ltd. of U.K. is under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Transport Nagars in Delhi

1110. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Delhi Transporters' association have criticised the Delhi Administration's reported decision to set up Transport Nagars in distant places;

(b) is it also a fact that the Association was not consulted before taking the decision;

(c) is it also a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation deposited Rs. 88 (eighty-eight) lakhs to have a Transport Nagar near Wazirabad;

(d) what is the difficulty in not constructing the Transport Nagar at Wazirabad so far; and

(e) what are the details of Transport Nagars in Delhi and what is the target up to which these Transport Nagars will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fresh enquiry against Director, General Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum.

1111. Shri K. MUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI have asked for a fresh enquiry on charges of corruption against the Director, CTCRI (ICAR), Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the reasons; and

(c) steps taken to institute a fresh enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The C.B.I. have not asked for a fresh enquiry on the charges of corruption against the Director, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum.

(c) The question does not arise.

Employment of Blind Persons

1112. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons blind by birth who are highly qualified in various professions, are without jobs;

(b) if so, the number of such unemployed persons;

(c) the policy of Government is giving them suitable employment on compassionate grounds to enable them to earn their livelihood; and

(d) whether Government will consider reservation of good number of posts in various professions for such persons who are blind by birth and give them suitable employment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). The precise number of persons who are highly qualified and blind by birth is not known. However, 3301 blind persons were on the Live Registers of Employment Service on 31-12-977.

(c) and (d). Government of India have reserved one per cent vacancies for the blind in group 'C' and 'D' posts in the Government as well as in similar posts in Public Sector Undertakings.

Purchase of wheat by flour Mills

1113. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flour mills have the option to make direct purchase of

wheat from the market and whether these mills are made fully supply of their requirement of wheat by Government;

(b) the policy of Government in this regard and the principles on the basis of which it has been formulated; and

(c) whether efforts are made by Government for the operation of these flour mills to their full capacity and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Roller Flour Mills have been prohibited from making direct purchases of wheat from the open market and are required to draw their requirements from the Government stocks held by the Food Corporation of India. Requirements of wheat of the Roller Flour Mills are being met in full and such of the mills as have attained 75 per cent and more capacity utilisation for a period of 3 months have been permitted to grind wheat to the further extent of 25 per cent over and above their licensed capacities.

Import of Bullocks and Horses

1114. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of bullocks and horses in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government purpose to import these animals from foreign countries, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) There is no shortage of bullocks and horses in the country.

(b) Government do not propose to import bullocks or horses. Permission is ,however, granted for the import of stallions/broodmares to improve the blood-stock in the country. The details of the current Import Policy for horses are contained in Chapter No. 14 of the Import Policy book published by the Ministry of Commerce.

पूर्ण मद्य निषेध समिति

1115. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :**
श्री के० मालप्पा :
श्री सरत कार :

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक केन्द्रीय मद्यनिषेध समिति पुनर्गठित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) समिति द्वारा अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत किए जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). अधिसूचना की एक प्रति जिसमें समिति की संरचना कृत्यों आदि का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई । देखिये संख्या एल० टी 2472/78]

Boosting of Pulses production

1116. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently evolved a new strategy to boost production of pulses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. An Inter-Ministerial Special Group constituted in 1977 has recommended a new strategy *viz.*, (i) short-term, and (ii) long-term measures to boost production of pulses. The details of these are given below:

Short-term Measures:

1. To increase production (yield per hectare) of pulses by—

(a) application of phosphatic fertilizers;

(b) adoption of need based plant protection measures;

(c) use of rhizobial culture; and

(d) training of extension staff and farmers.

2. To increase area under pulses (not at the expense of main crops *viz.* rice/wheat) by—

(a) summer cultivation of moong in northern States after harvest of wheat/potato, etc.;

(b) cultivation of urd and moong in rice fallows in eastern and southern States; and

(c) inter-cropping of pulses in between the rows of sugarcane and cotton.

Long-term Measures:

(a) Increasing production of quality seed of pulses; and

(b) suitable pricing policy and arrangements for marketing.

Action Taken

Campaigns were organised in kharif and rabi seasons to stock seed, fertilizers and pesticides at convenient places within the reach of farmers. Arrangements were also made for supply of rhizobium culture. The State Governments were requested to provide inputs and cover larger areas under urd, moong and cowpea after wheat harvest and in rice fallows.

The subsidy for production of pulses seed has been increased from the current year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The seed of varieties of all India importance is being multiplied under the Central Sector Scheme.

The Government of India increased support price of gram from Rs. 95/- to Rs. 125/- per quintal in 1977. The support price of arhar at Rs. 155/- per quintal and that of moong at Rs. 165/- per quintal has been fixed for the first time this year and suitable arrangements made for marketing of the produce, if the prices go down below the support price at the time of harvest.

The U.P. Government took up a very large programme of summer Moong this year covering about three lakh hectare area.

केन्द्रीय मत्स्य निगम का पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को अन्तरण

1117. **श्री उग्रसेन** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय मत्स्य निगम, हावड़ा (पश्चिम बंगाल) के 800 कर्मचारियों के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार इसे पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को अन्तरित करने का है जिस से राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय मत्स्य निगम के माध्यम से मछली का व्यापार कर सके और उसकी पूंजी भी बनी रहे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे केन्द्रीय मात्स्यिकी निगम के, जिसे राज्य मात्स्यिकी विकास निगम में मिलाया जाना है, कार्यकलापों को अपने हाथ में ले। परन्तु, इस मामले में राज्य सरकार से अनुकूल उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

Selection grade teachers in Delhi

1118. SHRI UGRASEN:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers under Delhi Administration who were given Selection Grade in 1971;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of these Teachers reached the ceiling of their selection grade only after three increments and are stagnating since 1974;

(c) whether no promotion has been given in several departments like physical education since 1971; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken to remove this stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) 1794 in Government Higher Secondary/Middle schools. (This includes teachers in special cadre also).

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the teachers reached the maximum of the scale because of the following reasons:—

(1) Due to fixation of pay of such teachers on 1-1-1973 as per C.C.S. (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973.

(2) The span of Selection Grade scales of teachers ranges between 4 and 6 years.

(3) Pay scales of teachers have undergone revision thrice since the 2nd Pay Commission against only one revision in respect of other categories of Government employees.

(c) No, Sir. Promotions have been made in various categories of teachers including Physical Education teachers.

(d) The so-called stagnation is limited to those TGT/PGT who were given selection grade but not yet promoted to higher posts. The selection grade was initially granted upto 15 per cent of the permanent posts. Subsequently this limit was raised to 20 per cent w.e.f. 1-1-1973 with provision for computing posts of selection grade with reference to the permanent posts and those temporary posts which were existing for three years or more. The number of teachers who are stagnating is limited to only 10 per cent to 15 per cent. This anomaly is due to short span of the pay scale and the fact that selection grade has been pitched higher as compared to the ordinary scales of pay of the higher posts. In fact when a TGT in receipt of selection grade is promoted to the post of PGT his pay is fixed at the maximum of the time scale of PGT from the date of promotion itself. This anomaly is inherent in the pay scale structure designed for the various categories of the teachers.

Implementation of recommendations Kothari Commission

1119. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to implement the remaining recommendations of the Kothari Commission;

(b) which are the major recommendations that have been implemented;

(c) whether the State Governments have also implemented these recommendations; and

(d) if not, what steps have been taken by Government to process these recommendations through State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The National Policy Resolution on Education formulated in 1968 had taken into account the main recommendations of the Kothari Commission. These included free and

compulsory education upto the age of 14, development of regional languages and implementation of the three-language formula, equalisation of educational opportunities, identification of talent, work experience and national service, science education and research, education for agriculture and industry, production of books, reforms of examinations, expansion and vocationalisation of secondary education, part-time educational courses, spread of literacy and adult education development of games and sports, and educational structure.

(b) and (c). These recommendations are under various stages of implementation both by the State and Central Governments.

(d) Government have undertaken a review of the National Policy Resolution and Education keeping in view the recommendations of the Education Commission in the background and also taking into consideration the developments that have taken place in the field of education and educational priorities and approaches emphasised by the new Government. A draft National Policy has been prepared and Government are awaiting the views of the State Governments on the draft policy.

Death in swimming pool at Constitution Club, New Delhi

1120. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a death took place in the swimming pool attached to Constitution Club, New Delhi;

(b) whether the person who died in the pool was an eligible resident of the Vithalbhai Patel House; and

(c) if not, whether Government have investigated into the occupation of a large number of servants quarters and suites in the Vithalbhai Patel House by illegally and non-eligible persons and families?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There was a death in the Swimming pool attached to Constitution Club on 27th May, 1978.

(b) The person who died was the resident of the servants quarters block attached to Vithalbhai Patel House, which was allotted in the name of the Hon'ble M.P. residing in suite No. 215 at Vithalbhai Patel House.

(c) The bulk of the accommodation in Vithalbhai Patel House is in the MPs' Pool and allotments are made by the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Directorate of Estates has already written to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats to have necessary survey made of the accommodation allotted to the M.Ps.

Approach to modern Bakeries for franchise rights for Bottling '77'

1121. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no bottlers are coming forward to bottle '77' a Modern Bakeries product in metropolitan cities like Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, which are the parties who have approached Modern Bakeries for franchise rights for bottling '77' product in various territories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Even in Bombay franchise has been given to two parties.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of parties have approached Modern Bakeries for Franchise rights for bottling '77'. Upto

15-6-1978, the Company have given franchise to 18 bottling companies whose names along with the territories for which franchise has been given to them is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Bottling Co.	Territories of operation
1	Universal Drinks Pvt. Ltd, Wardha Road, Nagpur.	Jabalpur, Satna, Riva, Panna, Damoha, Shadol, Chattarpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Korta, Raigarh, Sutguja, Jagdalpur, Betal, Chindwara, Balaghat, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Baster & Mandal in Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur, Bhandra, Parbhani, Yeotanmal, Amravati, Akola, Buldhavia, Chanda, Wardha in Maharashtra.
2	Agra Beverages Corp. . .	Agra, Aligarh, Bandaun, Etawah, Itah, Jhansi, Mathura, Lalitpur, Shahjahanpur & Manipuri in U.P., Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, and half of Union Territory of Delhi.
3	Ranjit Sant Singh, Poona . .	Southernhalf of Bombay.
4	Spencer & Co., Madras . .	District of Madras, Chittor, Chingleput, Nellor, North and South Arcots.
5	Bangalore Soft Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore .	Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalour, Chipadurga, Coorg, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga, South Kanara, Tumkur in Karnataka and Ananthpur & Coddapah in Andhra.
6	Soft Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Madurai . .	Madurai, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Nilgiries, Ramnad, Salem, Dharmapuri, Tanjavur, Trichy, Tiruneiveli, Alleply, Cannanore, Ervakulam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Palghat, Quilon, Trichur & Trivandrum, Peyyanore.
7	Prem Nath Monga Bottlers Pvt. Ltd. Meerut.	District of Meerut, Almora, Bareilly, Bijnor, Bulandshahar, Candly, Dehradun, Moradabad, Garhwal, Muzzarffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Pithoragarh, Saharnpur, Tehri Garwal, Uttar Kashi, Nainital and Ghaziabad, and half of Delhi (formerly with DBC and Rohtak, Sonepat, Karnal).
8	Saurashtra Bottling Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot . .	Distt, of Rajkot, Amreti. Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kutch, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar and Union Territory of Dieu.
9	Steel City Beverages, Jamshedpur . .	Whole of Bihar State, Bankura, Burdwan, District of West Bengal.
10	Avus Engineering Pvt. Ltd. (K.G. Soft Drinks), Kanpur.	Kanpur, Banda, Baraich, Barabanki, Farukabad, Fatehpur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Kheri, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur and Unnao.

1	2	3
11	J. Mahendra & Bros., Rajasthan Bottling Co. Sri Ganganagar.	Nagur, Pali, Barmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu, Sri Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer & Sirsa in Haryana.
12	Karamsar India Traders, Jullundur . .	Jullundur, Kapurthala, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ropar, Chandigarh Simla, Solan, Sirmaur, Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Dharmsala, Kulu, Manali, Mandi, Chamba.
13	Farinni Eleven Up, Calcutta . . .	Calcutta, 24 Paraganas, Hooghly and Howrah.
14	Beverages & Food Products Pvt. Ltd., Gauhati	Kamrup, Darrang, Garo Hills, Golpara, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, Sivsagar, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, District of Cachar, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Kamen, Frontier Div., Sang, Subansiri, Tirap Frontier Divn., Mizo Hills, Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, Sikkim and Bhutan.
15	Tirpty Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Cuttack . . .	Cuttack, Bolangir, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Koonjhar, Kalahandi, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh & Phulbani.
16	Dalmia Dairy Industries . : . .	Northern Part of Bombay and Dt or Thana, Kolaba.
17	Manipal Bottling Co., Udipi, Karnataka	. Kerala State.
18	Grunet Aerated Water (P) Ltd. .	. Goa, Daman, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts.

Advertisement Budget for '77' Drink

1122. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge sums beyond the prescribed limit, are being spent towards the advertisement budget for '77' drink by modern Bakeries; and

(b) if so, full facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss to Modern Bakeries on Account of giving franchises for bottling '77'

1123. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Modern Bakeries have incurred heavy losses on account of giving franchise for bottling of their product '77'; and

(b) if so, the exact amount of loss incurred by them so far and remedial measures proposed to be taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Modern Bakeries have not incurred heavy losses on this account.

However, as the Company had to meet pre-operative expenditure for launching the drink, the operations upto March, 1978, have resulted in a small loss. The exact amount of loss will be known only after the audit of the accounts for 1977-78 are completed.

Drinking water in R. K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi

1124. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of drinking water in 'C' Block (Albert Square), R. K. Ashram Marg and 'K' Block, Clive Square Type I quarters during the past three months; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether water is rationed commodity and the residents of these areas are left at the mercy of the CPWD authority;

(c) whether overhead water tanks have not been constructed for C and K Blocks due to the fact that Town and Art Planning department opposed to the idea of constructing overhead tanks; and

(d) what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The C.P.W.D. gets bulk supply of water from the N.D.M.C. and distributes the same to the residents. As per plans, the water has to be pumped to overhead tank through which further distribution is to be done. The overhead tanks for distribution of water for these quarters have not been constructed yet and therefore, water is directly pumped from underground pumps: this causes inconvenience to residents.

(b) The system of direct pumping has its disadvantages.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Urban Art Commission are not in favour of construction of independent water tanks in DIZ area. The multi-storeyed building with an overhead water tank through which water would be supplied to the quarters in 'K' Block and adjoining areas, is already under construction. The question of constructing another multi-storeyed building with overhead water tank or an independent overhead tank of a good design for Block 'C' is under consideration.

Ownership of Government Accommodation to retired Government Servants

1125. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to give ownership to retired low-paid Government servants in Delhi of the accommodation allotted to them, after deducting the amount of rent paid by them towards the cost of those houses which are proposed to be sold to them; and

(b) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No Sir.

(b) The residences are meant for providing accommodation to Government servants who are in service and not for retired Government servants.

आपात काल के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों का अनियमित आवंटन

1126. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि आपात काल के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित निम्न आय वर्ग और

मध्यम आय वर्ग के फ्लैटों के आवंटन में अनियमितताएं बरती गई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली को विभिन्न बस्तियों में कितने फ्लैट अपंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किए गए थे ;

(ग) सरकार का संबंधित व्यक्तियों और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या अपंजीकृत व्यक्तियों के नाम पर किए गए आवंटन रद्द किए जाएंगे और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विस्थापितों का पुनर्वास

1127. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिए गए उस आश्वासन को कार्यान्वित कर रही है कि आपात काल के दौरान गैर कानूनी रूप से खाली करा कर गिराये गए मकानों के बदले नये मकान निर्मित करेगी और आवंटित करेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में अब तक कालोनीवार कितने मकान आवंटित किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) इसमें और कितना समय लगेगा और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने यह सैद्धान्तिक निर्णय ले लिया है कि आपात काल के दौरान जिन लोगों को रिहायशी क्षेत्र से हटाया गया था उन्हें उन्हीं के मूल स्थानों पर पुनः बसाया जाएगा । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों से दावे आमंत्रित करने के लिए दो नोटिस जारी किए हैं । एक नोटिस अर्जुन नगर से संबंधित है तथा दूसरा नोटिस शेष क्षेत्रों से । अर्जुन नगर के प्लाटधारियों से आवेदन प्राप्त करने की अन्तिम तारीख निकल चुकी है और उनके मामले विचाराधीन हैं । अतः यह आशा की जाती है कि अर्जुन नगर के प्लाटधारियों की पुनर्वास योजना शीघ्र ही पूरी हो जाएगी । जहां तक अन्य क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है अपने दावे प्रस्तुत करने की अन्तिम तारीख 31 जुलाई, 1978 है । इसके बाद इन आवेदनों पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी तथा पुनर्वास स्कीमें तैयार की जायेंगी ।

इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती ।

Admission of Students securing 33 per cent marks

1128. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand from the students has been received by Government that admission be given to those students who secured 33 per cent or above aggregate marks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Delhi Administration has not received any such demand. According to the eligibility criteria for admission to class XI at the plus two stage, all students securing 33 per cent or above aggregate marks in class X are eligible for admission in class XI.

(b) Question does not arise.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Lecturers and School Teachers

1129. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand from the Government School Teachers Association to remove disparity in the pay scales of Lecturers and the school teachers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration the Government School Teachers' Association submitted a Charter of Demand to the Chief Executive Councillor on 24-4-1978 where in the question of removal of alleged disparities between the pay-scales of Delhi Teachers and Lecturers of the colleges was raised.

(b) The demand of the Association was examined by the Delhi Administration and has been found to be unsustainable.

Opening of Doyang Reserve Forests

1130. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item in the Indian Express dated 25th June, 1978 that the Nagaland Chief Minister, lodged a strong protest with the Assam Chief Minister, on his decision to open the Doyang reserve forest to cultivators; and

(b) whether it has also been stated in the letter that this unilateral decision is a clear abrogation of the 1952 agreement in which it is stipulated that there would be no change in this reserve forest till a final settlement was arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Talks held by wheat growing and wheat importing countries in London

1131. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks by the world's leading wheat growing and wheat importing countries were held in London during the first week of June, 1978; and

(b) if so, the conclusions drawn and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A Negotiating Conference was held in Geneva in February-March, 1978 under the auspices of the UNCTAD for negotiating a New International Wheat Agreement to replace the Wheat Trade Convention of 1971. Following the failure of this Conference, an Interim Committee was constituted to resolve the outstanding differences among member countries on the key elements of New Arrangement and to prepare tentative texts of the different articles for consideration by the next Negotiating Conference.

The Interim Committee held its first meeting at Geneva from 1st to 5th May, 1978 and its second meeting at London from 5th to 22nd June, 1978.

The discussion at both the first and the second meetings of the Interim Committee had centred mainly on the following:

I—Actions at different stages of the price range for maintaining stability in prices and assuring supplies to the importers particularly the developing countries.

II—Reserve stocks, their size and allocation among different countries.

III—Special provisions for developing countries.

IV—Inclusion of coarse grains in the New Arrangement and the nature of actions to be taken to maintain stability in their prices.

V—Food Aid.

Although the area of disagreement got narrowed down to some extent, differences till persisted among members on the various elements to be included in the New Arrangement. The discussions, have, by and large, remained inconclusive.

The third meeting of the Interim Committee was held at Geneva between 6th to 12th July, 1978 and made some further progress in regard to the drafting of the various provisions of the new arrangement and special provision to be incorporated in the Agreement for the benefit of the developing countries. It was decided in this meeting that another meeting of the Interim Committee would be held between 16th to 20th October, 1978 at London and the negotiating conference would be called in Geneva in the month of November, 1978.

Transfer Levy on unearned profits on sale of Plots

1132. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose transfer levy on the unearned profits on the sale of plots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representations on Urban Ceiling Laws

1133. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations about Urban Ceiling laws in the last 6 months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken by Government over those representations;

(d) whether this law has hampered the building activities in the cities; and

(e) steps Government propose to take to further simplify and liberalise the law?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Several representations were received dealing with the following matters:—

(i) that the building plans are not being approved;

(ii) that difficulties are being experienced in transferring land within the ceiling limit and built-up property in view of sections 26 and 27 of the Act and non-registration of documents relating to the transfer;

(iii) that exemptions under section 20 of the Act are not being granted expeditiously;

(iv) suggestions for amendments to the Act; and

(v) requests for repealing the Act. As the Act is being implemented by the States, these representations were acknowledged and forwarded to the State Govrnments concerned for appropriate action.

Wherever necessary, suitable guidelines were issued to State Governments. Suggestions for amendments have been noted and will be kept in view while considering amendments to the Act.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Guidelines have been issued to State Governments with a view to reviving the building activity.

Evacuee Properties with DDA

1134. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of evacuee properties in Delhi which are under the ownership of DDA;

(b) how many families have been living in these properties;

(c) is it a fact that no improvements have been made in these properties in the last 30 years;

(d) is it a fact that the Government have decided to allot these properties to the occupants; and

(e) if so, what is the criteria for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 2591.

(b). 10.874 (Approx.).

(c) Periodical repairs of these properties were being undertaken by the slum Department in the past. The Delhi Development Authority has recently issued a press note allowing tenants to get repairs done themselves out of the rent due to be paid to Delhi Development Authority.

(d) and (e). The proposal is under consideration.

Machinery for Monitoring Irrigation Projects

1135. SHRI YAGYA DUTT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers of five States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Haryana have been asked by the Union Government to set up high level machinery at the State and project levels for monitoring the progress of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target fixed for development of irrigation potential in the country for the five years commencing from April 1978 is 17 million hectares, of which 8 million hectares are to be contributed by major and medium irrigation schemes. Creation of such a large potential calls for special efforts in the planning and implementation of irrigation projects. It is felt that the progress of major projects should be critically watched at the highest level and no shortfall in the creation of irrigation potential should be permitted.

The States have been requested to set up suitable high level machinery at the State and project levels exclusively for monitoring purposes with a view to ensuring effective watch on progress and identification of the problem areas to help in taking remedial measures in time and making good the deficiencies as and when they occur. These units would also help in feeding the necessary data and information to the Monitoring Units at the Central Government level.

(c) According to the information received, of the five States mentioned above, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have set up Monitoring Units for selected major irrigation projects.

Demand for Sport Coaching Complex at Calcutta

1136. SHRI RAJKRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to promote sports activity in India particularly for the Eastern region, long standing demand of a sports coaching complex in the form of N.I.S., Patiala is required to be established at Calcutta, which has been neglected for a long time;

(b) whether Government are actively considering to build up a sports coaching complex at Calcutta for the Eastern region; and

(c) if so, whether any time schedule has been fixed for completion of the complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c). A proposal received from the Government of West Bengal to set up a Wing of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, for the Eastern Region, at the Rabindra Sarobar Stadium Sports Complex is under examination in consultation with the Board of Governors of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports. The proposal will have to be examined in the context of the availability of funds and the employment potential for the coaches to be trained at such a Wing.

Discriminatory treatment to Punjab Government re. taking delivery of procurement rice

1137. SHRI YAGYA DUTT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have pointed out to the Union Government about the discriminatory treatment shown to it by the F.C.I. in the matter of taking delivery of procurement rice as compared to Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). In Punjab and Haryana the delivery of rice procured under levy from rice millers is accepted for the Central Pool by the Food Corporation of India at their own godowns or at the rail heads. In Haryana a system of making the F.C.I. instead of the rice millers as consignor was being tried by the F.I.C. on an experimental basis. In U.P. the levy rice is collected by the State Government first and the quantities subsequently offered for the Central Pool are taken delivery of by the Food Corporation of India from the State Government storage points. The Government of Punjab have been requesting that as in the case of Haryana the F.C.I. should be made consignor in the case of despatches by rail of levy rice delivered by the rice millers at the Rail Heads for the Central Pool. The Government of Punjab was informed that the system in Haryana was being tried only on experimental basis but because of certain inherent difficulties in exercising proper check on the number of bags loaded and in carrying out inspection of quality and weight etc. an evaluation of the system was being undertaken. The system adopted in Haryana has since been discontinued.

Burglary in National Museum

1138. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported burglary in the National Museum in Delhi where art pieces worth lakhs of rupees were stolen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into this matter and if so, the result of the investigations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Thefts of some art objects from the National Museum had taken place in 1973 and earlier. No theft has been reported thereafter. Details of the cases of theft are given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Date of year on which theft occurred	Items stolen	Value of the items stolen Rs.	Whether the stolen objects recovered or not	Result of investigations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	March, 1966	A small wooden ornamental piece of apsara.	25·00	The object remained untraced and was written off.	None from the National Museum was found directly connected with the theft. The security guard on duty who was found negligent was punished.
2.	4th March, 1967	120 pieces of Anthropological silver and gold ornaments.	2,080·	The pieces remained untraced and were written off.	None from the National Museum was found directly connected with the theft.
3.	The night of 25th-26th August, 1968	125 items of jewellery and 32 gold coins.	1,78,904·00	18 items of jewellery worth Rs. 12,685/- and 32 gold coins worth Rs. 18,020/- could not be recovered.	Nobody from the National Museum was found directly connected with the theft. The employees found negligent in their duties were punished. Three of the thieves were convicted by the Court and the case against the fourth is still pending.
4.	15th November, 1973.	41 silver coins	287·00	One coin could not be recovered and one coin recovered in damaged condition.	Nobody from the Museum was found directly connected with the theft. While some of the employees found negligent in their duties were punished, others are still being proceeded against.

Loss of Foodgrains by Spoilage

1139. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:
SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any four point strategy has recently been evolved by Government to reduce losses of foodgrains by spoilage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Four points have been stressed on the State Governments for intensifying the work of modernising farm level storage with a view to avoiding losses at the farm level viz.,

(i) The Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development in the State should pay particular attention to the protection of foodgrains at the farm level.

(ii) The production of inputs for modernisation of storage such as metal bins should be decentralised by utilising the Agro Service Centres and other capable organisations, so as to ensure easier availability at more convenient locations to farmers.

(iii) The programme of improvement of existing structures particularly for the benefit of small farmers should be intensified and inputs like polythene sheets, inlets and outlets should be provided as incentive.

(iv) Easy availability of storage pesticides should be arranged and facilities created for disintestation work on custom basis.

Inadequate Allocation of Coarse Foodgrains to States

1140. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central allocation of coarse foodgrains to States for public distribution system is quite inadequate;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the said allocations;

(c) if so, when and how and by what percentage; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Internal procurement of coarse grains, is made by the Food Corporation of India only as a price support measure and there has been practically no procurement of these grains, so far. The stocks of imported milo in the Central Pool have been practically exhausted and there have been no imports since. Consequently, the requirements of coarse grains of the States could not be met. The State Governments, however, have been advised that allocation of additonal quantities of wheat, could be made to them, if they so desire.

Improvement of Slums

1141. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have spent any monies directly or through State Governments for the improvement of slums in the 4 metropolitan cities and in other very large urban agglomerations;

(b) if so, broad details thereof; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas aims to provide basic amenities such as water supply, including drinking water taps, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, street lighting, widening and paving of lanes, etc., in slum areas not intended for clearance for at least ten years. This Scheme was in the Central Sector during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74. During this period, financial assistance, in the form of grant, was directly disbursed to the State Governments (including the Union Territory of Delhi) for undertaking projects of environmental improvement of slums in the following cities:—

Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Poona, Nagpur, Lucknow, Jaipur, Indore, Patna, Cochin, Srinagar, Ludhiana, Cuttack, Gauhati and Rohtak.

The total amount disbursed as grant during this period was Rs. 20,13,45,797.

With effect from 1st April 1974, the Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector, to be financed out of the assistance given by the Central Government in the shape of block grant and block loan for the State Plan schemes.

Visit of Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to Foreign Countries

1142. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited any one or more foreign countries during the period first half of the current calender year, 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) the purposes for which the said visits were made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation visited U.K., The Netherlands and Denmark on the invitation of the Governments of these Countries from 20th to 29th May, 1978. He also visited Bulgaria from 30th May to 5th June, 1978, to participate in the Meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission.

(c) To discuss matters relating to existing collaboration and possibility of future collaboration in the field of agriculture and allied sectors, with the Governments of U.K., The Netherlands and Denmark and to participate in the meeting of Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission in Bulgaria as its Co-Chairman from Indian side.

Small Farmers' Development Agency

1143. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Small Farmers' Development Agencies now in operation in the country and their state-wise break-up;

(b) the total financial allocation provided for the schemes in the last two years;

(c) how much of the allocation has been actually utilised; and

(d) the benefits derived from these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) An amount of Rs. 27.50 crores and Rs. 44.96 crores was released to the Agencies by the Government of India during the year 1976-77 and

1977-78 respectively. This was in addition to the unspent balance available with the Agencies from the previous years.

(c) The expenditure incurred by the Agencies during 1976-77 and 1977-78 was Rs. 31.79 crores and Rs. 39.19 crores, respectively.

(d) The Small Farmers Development Agency Programme (SFDA) was initiated during the Fourth Plan. Since inception of the programme (1971-72) upto March, 1978, 146.55 lakh participants were identified by Agencies. Of these, 62.18 lakh were enrolled as members of Cooperative Societies. During the above period the beneficiaries under different programmes were: Minor Irrigation 6.59 lakhs. Dairying 3.81 lakhs Poultry 16.321, other subsidiary occupations 1.77 lakhs and adoption of improved agricultural practices 44.89 lakhs.

Statement

Statement showing Distribution of Small Farmers Development Agencies State-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of Agencies
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	15
2	Assam	4
3	Bihar	22
4	Gujarat	6
5	Haryana	3
6	Himachal Pradesh	3
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4
8	Karnataka	8
9	Kerala	4
10	Madhya Pradesh	12
11	Maharashtra	13
12	Manipur	1
13	Meghalaya	2
14	Nagaland	1
15	Orissa	7
16	Punjab	5
17	Rajasthan	6
18	Tamil Nadu	12
19	Tripura	1
20	Uttar Pradesh	26
21	West Bengal	9
22	Delhi	1
23	Goa	1
24	Pondicherry	1
25	Sikkim	1
26	Arunachal Pradesh	1
	TOTAL	169

Unauthorised Shops in Delhi Municipal Areas

1144. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20,000 unauthorised shops have come up, in built-up Municipal areas during the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Municipal authorities are conniving with the owners in the unauthorised buildings racket; and

(c) what are the details thereof and what measures are being taken to check these illegal constructions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). The number of unauthorised constructions booked from 1st July 1977 to 30th June 1978 in the areas, where building activity is controlled by Municipal Corporation of

Delhi, is about 6,005. No break-up of commercial and residential constructions is available.

(b) Complaints regarding connivance of staff in some of the unauthorised construction cases has been received by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c). As stated in (a) above the details are not available with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. However, action is being taken by them as provided under Sections 343, 344 and Section 352, read with Section 461 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

Students Unrest

1145. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been widespread students unrest throughout the country during the last few months;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to information available, there were about 3,600 incidents of unrest in universities and colleges during the period January-April, 1978. Of these, nearly 70 per cent were in seven States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab. Nearly one-third of the total number of incidents were confined to U.P. and Bihar. Practically all the universities in Bihar remained closed during March-April 1973; the universities at Allahabad, Banaras, Lucknow, Kanpur, Gorakhpur and Pantnagar in U.P. were affected seriously by incidents of unrest.

(c). Education and law and order are the primary responsibilities of the State Governments. All the State Governments have been requested to look into the legitimate grievances of students, teachers and Karamcharis and ensure that forums are set up to give them opportunities to make legitimate representation of grievances in a democratic manner. It has also been suggested to them to set up appropriate machineries at the State, District and University levels to ensure proper functioning of the forums suggested earlier and to deal with various problems as they arise. The State Governments have also been urged to give prompt considerations to the problems like admission to institutions, provision of amenities, improvement of living conditions in hostels, improvement in teacher-student relations, etc. Cooperation of leaders of political parties has also been sought in efforts to prevent unrest in the campuses of educational institutions.

Guidelines to Students on Courses under 10+2 system of Education

1146. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no guidance is given to the students of the Delhi Administration in regard to courses under 10+2;

(b) whether the courses taught in XI class under 10+2 would also be repeated in the examination to be held for XII class;

(c) whether the examination for XII would be conducted by the Board on the same pattern as is done for XI class under 10+2;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is proposed to issue the detailed guidelines in regard to course and examination for XII to be held in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) As per information received

from Delhi Administration, the students are given guidance under 10+2 in the beginning of the session.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Statement

(c) and (d). The Board has decided that the semester system for students of classes XI and XII be not made effective for the time being and the examinations be held at the end of each class i.e. XI and XII. The question papers for the examination at the end of class XI will be set and supplied by the Board covering the course prescribed for semesters First and Second. The pattern of the question papers in respect of different types of questions will be broadly on the lines of those set for the Secondary School Examination 1977. The evaluation of answer-books will be done by the schools. In order to help the schools in assessment marking scheme in some of the selected subjects will be supplied by the Board along with question papers. In the remaining subjects, schools are expected to prepare their own marking schemes on similar lines after the question paper has been administered to the students on the scheduled date. It being internal examination, the results will be declared and the candidates will be promoted to the next class by the schools as per their rules. The answer-books of this examination shall be preserved by the Schools upto six months of the last date of examination and shall be open to scrutiny by the officers appointed by the Board and Directorates of Education concerned.

The examination at the end of class XII shall be external and will be conducted by the Board in the course prescribed for the semesters Third and Fourth. The final certificate will be issued to the candidates at the end of class XII by the Board, which will depict the achievement of the candidates for the final examination.

It has further been decided that there shall be one question paper of Theory in each subject each year (i.e. at the end of classes XI and XII) carrying 100 marks each for the Senior School Certificate Examination to be held under the plus 2 stage. In case of subjects involving practical work, 70 marks have been assigned for the Theory Paper and 30 marks for the Practical examination. In subjects where weightage in practicals is more than Theory Paper i.e. Dancing and Music etc. the Theory paper will carry 30 marks and practical examination will carry 70 marks. Similarly in subjects where there are two practicals, the Theory paper will be of 30 marks and practical examination of 70 marks. But in this case also there will be only one practical examination instead of two. The question-papers will be set on the syllabus prescribed in respective subjects for the first two semesters put together at the end of class XI and likewise on the Third and Fourth semesters at the end of class XII. The practical examination at the end of class XI will be conducted by the institution on the question paper to be set by them. The practical examination at the end of class XII will however, be conducted by the Board.

Shifting of Central Government Offices from New Delhi

1147. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 878 in the Lok Sabha on 27th February, 1978 regarding shifting of the Central Government offices from New Delhi and states:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the names of Central Government offices proposed to be shifted from New Delhi to other places of the country;

(b) if so, the names of offices and places where they will be shifted;

(c) the names of offices which are proposed to be shifted to any city in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) if the answer of the part (a) is in negative, what are the reasons therefor and by when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(e) the names of the State Governments which have agreed to provide suitable accommodation for the Central Government offices; and

(f) what is the Central Government response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

(d). Details of office accommodation and the number of staff employed in various Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi have been called for from the Ministries and this information is still awaited from some of them. Decision will be taken as early as possible after receipt of full data from all Ministries.

(e) State Governments have not been approached in the matter.

(f) Question does not arise.

Introduction of Sanskrit in X Class in Delhi Schools

1148. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in Delhi where Sanskrit has been introduced in X class under 10+2;

(b) what is the requirement for introducing Sanskrit in this class in Delhi Schools;

(c) whether many privately managed schools have not permitted students to take Sanskrit in X class;

(d) whether the Delhi Administration made any survey to find out such schools;

(e) if so, the number of such schools and the reasons for which permission has not been granted to each school; and

(f) what arrangements are made and incentives given for encouraging Sanskrit teaching in Delhi schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Exploitation of Ground Water Resources

1149. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for exploitation of ground water resources and installation of tubewells for the benefit of the small and marginal farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for the purpose and when the proposal is likely to be finalised; and

(c) whether it is proposed to give subsidy and other facilities to all the small and marginal farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Apart from providing institutional credit to the farmers for

construction of tubewells etc. subsidies are also being extended to the small and marginal farmers under the special Central sector programmes. In addition, public tubewells where feasible, are also being constructed primarily for the benefit of the small farmers who cannot own their individual tubewells.

The following amounts have been earmarked for this purpose under the various Central sector programmes during 1978-79.

	Rs. cr.	
(1) SFDA	115	(including subsidy for all agriculture programmes including minor irrigation).
(2) DPAP	7·20	(representing all irrigation schemes including subsidy for tubewells, etc.).
(3) CAD	89·00	(including subsidy for all agriculture programmes including tubewells).

Apart from the above, the Central Government has decided that subsidy to small and marginal farmers for minor irrigation works under the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) schemes or ARDC type schemes taken up on area basis and cleared by ground water directorates in all areas not covered by the Central sector programmes may be extended. The States have been requested to assess the requirement of funds. To start with, the requirements of the State Governments are proposed to be met from the existing provision of Rs. 115 crores for Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) programmes.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का कार्यकरण

1151. **चौधरी बलबीर सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्रायः घाटे में रहने का कारण यह है कि बहुत से बाहर के अधिकारी उसमें प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकरण के सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकरण का गहराई से अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार ने अक्तूबर, 1977 में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की थी । विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों/निष्कर्षों की जांच करने के लिए गठित की गई "शक्ति प्राप्त समिति" की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है । तथापि, प्राधिकरण के आन्तरिक गठन का पुनर्गठन करने के उपाय किए गए हैं ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिये नये गोदामों का निर्माण

1152. **चौधरी बलबीर सिंह** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिये नए गोदामों का निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) पंजाब राज्य में किन किन स्थानों पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम के नये गोदामों का निर्माण किया जायेगा और कब किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण संग्लन है । (अनुबन्ध I) [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी 2473/78] ।

(ग) एक विवरण संग्लन है । (अनुबन्ध II) [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी 2473/78]

अनुबन्ध II में बताया गया चल रहा निर्माण कार्य 1978–79 तथा 1979–80 के दौरान चरणों में पूरा होने की आशा है ।

अनुबन्ध II के अनुसार, बफर भण्डारण गोदाम के 1981–82 तक पूरा होने की आशा है ।

Opening of more Mother Dairy Milk Depots in Delhi

1153. CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Mother Dairy was set up in Delhi;

(b) how many depots have been opened so far in Delhi and how many more depots Government propose to open during the next two years;

(c) the criteria for opening a Depot in a particular locality;

(d) whether in Nizamuddin area there are two depots, one in East Nizamuddin and another in West Nizamuddin, whereas in Bhopal area there is not a single depot; if so, the reason for not opening a milk depot at Bhogal-Jangpura—which is more populated as compared to Nizamuddin area where two depots are functioning; and

(e) steps Government propose to open Depot at Bhogal—Jangpura where people have to go about 1 to 2 Kms. for getting milk of Mother Dairy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Mother Dairy was set up at Patparganj, Delhi in December, 1974.

(b) Mother Dairy planned to set up 200 booths in its first phase programme and additional 27 booths under the second phase.

As on date, 201 booths have been commissioned in various localities of Delhi and New Delhi. Besides, another 16 booths are under commissioning/construction. The remaining 10 sites are under clearance by the local authorities. Future plans for setting up of more booths are in hand.

(c) The following are the criteria for setting up a booth:

(i) Since the Mother Dairy booths have been designed to sell a minimum quantity of 1000 litres per day, there should be a density of population in a locality with approximately 2,000 families to sustain off-take of milk at a level sufficient to render two booth economically viable. To ascertain the maximum sale potential the other available sources of milk in a locality are also taken into consideration.

(ii) A suitable site must be available which should be centrally located within the density of population, preferably near to the shopping centre.

(iii) All the essential services like municipal water, electricity, drainage, for operating the booth and metalled road with adequate space near the booth for movement of tanker, *i.e.* reversing, turning, etc.

(d) Yes Sir; there are two Mother Dairy booths, one in Nizamuddin East and the other in West Nizamuddin. Both these booths are operating to their installed capacity. The booth at East Nizamuddin is also catering to the milk requirement of residents of Jangpura 'B' in addition to its own

locality. Similarly, the booth at West Nizamuddin is catering to the milk requirement of Sunder Nagar, Pant Nagar and part of Bhogal besides Nidamuddin West itself.

No Mother Dairy booth could be set up in Bhogal area because a suitable site could not be allotted in this locality. While sites at Nijamuddin East and West were allotted as early as 1974 no such site was proposed by the local authorities in Bhogal for setting up of a booth there.

However, to cater to the milk requirement of Bhogal a booth was set up in Jangpura opposite cinema Eros.

(e) The Government may consider opening a Depot at Bhogal-Jangpura as and when a suitable site is available.

Effect of increase in price of D.M.S. milk on its sale

1154. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether increase in the rate of DMS milk has adversely affected its daily sale; and

(b) if so, the daily sale prior to the increase in rate and after its increase?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The daily sale of toned milk prior to the increase in its rate was about 3,60,000 litres per day. The daily sale has been about 3,00,000 litres after the increase in price on 2nd May, 1978.

The above figures do not include the sale of D.T.M. which remains unaffected at about 7,000 litres per day.

Difficulties being faced due to Indus Water Treaty

1155. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir that the State was facing difficulties as a result of terms of Indus Water Treaty signed years back by India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No specific case has been cited in the question. However, questions, if any, arising out of the Indus Waters Treaty are being sorted out in consultation with the concerned States within the framework of the Treaty.

सूरदास की पांच सौवीं जयन्ती

1156. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे :**
श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने महाकवि सूरदास की पांच सौवीं जयन्ती मनाने का निर्णय किया था और उपराष्ट्रपति ने 12 मई, 1978 को इस समारोह का उद्घाटन किया था ;

(ख) महाकवि सूरदास की पंचशती के अवसर पर सरकार द्वारा किन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जाना था ;

(ग) 'समिति' (समारोह समिति) द्वारा देश भर में इस अवसर पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आयोजन किये जाने के लिये तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या महाकवि सूरदास के जन्म स्थान का विकास करने एवं उनके ग्रन्थों का भारतीय तथा विदेशी भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो उस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 12 मई, 1978 को दिल्ली में आयोजित उद्घाटन समारोह के अलावा, समारोहों के लिए जिन अन्य प्रमुख कार्यक्रम की योजना बनाई गई है, सूरदास के चुने हुए पदों के भारतीय भाषाओं/अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद, सूरदास की कृतियों के एक प्रामाणिक सम्पादित मूल पाठ के प्रकाशन, सूरदास की जीवनी और चित्रों के एक एलबम, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय ग्रंथागार में सूरदास से सम्बन्धित एक पुस्तकालय खण्ड की स्थापना, सूरदास से सम्बद्ध स्थानों के विकास, विश्वविद्यालयों/कालेजों में गोष्ठियों, व्याख्यानों के आयोजन, रेडियो और दूरदर्शन पर कार्यक्रम रासलीला जैसे सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन से सम्बन्धित है ।

राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में सूर पंचशति कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए राज्य स्तरीय समितियां गठित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

(ग) समिति द्वारा सुझाए गए कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा, जो राज्य सरकारों को सूचित की गई है निम्नलिखित है :—

(i) सूरदास के जीवन और कृतियों के सम्बन्ध में किसी उपयुक्त संस्था/संगठन में राज्य स्तरीय सम्मेलन, सेमिनार अथवा व्याख्यान का आयोजन ।

(ii) क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में सूरदास की उत्कृष्ट कृतियों के अनुवादों का प्रकाशन ।

(iii) साहित्य और भक्ति पंथ के साहित्य में सूरदास के महान योगदान पर प्रकाश डालने के उद्देश्य से पंचशति वर्ष के दौरान नाटकों, एकांकियों और रास लीलाओं आदि का आयोजन ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

हरियाणा सरकार से सूरदास की जन्म स्थल सिंही को पर्यटन विभाग के परामर्श से उपयुक्त ढंग से विकसित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है ताकि लोग इस स्थान की यात्रा कर सकें तथा संत कवि की स्मृति से प्रेरणा प्राप्त कर सकें ।

सूर पंचशति समन्वय समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित कार्यक्रमों में से एक कार्यक्रम सूरदास के चुने हुए पदों के भारतीय भाषाओं/अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद से सम्बन्धित है । उनकी कृतियों का किसी अन्य विदेशी भाषा में अनुवाद करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

यमुना, कावेरी तथा अन्य नदियों को जोड़ कर एक ग्रिड बनाना

1157. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना, कावेरी और अन्य नदियों को परस्पर मिलाकर एक ग्रिड तयार करने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उस पर कितना खर्च आने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). कुछ समय पहले स्थलाकृतिक अध्ययनों के आधार पर कुछ बड़ी नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव तैयार किये गये थे और ये भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । लेकिन यह आवश्यक

समझा गया है कि पहले विभिन्न बेसिनों, उपबेसिनों और क्षेत्रों में पानी की अधिकता एवं कमी की स्थिति का गहराई से अध्ययन कर लिया जाए और सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जल के अन्तर्बेसिन और अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय ट्रांस्फर की संभाव्यताओं का पता लगा लिया जाए। ऐसे अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं।

ऐसे देश व्यापी अध्ययन और अन्वेषणों में स्वाभाविक रूप से काफी समय लगता है। अध्ययनों के पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् ही अनुमानित लागत और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में लगने वाले समय का पता लग सकता है।

Plan for Digging of Tube Wells and Lift Irrigation Scheme

1158. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of undertaking on top priority basis the digging of tubewells and "Lift irrigation schemes" with a view to extend irrigated areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Government's plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Maximum emphasis is being laid on construction of tubewells and undertaking lift irrigation schemes under minor irrigation which is a key programme under the agriculture sector.

(b). As against 17 lakh tubewells existing at the end of Fifth Plan, 12 lakh tubewells are proposed to be added during the Sixth Plan. The total irrigation potential from ground water schemes (including tubewells and dugwells) at the end of Fifth Plan was of the order of 19.8 m.ha. It is proposed to be increased by 7 m.ha. in the Sixth Plan. The total area under surface water minor irrigation schemes (lift and flow) was of the order of 7.4 m.ha. at the end of Fifth Plan. This is proposed to be increased by 2 m.ha. during the 6th Plan.

Rural Housing for Skilled Labour

1159. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of setting up of industries in rural areas the skilled labour is facing housing problem; and

(b) what special concessions are given for encouraging housing in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government have not received any such information.

(b) To encourage construction of houses in rural areas, the Government have introduced two rural housing schemes, namely, Village Housing Projects Scheme and Scheme for Provision of House-sites of Landless Workers in Rural Areas. The former scheme provides for grant of loans to individuals and their cooperatives for construction and improvement of houses upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per house. The latter scheme provides house-sites free of cost to landless workers in rural areas who do not own a house-site or a built up house or hut on land of their own. Some of the State Governments have extended the scope of the scheme from a more allotment of house-sites to helping the allottees with assistance in cash and/or kind to construct humble dwellings.

Besides, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has introduced a rural housing scheme in 1977-78 under which it finances rural housing schemes to be undertaken by the agencies nominated by the State Government, provided the per unit cost of the house does not exceed Rs. 4,000. HUDCO finances half of this cost, the balance being provided by the State Governments agencies and/

or the beneficiaries. The net rate of interest is as low as 5 per cent with a repayment period of 10 years.

The Reserve Bank of India have also issued some guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks for giving bank loans for various schemes including rural housing scheme. It has been provided that bank credit should not exceed 40 per cent of the total cost of each project and the rate of interest on bank credit for promotion of housing schemes and hostels specifically intended for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not exceed the rate prescribed under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme of the Reserve Bank.

HUDCO's aid for small house plots

1160. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news published in the Hindustan Times dated the 28th June, 1978 under the heading "Full HUDCO aid for small house plots"; and

(b) what are the broad outlines of the scheme of giving 100 percent assistance for purchase of developed house plots costing upto Rs. 2700/-?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) HUDCO provides 100 per cent loan assistance to State agencies like Housing Boards, Improvement Trusts, Development Authorities, Municipal Corporation etc. for developing plots, with essential services like water supply, sewerage, roads and electrification, for the economically weaker sections of the society if the cost per plot is kept below Rs. 2700. Earlier 100 per cent loan assistance was provided for plots costing upto Rs. 1600 only. The loan for this category is provided at a low interest rate (net) of 5 per cent with a 20 year repayment period.

Loss of foodgrains during storage

1161. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 to 8 per cent foodgrains are lost during their storage with the farmers after harvest;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the losses are not only in quantity but in quality also due to contamination with insects and their excreta;

(c) how much is the loss of foodgrains damaged during storage owing to inadequate storage facilities with Government;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision to export surplus foodgrains;

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(f) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to improve the storage structures in order to reduce losses of foodgrains by spoilage in storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No precise assessment about loss during storage with farmers has been made so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A quantity of 32,408 tonnes of foodgrains was damaged in 'CAP' during 1977-78.

(d) and (e). The Government have not decided on export as a settled policy, as the stock of foodgrains cannot be said to be surplus to the requirements of Public distribution and buffer against lean periods. However, a quantity of about 6.85 lakh tonnes of wheat has been shipped to USSR till 7-7-1978 and a further quantity of 8.13 lakh tonnes is expected to be shipped by the end of

December, 1978 as per Agreement, to pay off our wheat loan. Besides it has been decided to supply 70,000 tonnes of wheat flour (Maida) and 3 lakh tonnes of wheat to Vietnam, 50,000 tonnes of wheat to Afghanistan on loan basis and 52,500 tonnes of rice to Indonesia on commercial basis. It has also been decided to allow export of 50,000 tonnes of wheat products during 1978-79 through the State Trading Corporation.

(f) Various steps have been taken to reduce losses of foodgrains in storage, by increasing scientific storage capacity to replace 'CAP' storage. These include making the optimum use of the existing storage capacity by raising the height of the stacks, hiring of covered space from all available sources, construction of godowns on a large scale by the F.C.I. and encouraging construction of godowns as per the F.C.I. specifications by private parties under soft loan scheme. Under the "Save Grain Campaign" Scheme, the Central Government have taken up demonstration of improved storage practices at Farm level including the distribution of modern storage structures to farmers.

गोहत्या के बारे में भगवान महावीर अहिंसा प्रचार संघ का अभ्यावेदन

1172. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई, देवनार और मद्रास जैसे देश के बड़े शहरों में आधुनिक बूचड़खानों का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी योजना को रद्द करने के लिए 20 अगस्त, 1977, 13 मार्च, 1978 और 15 अप्रैल, 1978 को भगवान महावीर अहिंसा प्रचार संघ मद्रास ने सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किये हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक अभ्यावेदन में किस प्रकार की मांग की गई है और सरकार ने उन अभ्यावेदनों के जवाब किन-किन तारीखों को भेजे और दिये गये जवाबों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) सरकार ने संघ की कौनसी मांगे स्वीकार की हैं और किन मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) मद्रास तथा देश के अन्य बड़े नगरों में आधुनिक बूचड़खानों का निर्माण करने की योजना को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हां। दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 1977 और 13 मार्च, 1978 को इस मन्त्रालय को भेजे गये दो अभ्यावेदनों में केवल सामान्य रूप से देश में, और विशेष रूप से मद्रास में आधुनिक वधशालाओं के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को समाप्त करने की मांग की गयी है। दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 1978 का अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इस मन्त्रालय ने 15 फरवरी, 1978 को संघ को एक उत्तर भेज दिया है जिसमें आधुनिक वधशालाओं के निर्माण की परियोजना के उद्देश्यों का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में संघ की जो आशंका थी उसका निराकरण किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). संघ की मांग इस तथ्य पर आधारित थी कि आधुनिक वधशालाओं के निर्माण से निम्नलिखित बातें पैदा होंगी :

(1) प्रदूषण का खतरा बढ़ेगा और संक्रामक बीमारियां फैलेंगी।

(2) गोहत्या में वृद्धि होगी और विशेष रूप से पशुओं का नाश होगा क्योंकि मांस के निर्यात में वृद्धि की बात सोची गयी है जो प्राथमिक उत्पादों के निर्यात से सम्बन्धित जनता सरकार की नीति के प्रतिकूल है।

(3) मांस एक शीघ्र सड़ने वाली जिन्स होने के कारण, शुद्ध मांस का उत्पादन सुनिश्चित नहीं हो सकता।

सरकार आधुनिक वधशालाओं के निर्माण कार्यक्रम को बन्द करने पर सहमत नहीं हुई है क्योंकि स्वस्थ स्थितियों के अन्तर्गत शुद्ध मांस के उत्पादन का सुनिश्चितता के लिए यह आवश्यक है। इस कार्यक्रम में बिचौलियों को खत्म किया जाएगा और उससे पशुपालकों और कसाइयों को उचित लाभ मिलेगा। आधुनिक वधशालाओं की स्थापना के कारण पशुओं के विनाश का कोई खतरा नहीं है। तमिलनाडु में गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध होने के कारण मद्रास में बनाये जाने वाले आधुनिक वधशाला में गायों का वध नहीं किया जाएगा।

गुजरात में गोहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध

1163. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुजरात सरकार द्वारा गो-सन्तति की हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में कभी मांगें की गई और वे कब की गई थीं और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या उत्तर दिया और कब दिया है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : नवम्बर, 1977 में गुजरात सरकार ने 18 वर्ष से कम की आयु के गाय, बछड़े, सांड अथवा बैलों के वध के लिये उनकी उपयुक्तता से सम्बन्धित प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने को रोकने की दृष्टि से बम्बई पशु संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1954 में संशोधन करने के लिए एक अध्यादेश का प्रस्ताव रखा था। इस प्रस्ताव पर विधि मन्त्रालय के परामर्श से विचार किया गया तथा यह पाया गया कि प्रस्तावित संशोधन में उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा निम्नलिखित मामलों में निर्धारित सिद्धान्तों में विरोधाभास है :—

1. मोहम्मद हनीफ कुरैशी एवं अन्य **बनाम** बिहार राज्य एवं अन्य

2. अब्दुल हकीम कुरैशी एवं अन्य **बनाम** बिहार राज्य एवं अन्य

तदनुसार, 15 मई, 1978 को गुजरात सरकार को इसकी जानकारी दे दी गयी।

भारत गोसेवक समाज की गोवध तथा गाय के बछड़े के वध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने सम्बन्धी मांगें

1164. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत गोसेवक समाज, दिल्ली ने 1 मार्च, 1978 को गऊ, बछड़ों, बछड़ियों, बैलों, सांडों आदि सहित सम्पूर्ण गोवंश के वध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के लिये सरकार को सात मांगों का एक मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था और यदि हां, तो उनमें से प्रत्येक मांग का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से कौन-कौन सी मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है, कब और किस प्रकार स्वीकार की गई तथा कौन-कौन सी मांगें स्वीकार नहीं की गई है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) समूचे गोवंश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने वाला केन्द्रीय कानून कब तक बनाया जायेगा; और

(घ) देश में किन-किन राज्यों में इस समय गाय तथा गोवंश के वध पर प्रतिबन्ध है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी

एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Citizenship for displaced persons

1165. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to grant citizenship and rehabilitate the displaced persons who came over to India from Pakistan during 1971: and

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the area to which they belonged previously?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 55,000. These persons came from the Sindh area of Pakistan.

शिक्षा संस्थाओं के नामों से साम्प्रदायिक नाम हटाना

1166. **श्री एस० एस० सोमानी** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा संस्थाओं के नामों से साम्प्रदायिक नाम हटाने के उपबन्ध करने के लिए एक कानून बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) कोई प्रस्ताव, सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

District selected under fertiliser promotion campaign

1167. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the experience gained from the operation of Fertiliser Promotion Campaign during the last three years;

(b) what is the criteria for selecting the districts under the Fertiliser Promotion Campaign: and

(c) break-up of districts selected in Maharashtra and M.P. together with their names under the Fertiliser Promotion Campaign?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The experience gained from the operation of the Fertiliser Promotion Campaign during the last four season beginning from Kharif 1976 indicates that, generally speaking, with the readjustment and/or strengthening of existing infrastructure, effective monitoring of supplies and distribution of fertilizers and with stronger extension and training facilities, a sizeable increase in fertilizer consumption can be obtained.

(b) The criteria adopted for selection of 58 districts for the launching of campaign in kharif 1976 was good irrigation potential but relatively lower fertilizer consumption.

Subsequently some districts have been included at the specific request of certain State Governments, where they felt the potential for increasing fertilizer consumption existed.

(c) :

Name of the State	District Selected
Maharashtra	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Jalgaon Aurangabad, Sholapur Kolaba.
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Gwalior, Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Hoshangabad, Morena, Raisen.

Purchase and use of Instrument under Oil Crop Breeding Programme by Agricultural Universities

1168. SHRI LAXMAN RAO MANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapith, Maharashtra and other Agriculture Universities purchased the instrument under Oil Crop Breeding Programme with cost about Rs. 7 lakhs from a foreign country; and

(b) if so, why the instruments are not being used for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Five units of Pulsed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer were imported from West Germany at a cost of Rs. 7,53,381 for use by the following Agricultural Universities under a Scheme for the production of Super-elite and elite seed of Sunflower:—

1. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for the Centre at Bhavanisagar.

2. University of Agricultural Sciences for the Centre at Bangalore.

3. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for the Centre at Hyderabad.

4. Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth for the Centre at Akola.

5. Chandrashekar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology for the Centre at Kanpur.

The Units arrived in Bombay on the 22nd July, 1977. There was some confusion about the specifications of the instruments. It took some time to clear them in consultation with the suppliers. These instruments have since been installed at the various Centres by the German expert who came to India for this purpose and are now functioning.

बावनथाडी परियोजना, महाराष्ट्र

1169. **श्री लक्ष्मणराव मानकर** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में बावनथाडी परियोजना पर कब कार्य आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) परियोजना पर शीघ्र कार्य आरम्भ करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई जायेगी और परियोजना पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). बावनथाडी परियोजना एक अन्तर्राज्यीय परियोजना है और इसको अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त परियोजना रिपोर्ट की इस समय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) इस परियोजना की लागत का 23.47 करोड़ रुपये अनुमान लगाया गया है और इससे मध्य प्रदेश में 18,615 हैक्टेयर और महाराष्ट्र में 17,537 हैक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई करना परिकल्पित है।

"Food for relief" programme for poor

1170. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a programme "Food for relief" for the help of poor peasants; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Government of India have been allocating foodgrains (wheat and rice) to the State Governments, since 1977-78, as grant for distribution as gratutous relief to the people affected by very severe type of natural calamities. Apart from this, 'Food for Work Programme' has also been launched under which payment of part of whole of the wages of workers engaged on maintenance of public works, ongoing Plan and Non-Plan schemes, and also new items of capital works, is paid in the form of wheat. The main object of the programme is to offer employment to seasonal unemployed agricultural labour force and also to creat durable community assets through utilisation of surplus wheat.

Supply of Pumpsets to Agriculturists in Backward Areas

1171. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme/programme for providing pump-sets to agriculturists in the backward areas;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether this scheme is being implemented in the Maharashtra State; and

(d) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Installation of pumpsets wherever feasible is being taken up under the normal minor irrigation programme implemented through State Plan resources and institutional investment. In addition, special emphasis is being laid on encouraging installation of pumpsets in the backward areas by extending subsidy to small and marginal farmers for pumpsets under the Central sector programmes such as Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Drought Prone Area Programme, (DPAP) etc.

(c) and (d). The subsidy for pumpsets in the Maharashtra State is being extended since the inception of the S.F.D.A. projects in 1971-72 and in D.P.A.P. areas from the beginning of 1974-75.

Expenditure Incurred on Central Ministers Residences

1172. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the residences of Prime Minister and other States and Cabinet Ministers during the first six months of 1978 (upto June, 1978);

(a) on furnishing residence;

(b) on repairs;

(c) Telephone;

(d) extra or additional/alteration made in the residences; and

(e) special furniture for the offices of these Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). C.P.W.D. incurred the following expenditure on houses of Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State in 6 months ending June, 1978:

	Prime Minister's residence	Residences of Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) on furnishing residence . .	8,174	2,57,822
(b) on repairs	60,036	3,53,303
(d) addition/alteration made in the residences	22,397	1,93,346
(e) special furniture for the offices of Ministers in Parliament House	--	2,860

Expenditure on telephones and furnishing of Offices of the Ministers is incurred by the administrative Ministries.

Sukhthankar Committee on Drought Prone areas in Maharashtra

1173. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted the recommendations made by the Sukhthankar Committee appointed by the Maharashtra State regarding drought prone areas; and

(b) whether in the light of these recommendations Government propose to reconstitute earmark the drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to reconstitute the areas covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme since the selection of these areas has been made in consultation with the State Government on the basis of objective criteria.

Re-Evaluation of Implementation of Recommendations made by Kothari Commission

1174. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to re-evaluate the implementation of the recommendations of Kothari Commission;

(b) whether Government propose to streamline the middle and secondary education all over the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The National Policy Resolution was drawn up in 1968 based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission. Government have now undertaken a review of the National Policy and have prepared draft Policy Resolution. This takes into consideration the developments that have taken place in the field of education since the formulation of the National Policy in 1968 and the new priorities and policies accepted by the present Government.

(b) and (c). A working group set up by Government has made proposals for implementation of universalisation

of elementary education in the country on a time-bound priority basis. The Ishwarbai Patel Committee, which was asked to review the curriculum for 10-year school, has given its report for restructuring the curriculum and most of the recommendations of the Ishwarbai Patel Committee have been accepted for implementation by the State and Central Governments.

Offtake of Foodgrains for Public Distribution System

1175. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 925 on 27th February, 1978 regarding limits on holding buffer stock and operational stock of foodgrains and state:

(a) whether it has since been possible to estimate the offtake of foodgrains from the public distribution system this year and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the safe procurement target decided upon in order to keep 12 million tonnes buffer stock plus for maintenance of the distribution system and the excess quantities, if any, already procured;

(c) what is the stock position as on 30th June, 1978 and how it is stored and where; and

(d) whether the Expert Committee has submitted report regarding economising on holding cost of buffer stocks and if so, the details thereof and if not, when is it likely to report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The offtake of foodgrains from the public distribution system during the first six months of 1978 is estimated to be of the order of 5.6 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The stock position of foodgrains with public agencies being comfortable for some time it was decided by the Government that procurement of wheat and rice by the public agencies will be mainly by way of price support operations and as such no target of procurement had been fixed for rice and wheat. The stocks of foodgrains of about 19 million tonnes held by public agencies as on 30th June, 1978 (both buffer and operational) were, by and large, in conformity with the buffer stocking policy of the Government and there were no excess quantities procured. Out of this, about 14.37 million tonnes of foodgrains stocks held by the Food Corporation of India, are stored in CAP/covered godowns. The balance quantities are stored by the State Governments under their own arrangements. A statement showing State-wise stocks of foodgrains held by the FCI as on 30-6-1978 is attached.

(d) Yes, Sir. The main recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:

(1) Procurement and incidental charges by various State Governments and their agencies such as Mandi charges and commission of agents etc. should be reduced;

(2) Taxes and establishment charges should be brought down;

(3) The equity base of the FCI should be improved;

(4) The FCI should float loans in the open market either through debentures or through bonds for its operations;

(5) Storage and transit losses should be minimised;

(6) Principles of allocation of costs between the buffer and operational stocks should be determined on a scientific basis; and

(7) Handling charges and administrative overheads should be reduced.

Statement

Statement showing state-wise total stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 30th June, 1978.

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Quantity of Foodgrains
Andhra Pradesh	1083
Assam	80
Bihar	515
Gujarat	625
Haryana	881
Himachal Pradesh	11
Jammu & Kashmir	29
Karnataka	287
Kerala	185
Madhya Pradesh	1282
Maharashtra	1509
Manipur	6
Meghalaya	16
Nagaland	7
Orissa	92
Punjab	2245
Rajasthan	1460
Tamil Nadu	830
Tripura	15
Uttar Pradesh	1837
West Bengal	1213
Delhi	152
Goa, Daman & Diu	5
Mizoram	6
TOTAL	14377*

*Provisional

Damage to Crop and Cultivable Land due to Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

1176. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 926 dated 27th February, 1978 regarding quantity and value of damages due to cyclone and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected regarding damage caused to crops and cultivable lands by November, 1977 cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of assistance given by the Centre to the victims and to make the lands fit for cultivation in these States and whether the lands have become cultivable for the following seasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The damage caused to different crops by the November, 1977 cyclones in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, as reported by the respective State Governments, has been shown in the statements No. 1 and 2 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2474/78]. In Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam) and Tamil Nadu, 11,577 acres and 15,289 acres of land respectively are reported to have been sand-cast. Apart from above, 90,000 acres and 15,000 acres of land in the districts of Krishna and Guntur respectively of Andhra Pradesh State have been rendered saline due to the tidal waves.

(c) Government of India released advance Plan assistance of Rs. 56.52 crores for Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 29.31 crores for Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 for implementation of a number of Plan schemes in the affected areas as in statements 3 and 4. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT——/78]. In addition to above, 11,000 tonnes of wheat and 16,777 tonnes of rice were released as grants to Andhra Pradesh and 10,000 tonnes each of wheat and rice to Tamil Nadu. During 1978-79, an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 11.46 crores has been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 14.40 crores to Tamil Nadu as in statements 5 and 6 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT———/78]. Ten thousand tonnes each of wheat and rice have also been allocated as grant to Andhra Pradesh for distribution as gratuitous relief. The steps taken by the respective States to make the land fit for cultivation have been listed out in the statement No. 7 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT———/78]. The information about the extent of lands becoming cultivable for the following seasons is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Research on High Yielding Cotton Strain

1178. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. has carried out research in developing high-yielding cotton strains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States in which they have been tried for commercial cultivation and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under an All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project, problem-oriented research is in progress in the major cotton growing areas of the country. The objectives of the project are to evolve high yielding cotton strains with better quality and inbuilt resistance to the major pests and diseases of the crop and standardise production techniques which can help to elevate and stabilise cotton yield. 29 centres distributed all over the country are operating under this project which has costed about Rs. 180 lakhs, during the Fifth Plan period. This project is being continued and strengthened during the medium term plan 1978—83. The following varieties have been released for cultivation in the different regions:—

Year of release	Name of variety	Area for which released
1	2	3
1968	1. Krishna.	The rice fallows of Andhra Pradesh.
	2. MCU 5 . .	Irrigated winter Cambodia tract in Tamil Nadu.
1969	3. Khandwal .	Nimar tract of Madhya Pradesh.
	4. G.27 . . .	Punjab and Haryana.
	5. Sujata .	Irrigated cotton tracts in Tamil Nadu.
	6. Bharathi .	Rainfed areas of southern Tamil Nadu.

1	2	3
1970.	7. 130-BD & (MAHALAXMI) . .	Rainfed areas of Northern tract of Andhra Pradesh.
1971.	8. Hybrid 4	Gujarat.
	9. 3943 (Sujay)	Released in South Gujarat cotton tract.
	10. Khandawa-2 . . .	Light soil areas of Nimar tract in Madhya Pradesh.
	11. MCU-7	Medium duration rice—fallow tract of Tamil Nadu.
	12. K 8	Rainfed black soils of southern districts of Tamil Nadu.
1972.	13. RS 89	Sriganganagar tract.
	14. Varalaxmi Hybrid . .	Karnataka.
	15. G.S. 23	Lower rainfall tract of Karnataka.
1973.	16. J-205	Central districts of Punjab.
	17. IAN-579 (Vishnu) . . .	Gujarat State.
	18. C.C. 1-1-3 (Jhoti) . .	Khandesh tract in Maharashtra.
1974.	19. MCU.8 (EL 0162). . .	Summer Cambodia tract in Tamil Nadu.
	20. SRT. 1 . . .	Gujarat State.
	21. Suvin	Irrigated cotton area in Tamil Nadu.
1977.	22. Suman	Released for cultivation under rainfed conditions in Tamil Nadu.

Out of the above, the release of Hybrid Cottons, Hybrid 4 and Varalaxmi and long and extra long staple varieties, MCU-5, Sujata and Suvin have reduced the dependence on import of long and extra long staple cotton to a significant extent.

कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में रंधावा समिति

1179. **श्री युवराज :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय ग्रामवासियों के लिये कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में सीटें सुरक्षित हैं;

(ख) क्या कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के विकास का अध्ययन करने के लिये गठित रंधावा समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समिति द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि

उन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं करने का प्रस्ताव है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सामान्यत: कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश योग्यता के आधार पर होता है परन्तु नौ कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में या तो अलग सुरक्षित कोटा है। या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों को विशेष महत्व दिया जाता है।

(ख) जी, हां, श्रीमान।

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अधिक उम्मीदवारों को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से रंधावा समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत स्थान उन विद्यार्थियों के लिए आरक्षित होने चाहिए जिनकी शिक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के स्कूल में हुई हो और जो कम से कम तीन वर्ष से गांव में रह रहे हों।

राज्य सरकारों और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के परामर्श के साथ इस रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है। टिप्पणी प्राप्त होने के बाद सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लिये जाएंगे।

Difference between the Disposal Cost and the Cost Finally Charged by D.D.A. for Flats

1180. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5404 dated 3rd April, 1978 regarding difference between the disposal cost and the cost finally charged for D.D.A. Flat and state:

(a) the disposal cost and cost finally being charged for the flats (MIG) being allotted in Rajouri Garden (Mayapuri); and

(b) whether any subsidy is being charged from the allottees of these flats also as in the case of MIG flats allotted in the same area in January, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Disposal cost and cost finally being charged for the MIG flat being allotted in Rajouri Garden (Mayapuri) is the same. It ranges from Rs. 59,700 to Rs. 72,000.

(b) No Sir.

Stagnation of Water in Mayapuri, New Delhi

1181. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6229 on 10th April, 1978 regarding stagnation of Water in Mayapuri, New Delhi and state:

(a) if the information has since been collected; and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is a difference of opinion between the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and this is being sorted out.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के हिन्दी/संस्कृत अध्यापकों के सेलेक्शन ग्रेड

1182. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री दिल्ली के स्कूलों के हिन्दी/संस्कृत अध्यापकों के सेलेक्शन ग्रेड के बारे में 13 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2551 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच दिल्ली प्रशासन से अपेक्षित जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई है, यदि

हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) आपात काल से पूर्व के हिन्दी और संस्कृत अध्यापकों को सेलेक्शन ग्रेड देने हेतु पृथक वर्ग मानने के उनके मन्त्रालय के 9 अगस्त, 1973 के आदेशों को पूर्ववर्ती तारीख से लागू करने में क्या आपत्ति है;

(ग) क्या आपातकालीन आदेश ए०1104/7/75-यू० टी०-1 दिनांक 4 मार्च, 1976 एक ओर सेलेक्शन ग्रेड हेतु वर्गों को 14 से बढ़ा कर 17 करता है और दूसरी ओर हिन्दी और संस्कृत अध्यापकों की दो पृथक् श्रेणियों को एक बना कर भेदभाव करता है यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) हिन्दी और संस्कृत अध्यापकों को सेलेक्शन ग्रेड देने हेतु पृथक वर्ग कब पूर्ववत माना जाएगा और बाकी के अध्यापकों को सेलेक्शन ग्रेड कब दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है और अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2551 से सम्बन्धित आश्वासन की पूर्ति करते हुए लोकसभा को उपलब्ध की जा चुकी है। इसकी एक प्रति अनुबन्ध 'क' पर संलग्न है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT 2475/78]

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Funds for Purchase of Wheat by F.C.I.

1184. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India was short of funds for purchase of wheat offered in the markets during the last rabi season; and

(b) if not, what is the total amount of credit provided to the FCI for these operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The consortium of Banks led by State Bank of India have provided Cash Credit limit of Rs. 2025 crores for foodgrains operations of Food Corporation of India.

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को आवंटित धनराशि

1185. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976–77 और 1977-78 में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी ;

(ख) इसी अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों के बोर्डों को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी;

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये हैं अथवा कार्यान्वित किये गये हैं और कौन से कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं; और

(घ) उपरोक्त बोर्डों के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क)

(रुपये लाखों में)

	योजना	गैर योजना	योग
1976–77	472.58	56.07	528.65
1977–78	584.39	58.12	642.51

(ख) जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) **केन्द्रित योजनाएं** :

(1) स्वयंसेवी कल्याण संस्थाएं—योजना अवधि अनुदान।

(2) सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम।

(3) कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनाएं (शहरी)।

(4) श्रमजीवी महिलाओं के होस्टल।

(5) समेकित स्कूल पूर्व परियोजनाएं।

(6) पालन-पोषण देखभाल एकक।

(7) परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र।

(8) शिशु केन्द्र।

2, विकेन्द्रित योजनाएं :

(1) स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को एक वर्षीय अनुदान।

(2) महिला मंडल।

(3) अवकाश शिविर।

(4) पोषाहार कार्यक्रम।

3. आंशिक रूप से विकेन्द्रित योजनाएं :

(1) शिक्षा के संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम दो वर्षीय (व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एकवर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम भी) ।

(2) परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण परियोजनाएं।

(3) कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनाएं

(4) प्रदर्शन परियोजना बालबाड़ियां।

(5) डेरी यूनिट्स (सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम) तथा स्वयं रोजगार योजनाएं।

(6) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के आर्टिकल आफ एसोसिएशन की धारा 9 के अनुसार राज्य बोर्ड वे कार्य करते हैं जो उन्हें केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा सौंपे जाते हैं। तथापि उनके मुख्य कार्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) क्षेत्र और केन्द्र के बीच और केन्द्र और क्षेत्र के बीच सूचना के आदान-प्रदान के लिए माध्यम का कार्य करना;

(2) स्वयंसेवी संगठनों से विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत सहायक अनुदान के लिए आवेदन पत्र मंगाना, प्राप्त करना, जांच करना और केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड से सिफारिश करना ;

(3) संस्थाओं /परियोजनाओं के कार्यों का पर्यवेक्षण करना और उनके बारे में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को रिपोर्ट देना ;

(4) अपने राज्यों में जहां आवश्यक हो वहां नए कल्याण कार्यक्रमों और गतिविधियों को प्रायोजित करने में केन्द्रीय बोर्ड को सलाह देना और सहायता देना ;

(5) पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा चलाई जा रही कल्याण और विकास गतिविधियों का समन्वय करना ;

(6) इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये अन्य गतिविधियों को चलाना;

(7) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा प्रायोजित या राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शुरू किए गए समाज कल्याण कार्यक्रमों का प्रशासन ।

विवरण

(रुपये लाखों में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का बोर्ड	आवंटित धनराशि	
		1976–77	1977–78
1	2	3	
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	19.36	62.52
2.	असम	14.45	15.88
3.	बिहार	11.51	21.07
4.	गुजरात	58.94	46.36
5.	हरियाणा	6.48	6.28
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7.04	8.1
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	4.02	5.94
8.	कर्नाटक	23.87	23.45
9.	केरल	14.61	20.90
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	18.69	22.01
11.	महाराष्ट्र	42.27	44.76
12.	मनिपुर	3.67	4.84
13.	मेघालय	2.85	2.48
14.	नागालैंड	1.48	2.15
15.	उड़ीसा	12.20	18.04
16.	पंजाब	12.56	14.02
17.	राजस्थान	25.93	22.64
18.	तमिलनाडु	9.85	46.53

1	2	3	
19.	त्रिपुरा	3.44	3.94
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	22.94	23.70
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	25.84	24.91
22.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.08	7.85
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3.29	3.69
24.	दिल्ली	8.35	11.41
25.	गोआ	4.09	3.05
26.	पांडिचेरी	2.56	4.32
27.	मिजोरम	3.53	5.55
28.	सिक्किम	0.08	0.34
29.	लक्षद्वीप	0.25	0.63
30.	चंडीगढ़	--	0.08
	योग	365.78	477.47

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन

1186. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, जहां उनके क्रियान्वयन के लिए कोई एजेन्सी अथवा माध्यम नहीं है अथवा जहां सम्बद्ध बोर्ड अथवा एजेन्सियों इन कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, जिससे समाज कल्याण सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए सरकार और बोर्ड द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई अथवा आवंटित धन-राशि का समुचित उपयोग किया जा सके, और

(ख) इस प्रकार की आवंटित राशि पर केन्द्रीय बोर्ड किस प्रकार का नियन्त्रण रखता है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) दादरा और नगर हवेली को छोड़ कर जहां गोआ, दमन और दीव के राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की निगरानी की जाती है, शेष सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड है। राज्य बोर्डों के अतिरिक्त परियोजना कार्यन्वियन समितियां और स्वयं-सेवी संगठन भी हैं जो इन कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। जहां स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं नहीं हैं वहां इन कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए राज्य बोर्डों के अधीन उप-समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं।

(ख) जिन संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिए जाते हैं उन्हें आवंटित निधियों के लिए लेखों के परीक्षित विवरण और उपयोग-प्रमाणपत्र देने होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य बोर्डों के सदस्य और केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण का क्षेत्रीय स्टाफ उनका निरीक्षण करता है तथा वे अनुदान पाने वाली संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के बारे में रिपोर्ट भेजते हैं।

Production of Sugar

1187. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been record production of sugar this year;

(b) if so, how far it exceeded that of the last year and the total sugar production this year;

(c) whether the farmers have sown sugarcane on large scale this year also; and

(d) if so, the estimate of Government in this regard and the estimated production of sugar next year (next season)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sugar production in 1977-78 season is estimated at 64.7 lakh tonnes, which will exceed the production of 48.4 lakh tonnes in 1976-77 season by 16.3 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). The information about sowings of 1978-79 sugarcane crop has not become available from any of the major sugarcane growing States. Since the estimates of sugarcane production for 1978-79 season are not yet available, it is too early to form a reliable estimate regarding sugar production also in that season.

Pollution in Jamuna at Delhi

1188. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAREIF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news in Indian Express dated the 28th June, 1978 that the fish population of Jamuna in Delhi is threatened with extinction following large-scale pollution of the river water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are more than 100 big and small industrial units which pour out their wastes in the Najafgarh drain and other streams which ultimately fall in to the Jamuna; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that twice in the past-first in 1964 and again in 1970—the Jamuna fish suffered mass mortality as a result of high toxic content in the river water and Government is not doing any thing to save the fish and other aquatic life in the river and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Enquiry against Director, Central Potato Research Institute, Simla

1189. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAREIF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has ordered an enquiry by its Secretary into a complaint by Class III employee of the Potato Research Institute, Mashobra on the misbehaviour by its Director against a woman employee;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Enquiry against Director, Central Potato Research Institute, Simla. A complaint was received from a lady employee of the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, that on the 29th April, 1978 the Director flared up and abused here in a language unbecoming of his position for refusing to work in the Tissue Culture Hall, which is away from the main office and physically assaulted her. She also complained of malafide intentions on the part of the Director.

A senior officer of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research conducted a preliminary inquiry at Simla on the 13th May, 1978 and reported that the accusation of physical assault by the Director is not correct and that the allegations of malafide intentions on the part of the Director were not also substantiated.

The Secretary, ICAR, also visited the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, after the above inquiry. While agreeing with the above findings, on the basis of the preliminary inquiry, he said that there seemed to be a break down of communication between the junior scientists, Heads of Divisions and the Director, which needs to be attended to immediately. It has since been decided to transfer the lady employee to any of the research centres under the ICAR in Simla and to issue a suitable memo of advice to the Director, Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, that he ought to have reacted to the situation with restraint and dignity and his relation with staff and attention to the needs of young scientists could be better.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा जमानत की धनराशि वापस किया जाना

1191. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा जनवरी, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को जमानत की धनराशि वापस की गई थी और इस प्रकार कितनी राशि वापस करनी पड़ी थी ; और

(ख) जमानत की उपरोक्त राशि किस अवधि की थी और अब तक जमानत की राशि रोकने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या जितनी अवधि के लिये धनराशि रोक ली गयी थी उसका ब्याज देने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) दूध के ठेकेदारों को जमानत की राशि जमा करनी पड़ती है। जनवरी, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक दूध के छः ठेकेदारों की 18025 रुपए की जमानत की राशि वापस की गयी, जबकि 3,38,834.41 रुपए वापस किए जाने थे।

(ख) वापस की गयी जमानत की राशि ठेकेदारों की थी जिनका दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के साथ वर्ष 1975 तथा 1976 के कैलेण्डर वर्ष के दौरान दूध की सप्लाई करने के करार थे। जमानत की राशि को वापस करने को जानबूझ कर रोकने से संबंधित किसी भी ऐसे मामले की सूचना नहीं मिली है जिसके कारण किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाए।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा दालों की खरीद

1192. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने दालों की कीमतों में वृद्धि को देखते हुये मूंग, उड़द तथा मसूर दालों की किसानों से सीधी खरीद की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 30 जून, 1978 तक कितनी मात्रा में दालों की खरीद की और यदि कोई खरीद नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय खाद्य निगम सुरक्षा स्थापनों को सप्लाई करने के लिए दालों की केवल वाणिज्यिक खरीदारी करता है। ये खरीदारी आम तौर पर मण्डियों में की जाती है। 20-9-77 से 30-6-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 15,507 मीटरी टन मूंग, उडद और मसूर खरीदी थी। भारतीय खाद्य निगम सुरक्षा स्थापनों के अलावा खरीदारी केवल समर्थन खरीदारी के रूप में करता है। दालों के खुले बाजार में मूल्य समर्थन मूल्यों से ऊंचे रहे, इसलिए कोई वसूली नहीं की जा सकी थी।

अंध विद्यालय, पंचकुई रोड, नई दिल्ली

1193. **श्री बयाराम शास्त्र** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्ध विद्यालय पंचकुई रोड, नई दिल्ली में छात्रों और अध्यापकों की संख्या क्या-क्या है और क्या अध्यापकों की नियुक्तियां नियमानुसार की गई हैं और यदि नहीं तो नियमानुसार नियुक्तियां न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस स्कूल को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है और इस स्कूल का गत दो वर्षों का आय और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन): (क) अन्ध विद्यालय को एक स्वयंसेवी संगठन द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। बताया गया है कि अन्ध विद्यालय में 50 छात्र और 8 अध्यापक हैं। विद्यालय समाज कल्याण विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में नहीं है और इसलिए नियुक्तियां उनका अन्दरूनी मामला है।

(ख) विकलांग व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता की योजना के अधीन समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण

वर्ष	धनराशि	प्रयोजन	क्या लेखे प्राप्त हो गए हैं
1976-77	3170	उपकरणों का क्रय	हां।
	5088	संगीत साज़ों का क्रय	नहीं। अंध विद्यालय को लेखे भेजने के लिए कहा गया है।
1977-78	9630	फर्नीचर का क्रय	-वही-
	16200	उपकरणों का क्रय	-वही-

श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वारा शिक्षा पद्धति पर गठित समिति

1194. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :**
श्री प्रफुल्लभाई मेहता :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वारा शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार करने के लिये सुझाव देने हेतु गठित समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन पर कब तक विचार कर लिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) सरकार को, सिटीजन्स फार डेमोक्रेसी द्वारा संकलित, जिसके महासचिव जस्टिस वी० एम० तारकुन्डे हैं, "एजुकेशन फार अवर पीपुल—ए पालिसी फ्रेम फार दि डवैलपमेन्ट आफ एजुकेशन (1978–83)" नामक प्रकाशन की एक प्रति प्राप्त हो गई है। इस पुस्तक का आमुख श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वारा लिया गया है ।

(ख) योजना की प्रमुख विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं :

हमारे देश की निराशापूर्ण शैक्षिक स्थिति की चुनौतियो का सामना केवल बड़े शिक्षक परिवर्तन करके ही किया जा सकता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि समाज में निर्धनता और असमानता को कम करने तथा सभी लोगों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने की दिशा में एक साथ प्रयत्न किए जाने चाहिए ।

शैक्षिक परिवर्तन के कार्यक्रम, पूरक कार्यक्रमों, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ चलने चाहिएं ।

विद्यमान शैक्षिक पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए और शिक्षा में अंतर्निहित मूल्य पद्धति में सामाजिक उद्देश्यों, सहयोग, सामूहिक कार्य, बौद्धिक और शारीरिक कार्य की पूरकता, कार्य कौशलों का विकास और चरित्र निर्माण पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए । शिक्षण की अपेक्षा अध्ययन पूर्णकालिक, अंशकालिक और अपने ही समय में—पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए ।

बहुविधि प्रवेश पद्धति अपनायी जानी चाहिए ।

समाज से सभी शिक्षण संसाधनों और सामाजिक संस्थाओं का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए ।

शिक्षा की विषयवस्तु मे आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए और उसे बौद्धिक और शारीरिक कार्य के समेकन द्वारा शिक्षा को विकास के साथ जोड़ कर, संस्कृति, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा प्रजातंत्र, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजवाद के मूल्यों के प्रोत्साहन पर जोर देकर संगत बनाया जाना चाहिए ।

इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक जन आन्दोलन चलाया जाना चाहिए ।

रिपोर्ट में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्वव्यापीकरण के बड़े-बड़े कार्यक्रमों की भी परिकल्पना की गई है। एक समान स्कूल प्रणाली अपनाने की सिफारिश भी की गई है ।

उत्तर प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अधिकार का मामला नहीं है और उत्तर प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा में दोगुणी मूल्य नीति होनी चाहिए ।

कमजोर वर्गों के प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों की मदद की जानी चाहिए ।

पब्लिक स्कूलों जैसे स्वतन्त्र स्कूलों की तरजीहन समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

उच्चतर माध्यमकि और उच्च शिक्षा के लिए प्रवेश चयनात्मक होना चाहिए तथा कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण होना चाहिए ।

सभी सार्वजनिक परीक्षाएं प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों के लिए खुली होनी चाहिए ।

ऐसे कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए जिनके परिणाम स्वरूप अंततः डिग्रियों को रोजगार से अलग किया जा सके । नई संस्थाएं स्थापित करने में अत्यन्त संयम बरता जाना चाहिए । माध्यमक शिक्षा के स्तरों में सुधार किया जाना चाहिए और इसका विषय वस्तु मे आमुल परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए ।

विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों को शिक्षण, अनुसंधान और विस्तार के समाकलित कार्यक्रम तैयार करने चाहिए ।

उच्चतर शिक्षा की पद्धति का विविधीकरण किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह छात्रों की आवश्यकताओं और बदलती हुई सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं के उपयुक्त हो सके ।

एक राष्ट्रीय भाषा नीति निर्धारित तथा कार्यान्वित की जानी चाहिए ।

शैक्षिक प्रशासन का विकेन्द्रीयकरण किया जाए और उसे सुदृढ़ बनाया जाए ।

अगले दस वर्षों में शिक्षा के खर्चे को दोगुना किया जाना चाहिए ।

भारत सरकार योजना में अपनाए गए दृष्टिकोण का स्वागत करती है और शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय नीति का मसौदा तैयार करते समय इन सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

Scheme to ensure Fair Prices of Agricultural Produce

1195. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating any scheme to ensure that prices of agricultural produce do not come to a point below the cost price; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, the other measures being taken by Government to ensure that the farmers are not compelled to sell their produce below its cost price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Government is already pursuing the policy of ensuring remunerative prices to the producers of agricultural commodities. For this purpose, Government has been fixing minimum suport/procurement prices (which are also used as support prices) for important agricultural commodities and organising purchase operations on a country-wide scale through different public agencies so as to ensure that market prices do not fall below the levels of suport/procurement prices announced by the Government. The Agricultural Prices Commission which advices the Government on the price policy of agricultural commodities takes into account, among other things, the data on cost of production of various crops before making its recommendations on the level of minimum support/procurement prices.

Supply of Low Quality of Fertiliser in Backward Areas

1196. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the low quality of fertilisers resulting in low production from certain parts of the country;

(b) whether a number of these complaints are from backward areas; and

(c) if so, steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

(SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No specific complaint has been received of low grade fertilisers being distributed in backward areas and resulting in low production.

(c) Question does not arise. Nevertheless, the quality control staff working in various States keeps a watch on the quality of fertilisers being distributed. Whenever such cases are detected, appropriate legal action is taken by the State Governments.

Assistance to the Rural Poor for Construction of Houses

1197. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide more financial assistance to States to construct houses for the Harijans and Adivasis and the rural poor;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Kerala for more financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes including housing is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes according to their requirements and priorities. A provision of Rs. 1538 crores has been made in the Draft Five Year Plan for 1978—83 under housing schemes as against Rs. 600.92 crores in the last Plan. This includes a provision of Rs. 500 crores for giving financial assistance for acquisition of plots and construction of houses in rural areas. As a substantial portion of the rural poor comprises harijans and adivasis, they would naturally derive considerable benefit out of this provision.

Besides, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking, encourages housing agencies all over the country to implement housing programmes with HUDCO's assistance. HUDCO's over-riding emphasis is on financing schemes for the under-privileged. On this basis HUDCO has sanctioned 2,42,136 dwelling units in urban areas of which 33.54 per cent are reserved for families with monthly family income not exceeding Rs. 600. Hence the major beneficiaries of HUDCO housing schemes are the Economically Weaker Sections or Low Income Groups. In addition, HUDCO has also introduced a rural housing scheme in 1977-78, under which they have so far sanctoined loans amounting to Rs. 11.71 crores for seven rural housing schemes for construction of 85,387 dwelling units in the States of Kerala, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. The schemes so far sanctioned by HUDCO include the following in which the direct beneficiaries are Harijans etc.:—

	Dwellings sanctioned
1. Housing schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala	Units 2200
2. Rural Housing Schemes in 6 Districts of Punjab on plots owned by Harijans . .	3945

Scholarships to Talented Students in Sports and Art

1198. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering more provision of Scholarships for the talented students in sports and art; and

(b) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). In so far as the Sports Talent Search Scholarships for school students are concerned, financial provision for them has already been increased from Rs. 8.50 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 12.50 lakhs in 1978-79. This has been necessitated by the increase in the value of the scholarships from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 each per annum for State level scholarships and Rs. 600/- to Rs. 900/- each per annum for the national level scholarships.

2. As regards the Sports Talent Scholarships for the University students a proposal to increase the number and value of fresh scholarships, has been received. The Government decision on this will be taken in the context of the funds made available for implementation of the Central Physical Education and Sports programmes during the Sixth Plan Period.

3. Similarly, a proposal to increase the number of scholarships under the Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme from 100 to 150 per year is under consideration.

Distress sale of wheat in U.P.

1199. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the distress sale of bumper what crop by the farmers in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Reports were received about sale of wheat by farmers at prices below the procurement price in some of the mandis in U. P. On investigation, it was found that these grains did not conform to the prescribed specifications. The Food Corporation of India and the other public agencies had made adequate arrangements to ensure that all wheat conforming to the prescribed specifications and offered for sale by the farmers is purchased at the procurement price fixed by the Government.

Inflation in Land Prices in the Capital

1200. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported by Hindustan Times dated the 10th June, 1978, the Baweja Committee has indicated the Delhi Development Authority for creating artificial land scarcity and "unprecedented" inflation in land prices in the capital; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). An "Empowered Committee" to examine the recommendations contained in the Report of the Baweja Committee has been appointed. It has not so far submitted its proposals for the approval of the Government.

पोरबन्दर से अहमदाबाद तक नई रेलगाड़ी चलाना

1201. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाये जाने के बारे में लोक सभा के चौथे सत्र में 9 मई, 1978 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1023 के एक अनुपूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि 1 जून, 1978 से राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के जन्म स्थान पोरबन्दर से एक गाड़ी अहमदाबाद तक चलाई जायेगी और उनका नाम इस गाड़ी से सम्बद्ध किया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह गाड़ी अब तक न चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) अब यह नई गाड़ी पोरबन्दर से अहमदाबाद के बीच कब से चलाई जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या यह गाड़ी डबल एक्सप्रेस होगी अथवा सुपर फास्ट और इसे पोरबन्दर से अहमदाबाद पहुंचने मे कितना समय लगेगा और यह नई गाड़ी पोरबन्दर और अहमदाबाद के बीच किन-किन स्टेशनों पर रुकेगी ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). 'भारत छोड़ो' आंदोलन जयन्ती को समकालिक रखने के उद्देश्य से 9 अगस्त, 1978 से पोरबन्दर और अहमदाबाद के बीच एक तेज गाड़ी चलायी जा रही है। इस गाड़ी का नाम "गांधीग्राम एक्सप्रेस" रखा जायेगा ।

(घ) पोरबन्दर और अहमदाबाद के बीच यात्रा में लगने वाला समय 13 और 14 घंटे के बीच होगा और ठहरावों सहित ब्यौरे की गणना की जा रही है ।

बम्बई में गैस सिलेण्डरों के एजेंट

1202. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई महानगर में इस समय इंडियन आयल, बर्मा शैल तथा एस्सो गैस कम्पनी के अलग अलग गैस सिलेंडर के कितने कितने एजेंट हैं तथा प्रत्येक के पास अलग अलग गैस कम्पनियों के कितने कितने गैस कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन तथ्यों की जांच करेगी कि बम्बई महानगर में एक ही व्यक्ति के परिवार के सदस्यों के नाम अनेक एजेंसियां हैं और यदि हां, तो किस किस नाम से तथा कितने कितने कनेक्शन की गैस एजेंसियां इनके पास हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त गैस एजेंसियां प्राप्त करने के लिए गत दस वर्ष से आवेदन पत्र देने वाले व्यक्तियों की, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों/ और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्ति और शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं, संख्या कितनी हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन बम्बई में खाना पकाने की गैस का विपणन नहीं करता। मैसर्स भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन (बी० पी० सी०—भूतपूर्व बर्मा-शैल) बम्बई में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस का सीधे विपणन करता है और अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-I में दी गयी है। मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन (एच० पी० सी—भूतपूर्व ऐस्सो) ने बम्बई में खाना पकाने की गैस का वितरण करने के लिए अपनी सहोदर फर्म मैसर्स कोसन गैस कम्पनी नामक अपने अनुदानग्राही के साथ करार किया हुआ है, जिन्होंने मैसर्स नेचुरल गैस कम्पनी प्राइवेट लि० को बम्बई में अपना मुख्य अभिकर्ता के रूप में नियुक्त किया है। वह वृहद बम्बई में अपनी स्वयं

चलाई जाने वाली 9 एजेंसियों तथा 44 उप-एजेंसियों के माध्यम से घरेलू गैस वितरण करते हैं । अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-II में दी गयी है ।

(ख) भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन, जहां खाना पकाने की गैस का वितरण सीधे अपने वितरकों के माध्यम से करता है वहां हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन इस उत्पाद का विपणन अपने अनुदान ग्राहियों के माध्यम से करता है, जिनकी अपनी स्वयं की एजेंसियां और उप-एजेंसियां हैं । इस संबंध में तेल कम्पनियों की वर्तमान तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस अथवा खाना पकाने की गैस वितरण एजेंसियों के पुनर्गठन के संबंध में लोक सभा में दिनांक 15-5-1978 को दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है । उक्त वक्तव्य में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन के अनुदान ग्राहियों का पुनर्गठन करना केवल तभी सम्भव होगा जब सरकार द्वारा इन अनुदान ग्राहियों को पूर्णरूपेण अधिग्रहीत कर लिया जाता है जिसके लिये कार्रवाई पहले से आरम्भ की जा चुकी है ।

(ग) मैसर्स भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन तथा हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन क्रमश: मार्च, 1974 तथा जनवरी, 1976 में अस्तित्व में आये जब सरकार द्वारा ऐस्सो और बर्मा-शैल समूह वर्ग की कम्पनियां अधिग्रहीत की गयी थीं । फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्पों, खाना पकाने की गैस, उत्तम मिट्टी के तेल/हल्का डीजल तेल की एजेंसियां प्रदान करने के मामले में 25 प्रतिशत एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित करने हेतु सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1977 में उन कम्पनियों को मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाएं जारी कीं । इन मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए इन एजेंसियों के आरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इन कम्पनियों को अधिग्रहण करने से पूर्व अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के लिए इन एजेंसियों को आरक्षित करने की इन कम्पनियों के पास कोई नीति नहीं थी । अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों अथवा शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों सहित व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

विवरण I

क्रम संख्या	बम्बई में मैसर्स बी० पी० सी० एल० के वितरकों/छोटे वितरकों के नाम	उपभोक्ताओं की लगभग संख्या
1	2	3
1.	आरके एंड सन्स	3460
2.	आनंद गैस सर्विस	6380
3.	अपेक्स गैस सर्विस	5990
4.	बान्द्रा गैस सर्विस	6270
5.	प्रसन गैस सर्विस	4680
6.	भारत गैस सर्विस	6550
7.	ब्राइट गैस एजेंसी	3160
8.	कालाबा गैस सर्विस	6200
9.	दादर गैस सर्विस	5590
10.	उत्तम गैस सर्विस	3650
11.	दीपक गैस सर्विस	7010
12.	धरमतल गैस सर्विस	6010
13.	दियाना गैस सर्विस	8140
14.	एक्सेल गैस सर्विस	4030
15.	मोहन गैस सर्विस	3340
16.	गोरेगांव गैस एजेंसी	5370
17.	जावेरी गैस सर्विस	3750
18.	जनता गैस सर्विस	4550
19.	साई गैस सर्विस	3460

1	2	3
20.	काकड़ गैस सर्विस	8170
21.	मधु गैस सर्विस	7060
22.	घई गैस सर्विस	2480
23.	महावीर गैस सर्विस	5310
24.	महिम गैस सर्विस	5600
25.	हरी गैस सर्विस	4320
26.	माडर्न गैस सर्विस	4810
27.	नेशनल गैस सर्विस	6380
28.	नवजीवन गैस सप्लाई कं०	4650
29.	एंमन्स गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स	4770
30.	नूतन गैस एजेंसी	7660
31.	मैसर्स परांजपे एण्ड सन्स	7130
32.	प्रीसियस गैस सर्विस	3890
33.	आशीष एजेंसीज	3430
34.	सैनिक गैस सर्विस	4820
35.	क्विक गैस सर्विस	6390
36.	ज्याति गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स	4390
37.	रायलो गैस एंड जनरल सर्विस	8020
38.	मै० अश्विन एण्टरप्राइजेज	1690
39.	सुनील गैस सर्विस	3100
40.	श्रीराम गैस सर्विस	3630
41.	विमल गैस सर्विस	3160
42.	राधा गैस सर्विस	1700
43.	सनबीम गैस सर्विस	4640
44.	अंजली गैस सर्विस	2070
45.	सुपर गैस सर्विस	4710
46.	रामा गैस सर्विस	3270
47.	मलाड गैस सर्विस	5050
48.	यूनिवर्सल गैस कं०	4830
49.	खार गैस सर्विस	6330
50.	बेस्ट एण्ड गैस एजेंसी	5620
51.	लक्ष्मी एजेंसीज	5050
52.	क्वालिटी गैस सर्विस	4100
53.	अमर दीप एजेंसीज	2990
54.	जयश्री एजेंसीज	2750
55.	प्रीमियर गैस सर्विस	7920
56.	विजय गैस	2940
57.	एम० एस० हैण्डी एजेंसीज	4500

विवरण-II

बम्बई में कोसन गैस कम्पनी की एजेंसियों/उप-एजेंसियों के नाम

क्रम संख्या	एजेंटों/उप-एजेंटों के नाम	उप भोक्ताओं की लगभग संख्या
1	2	3
	मुख्य एजेंट—मैसर्स नेचुरल गैस कम्पनी प्रा० लिमिटेड, बम्बई	
	नेचुरल गैस कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की अपने द्वारा चलाई गई एजेंसियां	
1.	नेचुरल गैस कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कोलाबा, बम्बई	1000
2.	,, ,, ,, ,, वाल्केश्वर, बम्बई	3600

1	2	3
3.	नैचुरल गस कम्पनी प्राइवट लिमिटेड चौपाटी, बम्बई	1500
4.	,, ,, ,, ,, सायन (पूर्व) बम्बई	3500
5.	,, ,, ,, ,, वार्डन रोड, बम्बई	3500
6.	,, ,, ,, , बाइकुला, बम्बई	3360
7.	,, ,, ,, ,, टारडियो, बम्बई (क)	
8.	,, ,, ,, ,, विले पार्ले, बम्बई (ख)	. .
9.	,, ,, ,, ,, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई (ग)	2800

(क) वृहद बम्बई में विभिन्न एजेंसियों/उप-एजेंसियों द्वारा ग्राहकों की सेवा के लिए बर्नर। सहायक सामग्री और फालतू पुर्जों सहित मैकेनिकों का पूल।

(ख) उत्तरी सबर्ब में छोटे एजेंटों को सिलेण्डर वितरण करने का केंद्रीय भण्डार।

(ग) वृहद बम्बई के व्यापक वितरण व्यवस्था में वाणिज्यिक उप भोक्ताओं का मुख्य सप्लाई प्वाइंट।

नेचुरल गैस कम्पनी प्राइवट लिमिटेड बम्बई के छोटे-एजेंट

क्र० सं०	एजेंट/उप-एजेंट का नाम	उपभोक्ताओं की लगभग संख्या
1.	मै० ओलिम्पिक सिगरेट कं०	3690
2.	मै० सुपर सर्विस	3570
3.	म० कालबादेवी गैस सर्विस	1660
4.	मै० क्रीसेंट गस सप्लाई एजेंसी	3550
5.	मै० सी० डी० वोरा	3420
6.	मै० श्री जी० गैस एजेंसी	2230
7.	मै० गोरंग गैस सर्विस	3950
8.	मै० साई गैस सर्विस	2100
9.	मै० साहिब गैस सर्विस	2200
10.	मै० एस० ए० टोडांकर	3500
11.	मै० माहिम सिलेण्डर गैस कं०	3700
12.	मै० वोरली गैस सर्विस	2300
13.	मै० कोलाबा गैस सर्विस	2800
14.	मै० विजय गैस सर्विस	3170
15.	मै० दादर डोमेस्टिक गैस कं०	3050
16.	मै० कालिना गैस कं०	2500
17.	मै० दोषी ब्रदर्स	2220
18.	मै० कालाचौकी गैस एजेंसी	1100
19.	मै० योगेश गैस सर्विस	4000
20.	मै० एल० आर० राजपाल एंड कं०	3000
21.	मै० भगवती गैस सर्विस	2600
22.	मै० जुहू गैस सर्विस	3650
23.	मै० पार्ले गैस सर्विस	2600
24.	मै० एन० एम० दोषी एंड कं०	4200
25.	मै० लक्ष्मी गैस सर्विस	3600
26.	मै० डीलक्स गैस सर्विस	3560
27.	मै० ज्योति गैस सर्विस	4100

क्रम सं०	एजेंट/उप एजेंट का नाम	उपभोक्ताओं की लगभग संख्या
28.	मै० भार्गो गैस सर्विस	2600
29.	मै० आसू एजेंसी	3200
30.	मै० दिव्य गैस सप्लायर	3550
31.	मै० जय गैस एजेंसी	700
32.	मै० पी० ए० जावेरी	4000
33.	मै० सन्नी गैस सर्विस	1800
34.	मै० लिबर्टी गैस एजेंसी	1570
35.	मै० हितेश गैस एजेंसी	3700
36.	मै० लिबर्टी गैस एजेंसी, विखरोली	2370
37.	मै० मुलण्ड गैस एजेंसी	4800
38.	मै० महाराष्ट्र गैस डिपो	450
39.	मै० बोरिवली गैस कं०	3600
40.	मै० माघ गैस सर्विस	1300
41.	मै० जगरुति गैस सर्विस	2400
42.	मै० भाटिया गैस कं०	1700
43.	मै० माने एंड वरटक गैस कं०	1050
44.	मै० डी० एम० सोमपुरा	5150

Abolition of Contract Labour

1203. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of abolition of contract labour in works of perennial nature in railways have been considered by the Advisory Board, set up under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;

(b) if so, what is the report and what steps have been taken to implement the same;

(c) if not, the reasons for not referring the matter to the Advisory Board;

(d) in case the said Act has been implemented in the railways how many workers have been benefited; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The Central Advisory Contract Labour Board has considered the question regarding abolition of contract labour system for coal handling and cinder picking in Railway loco sheds. The Committee consisting of representatives of labour, the Railways and the Central Industrial Relations Machinery was appointed by the Central Advisory Board to study the working conditions of contract labour in the said employment and submit its report. One group of members of the Committee were in favour of the abolition of contract labour system in the said employment while the other group were in favour of the continuance of the system on the ground that the pattern of traction was under-going rapid changes and the gauge conversion was in progress, with the result the points of transhipment, the location of steam sheds and the coal and ash handling requirements would be shifting and finally the steam traction would be replaced by electric/diesel traction. However, the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board recommended the abolition of contract labour system of coal handling and cinder picking in all Railway Loco Sheds. The recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board are under Government's consideration.

(d) The provisions of the Act relating to the regulation of employment of contract labour have been implemented on the railways.

(e) Does not arise.

Proposal to extend Kovai Express to Olavakkodu

1204. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to extend the Kovai Express to Olavakkodu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The proposal has been examined and not found justified as this is essentially a fast inter-city train fully occupied and any extension would cause great hardship to the present users.

Traffic survey of Bombay-Mangalore Line

1205. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any traffic survey has been made between Mangalore and Bombay line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the heavy traffic between Trivandrum and Bombay line; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A BG railway line from Bombay to Apta already exists. A preliminary engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for the construction of the West Coast Konkan railway between Apta and Mangalore has been completed. The line will have a length of 890 Kms. and is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 239 crores. Construction of the first phase of the project from Apta to Roha over a length of 62 Kms. has been taken up for construction.

(c) Yes.

(d) Traffic is moved by the existing Broad gauge route via Arkanam, Raichur and Pune.

Total Electrification of Tracks

1206. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether total electrification of tracks will be undertaken;

(b) what is the estimated cost for this work; and

(c) how much time would this work consume?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of Fertilizer Plants

1207. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the fertilizers projects under construction at present mentioning the year of commencement of the construction of these projects;

(b) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the completion of any of these projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The following are the major fertilizer projects under construction:—

Name of Project (Location)	Year of commencement of construction
1	2
I. *Public Sector*	
1. Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh).	1978

1	2
2. Talcher (Orissa)	1971
3. Haldia (West Bengal) .	1972
4. Sindri Modernisation (Bihar)	1974
5. Panipat (Haryana)	1975
6. Trombay V Expansion (Maharashtra)	1977
II. *Cooperative Sector/Private Sector.*	
7. Phulpur (U.P.) M/s. IFFCO .	1976
8. Bharuch (Gujarat) M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd. . . .	1977
9. Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh) M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited .	1978

(b) and (c). Substantial delays have occurred only in Ramagundam, Talcher and Haldia plants. The details are given below:

(i) *Ramagundam and Talcher.*— These are the first two plants in India based on coal. There is very little experience in the world also about coal based plants. Delays in implementing the two plants have mainly occurred on account of the new technology and delays in supply of equipments by some manufacturers.

(ii) *Haldia.*—The delays in implementation mainly occurred on account of the longer time required in piling work on the site, labour trouble and delays in supply of indigenous equipments, some of which were taken up for fabrication for the first time in the country.

Refunds of Reservation Charges

1208. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases, reservation charges had to be refunded, as the specified reserved coaches could not be run during the period from January to June, 1978;

(b) what arrangement railways have made to refund the reservation charges to those who due to want of time could not get refund at the starting station; and

(c) whether there are cases in which such refunds are still pending or repudiated and their number zonewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Plan for Speedy Administration of Justice

1209. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to work out a comprehensive action plan for speedy administration of justice at highly reduced cost; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A statement showing steps taken for speedy and economic administration of justice is enclosed.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

1. Under the revised terms of reference of the reconstituted Law Commission is, *inter alia* to review the system of judicial administration to secure elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair. The Law Commission are seized of the matter.

2. The Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions, under the Chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta appointed to inquire into the working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, will also consider the working of Nyaya Panchayats, as also the question of widening the jurisdiction and scope of the Panchayat courts with a view to eliminating delays and reducing cost in the administration of justice.

3. The Judges strength of Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice) with effect from 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. The vacancies occurring on 1-1-1978 and 22-2-78 on the retirement of Justice Goswami and Justice M. H. Beg as well as two newly created posts have been filled.

4. A substantial number of vacancies in the High Courts have been filled up. Initiative has been taken by the Central Government to call for proposals from the State Authorities/ Chief Justices and wherever required reminders have been issued to the concerned State Authorities/Chief Justices. During the period from 1st April, 1977 to 20th July, 1978 as many as 70 fresh appointments have been made.

5. The Judge strength have also been increased since 1-4-1977 in the High Courts in respect of which proposals were received. This increase has been made in the following High Courts from the dates the posts are filled up:

Name of the High Court	Increased by	
	Permanent	Additional
Allahabad . .	..	6
Madhya Pradesh		6
Karnataka .	1	3
Himachal Pradesh		1
Patna . .	..	3
TOTAL . .	1	19

6. Letters have been addressed to the Bar Councils and Bar Associations of various states requesting them for cooperation and also for suggestions for speedy disposal of cases.

7. The Supreme Court, with the approval of the President, has recently amended the Supreme Court Rules to facilitate early disposal of cases in the Supreme Court.

8. Attention of the Chief Ministers has been invited to the pendency of criminal cases in the subordinate courts and they have been requested to find ways and means for tackling this problem immediately.

9. The Finance Commission have been addressed to keep the needs of judicial administration also in view when determining devolutions.

Establishment of a Town Gas System for Delhi & Bombay

1210. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering advising Municipal Authorities of Delhi and Bombay to study the possibilities of establishment of a Town Gas System as in Baroda;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be considered and implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra has been requested to study the various issues connected with the proposal for the supply of off-shore gas through a net-work of pipelines to domestic consumers in Bombay. No such study is envisaged for Delhi as no natural gas has been found in this area.

Promotional prospects in Railways

1211. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable number of employees are stagnating at the maximum of the pay due to inadequacy of promotional prospects;

(b) whether Government are contemplating of a scheme of automatic promotion to next higher grade after 10 years of working in a particular post; and

(c) whether Government as an alternative to Part (b), are considering merger of 2 grades into a single grade for enabling employees to draw higher stages of a combined scale of pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Some degree of stagnation does exist in certain categories.

(b) No.

(c) The entire issue of affording relief to those stagnated at the maximum of the pay scales is under active consideration of the National Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery. From time to time, cadre restructuring is also undertaken whereby a large number of higher graded posts are created in lieu of a corresponding number of lower graded posts. The last such exercise was done in 1976, resulting in the upgradation of over 25000 class III posts of several categories.

Representations to G. M., Central Railway

1212. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 73 on 21st February, 1978 regarding representation from goods train drivers and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final action on the representations made to G. M., Central Railway, Bombay by about 150 goods-train drivers regarding their grievances and difficulties; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The issue has been discussed with Organised Labour and an agreed solution devised to the effect that staff from the category of Assistant Driver for being eligible for promotion to Shunter/Driver 'C' should have a minimum service of six years in the former grade and that staff in the Driver 'C' grade should have six years service in the grade for being eligible for promotion as Motorman. This is being processed for implementation.

बील्लीमोरा-बघई छोटी लाइन को मीटर गेज लाइन में बदलना

1213. **श्री छोतुभाई गामीत** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बील्लीमोरा-बघई छोटी लाइन को मीटर गेज लाइन में बदलने का एक प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त लाइन मीटर लाइन में कब तक बदल दी जायेगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिये मंत्रालय द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). संसाधनों की कठिन स्थिति के कारण इस समय बील्लीमोरा-बघई छोटी लाइन को मीटर लाइन अथवा बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए अ.मान परिवर्तन का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Age of Retirement of Judges of various Courts

1214. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference between the age of retirement of Supreme Court, High Court/Lower Court and Metropolitan Court judges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Article 124(2) of the Constitution of India, a Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years. Under Article 217(1), a Judge of the High Court holds office until he attains the age of sixty-two years. The age of retirement of Judges of the Lower Courts and Metropolitan Courts is fixed by the respective State Governments. The information received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and regarding the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry is given in the statement attached.

Statement

STATES	
1. *Andhra Pradesh*	Age of retirement of Lower Court and Metropolitan Court Judges is fifty-five years.
2. *Assam*	The age of retirement of Lower Court Judges in this State is fifty-eight years. There is no Metropolitan Court in this State.
3. *Gujarat*	Age of retirement of Civil Judge Junior Division and/or Judicial Magistrate First Class and Metropolitan Magistrate is fifty-eight years and that of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate is sixty years.
4. *Haryana*	Age of retirement of Lower Court Judges in Haryana is 58 years. There are no Metropolitan Judges in Haryana.
5. *Himachal Pradesh*	The retirement age of sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates is 58 years.
6. *Kerala*	The retirement age of all Lower Court Judges in this State is fifty-five years. There are no Metropolitan Courts in this State.
7. *Madhya Pradesh*	Retirement age of Lower Court Judges is fifty-eight years. No Metropolitan Court is in Madhya Pradesh State.
8. *Manipur*	Age of superannuation of the Judges of the subordinate courts is fifty-eight years.
9. *Meghalaya*	No Judicial Service has as yet been constituted in this State.
10. *Nagaland*	This State has no separate Judicial Service. The retiring age is fifty-five for State Civil Service Officers.

11. *Orissa*	The age of retirement of lower Court Judges is fifty-eight years. There is no Metropolitan Court in this State.
12. *Punjab*	The age of retirement of the Judges of Lower Courts and the District Courts is fifty-eight years in this State.
13. *Rajasthan*	Age of retirement of the Members of Judicial and Higher Judicial Service in Rajasthan is fifty-five years.
14. *Tamil Nadu*	The age of retirement of Lower Court and Metropolitan Court Judges is fifty-five.
15. *Uttar Pradesh*	Age of retirement of Lower Court and Metropolitan Court Judges is fifty-eight years.
16. *West Bengal*	Age of retirement of Judges of Lower Courts and Metropolitan Magistrates all of whom are members of West Bengal Civil Service (Judicial) is fifty-eight years.

UNION TERRITORIES

1. *Delhi*	The age of retirement of Lower Court and Metropolitan Court Judges is fifty-eight years.
2. *Goa, Daman & Diu*	Age of retirement of Lower Court Judges is fifty-eight years. There is no Metropolitan Court in the Union Territory.
3. *Pondicherry*	There are no Metropolitan Courts in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. There are only District Court and Courts subordinate to the District Court namely Magistrates' Courts, Subordinate Judges' Court and District Munsif's Court. The age of retirement for the Judges of these courts is fifty-eight years.

Raids on Reservation Booths

1215. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that raids were held on many a reservation booth on important stations and many a staff have either been suspended or dismissed because of irregularities in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Surprise checks/raids have been intensified in the recent past at reservation offices on important stations and in trains to check the malpractices and irregularities in the reservation of rail tickets. As a result of these checks, disciplinary action has been initiated against staff who were found to be indulging in irregularities.

Parcels Handling Contract of Moradabad Division

1216. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of labour Cooperative Societies who applied for allotment of Parcels handling contract of Zone No. 2 of Moradabad Division (Northern Railway);

(b) the date from which the contract has been awarded to the Labour Cooperative Society together with the

name of the Society, registration number and area of operation;

(c) the monthly lumpsum amount fixed for the entire work and the basis on which the amount has been worked out; and

(d) the grounds on which the other Societies who applied for the contract were not considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The names of the Societies are as under:—

(1) Railway Parcel and Goods Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh.

(2) Railway Station Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad.

(3) Northern Railway Goods and Parcels Cooperative Contract Society Ltd., Rampur.

(4) Doon Ghati Sahkari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Dehradun.

(5) Janata Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Moradabad.

(b) The contract was allotted from 1st April, 1978 to M/s. Janata Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Moradabad having registration number 2838 dated 10th July, 1962, and Moradabad Division as their area of operation.

(c) The monthly lumpsum amount for the contract was fixed at Rs. 14,960 only. This was based on the offer made by the Cooperative Society during negotiations.

(d) Railway Parcel and Goods Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh and Railway Station Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad were not considered in preference to a local society. Northern Railway Goods and Parcels Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Rampur was allotted contract of Zone No. 4 of Moradabad Division. Doon Ghati Sahkari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Dehradun did not have experience of the parcel handling work.

Computerised Railway Reservations

1217. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to computerise reservations at major stations;

(b) if so, will this not result in retrenchment of existing staff and also add to unemployment problem; and

(c) whether Government are proposing to hold consultation with staff unions before introducing computerisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) To streamline the mammoth and complex operation involved in the matter of reservation of rail accommodation in trains, computerisation of passenger reservations in the four metropolitan cities, on a programmed basis, is envisaged. The feasibility of computerising rail reservations in Delhi area as a pilot project is being explored in collabortion with the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad.

(b) and (c). As and when computerisation is introduced, there will be no retrenchment of the existing staff. It will also be ensured that their interests are protected.

सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों का उत्पादन

1218. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : देश में सूक्ष्म तत्वों के उत्पादन के लिये किये जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है और

उन पोषक तत्वों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका उत्पादन किया जायेगा उनका कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया जायेगा तथा कहां-कहां किया जायेगा और कब तक किया जायेगा ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : बोरेक्स और जिंक सल्फेट दो प्रमुख न्यूट्रियण्टस हैं, बोरेक्स का निर्माण इस समय संगठित क्षेत्र के दो एककों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1977 के दौरान बोरेक्स का उत्पादन 13,110 टन हुआ था। यह उत्पादन मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है और बोरेक्स के उत्पादन के लिये संगठित क्षेत्र में किसी अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है।

2. जिंक सल्फेट का उत्पादन डी जी टी डी के पास पंजीकृत दो एककों और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के कुछ एककों द्वारा किया जा रहा है तथापि इन एककों का उत्पादन मुख्य रूप से जिंक ऐश की कमी के कारण पर्याप्त नहीं है, जो कि जिंक सल्फेट के निर्माण के लिये अपेक्षित कच्चा माल है। जिंक सल्फेट का उत्पादन मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त न होने के कारण कृषि मंत्रालय ने कुछ भूमि पर माइक्रो लि-यूट्रिम-टंस के रूप में इसका प्रयोग करने के लिये उसके आयात का प्रस्ताव रखा है, माइक्रो यूसिन्ट्स के निर्माण के लिये अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने के प्रस्तावों पर गुणान्दोषों के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Price of Gas for Industry in Gujarat

1219. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of gas for industries in Gujarat State has been increased;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) what are the reasons; and

(d) whether any effect has been done on the growth of industry in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The price being charged from private industries in Gujarat has been increased w.e.f. 1st April, 1978 from Rs. 382.15 to Rs. 504 per 1000 M^3. However, for the industries in remote areas, a rebate on sliding scale is being allowed on the new price.

(c) Due to increased operational cost as also increased capital investment per unit of product in respect of new gas fields. The new price also takes into account combustion efficiency factor *vis-a-vis* coal.

(d) If the continued demand and additional new demand is taken as a guide it would appear that the price increase has not affected the industries in the State in any adverse manner.

Setting up of Ammonia Plant in Gujarat

1220. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up new ammonia plant in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the site selected;

(c) what will be the approximate cost of it;

(d) when it will start its production; and

(e) what will be its annual production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up two large sized fertilizer plants at a common site in Gujarat

State based on gas from Bombay High and Bassein structures. Government have asked the NCEPC to investigate into the environmental impact of locating the fertilizer project on five possible sites. Government will take a decision on the location of these two plants after receipt of the report of the NCEPC. The plants will each have a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia with appropriate capacity for urea manufacture. The twin project is expected to cost about Rs. 525 crores. The plants are expected to go in trial production after a period of 39 months after necessary approvals are given.

Railway Hospital in N-E Region

1221. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) names and location of Railway Hospitals with capacity of bed, doctors and other facilities available in the N.E. Region;

(b) the details of shortages of these Hospitals and the measures being taken to provide adequate facility to the needy from these hospitals; and

(c) how Government propose to improve and increase the number of Railway Hospitals and the details of places and capacity where new Railway Hospitals will be opened in the near future and additional facility proposed to be added in the N.E. Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Location of railway hospitals on the Northeast Frontier Railway with capacity of beds and doctors and other facilities:

Location of Railway Hospitals	No. of beds	No. of doctors
1	2	3
Hqrs. Hospital, Maligaon	250	25
Lumding	114	16
Alipurduar Jn.	91	14
Katihar	99	19
New Jalpaiguri	100	15
Dibrugarh	86	10
Badarpur	57	7
Rangapara North	25	8
New Bongaigaon	40	7
Tindharia	14	3

Facilities available: Excepting the HQrs Hospital situated at Maligaon, where all the investigation facilities with specialised services normally required are available, the other hospital provide for only routine investigations and treatment expected of a Divisional/Sub-Divisional Hospital.

(b) and (c). Generally, doctors recruited through U.P.S.C. are not willing to be posted on the Northeast Frontier Railway. The UPSC have been requested to make special recruitment for placement of doctors on this Railway.

There is no proposal to increase the number of beds or open new hospitals in this area, but attempts are being made to improve the quality of services by direct recruitment of doctors through U.P.S.C. and by improving the investigation facilities.

Expansion of Railway in Jammu and Kashmir

1222. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for expansion of railway communication in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Final Location (Engineering) Survey for extension of a BG railway line from Jammu to Udhampur (56 Kms.) in Jammu and Kashmir State is in progress at present. The decision regarding taking up the construction of this line would depend upon the results of the Final Location Survey, clearance of the project by the Planning Commission and availability of resources for the purpose.

Wagon scarcity for Loading of Coal

1223. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a scarcity of wagons for loading of coal during the recent summer months resulting in coal shortage all over the country including in the railways itself;

(b) whether traders in agricultural products other than foodgrains have also complained about non-availability of wagons for them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to relieve this wagon shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The availability of coal with consumers, including the Railways, was not adequate during the recent summer months because of a variety of factors including the strike in the Singareni fields in April—May, other coal production constraints, as well as rail movement difficulties.

(b) Certain complaints have been received in respect of commodities such as pulses, onions etc. Appropriate remedial action to clear this traffic has been taken as warranted.

(c) In order to step up coal loading, all possible efforts are being made by the Railways including procurement of additional wagons, deployment of locomotives released from the Summer Specials and of new locomatives coming out of railway production units, organising closed circuit movements for bulk consumers and special monitoring of coal rake movements. Coordination has been strengthened with Coal India Limited, and the Ministry of Energy (Dept. of Coal) and the pace of rationalisation of coal loading points expedited. It has been possible to bring about some improvement in coal movement in June and July as compared to May, 1978.

New Trivandrum Railway Division

1224. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a mass memorandum from a delegation from Kerala regarding the formation of New Trivandrum Railway Division; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The mass memorandum dated 28th June, 1978 was handed over to the Minister of Railways by Shri P. K. Kodiyan, M.P. and others on 30th June, 1978 demanding a full-fledged Division with headquarters at Trivandrum. A reply to the memorandum has already been sent to Shri Kodiyan on 10th July, 1978 explaining how a full-fledged division could not be brought into being immediately at Trivandrum because of the differences, cutting across party lines, amongst the people of different regions of Kerala in regard the jurisdiction of the proposed division.

2. The Minister for Railways had announced in his Budget Speech the decision to create a new railway division with headquarters at Trivandrum. After the announcement of the decision, several representations were received from various interests in North Malabar, Cochin and Olavakkot areas protesting strongly against the inclusion of the Mangalore-Ernakulam

Section in the proposed New Division. These strong feelings were sought to be assuaged by limiting the jurisdiction of the proposed division from Trivandrum to Shoranur only. But since this alternative reduced the route kilometrage of the proposed division considerably, making it non-viable, it was decided, as a first step, to form a Transportation Division only to be developed into full-fledged division in due course. As this scheme also did not generally find favour, the Chief Minister of Kerala has been requested to have discussions with all the concerned interests in the area so as to evolve an agreed alternative. A reply from the Chief Minister of Kerala is awaited. Further action in the matter will be taken immediately after hearing from the Chief Minister of Kerala.

Problems of Railways in Delhi

1225. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) has Government received any representations from the Members of Parliament from Delhi, from the Members of the Corporation and from Members of Metropolitan Council, Delhi about the problems of Railways in Delhi in last one year like ring railway, providing amenities in Railway quarters, construction of bridge of Shakti Nagar crossing, Unmanned Railway crossing in Kirti Nagar and providing a halt at Kirti Nagar, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken by the Government thereon;

(d) is it a fact that many problems remain still unsolved in Delhi; and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to solve these problems in this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (e). References from M.Ps., Members of Metropolitan Council and Members of Delhi Muncipal Corporation, highlighting the problems concerning the Railways in Delhi, have been received from time to time. These problems are investigated promptly and appropriate action is taken. A statement giving details of specific problems and steps proposed to be taken by the Government is attached.

Statement

The position in respect of specific railway problems in Delhi referred to in Part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 1225 is given below:—

1. *Ring Railway in Delhi*

The provision of electrified rail commuter services along the Ring Railway at a cost of Rs. 22.65 crores has been recommended to the Planning Commission as a metropolitan rail transport project outside the normal railway plan. Further action will be taken on hearing from the Planning Commission.

In the meantime, the work of doubling between Lajpat Nagar and Brar Square and crossing station at Lajpat Nagar was sanctioned in July, 1977 at a cost of Rs. 232 lacs. The crossing station was opened to traffic on 24-8-77. The doubling work is in progress and progress to end of June, 78 was 49 per cent.

2. *Provision of amenities in Railway quarters*

Complaints regarding provision of amenities in and repairs to the staff quarters occupied by railway employees are normally attended to as and when such representations or complaints are received. Complaints received from Hon'ble M.P. regarding removal of rubbish, provision of a park, repairs to roads in between the blocks of quarters in the colony, repairs to leaky roofs, insanitation of community latrines and petty repairs to staff quarters in old Subzimandi Colony have been attended to. Similarly, complaints regarding provision of boundary wall and repairs in the

railway colony at Tokriwalan have also been attended to. Work on the boundary wall is likely to start after the rainy season is over. Provision of flush type latrines in Block Nos. 107 to 112 and 119 to 123 in Delhi-Kishanganj Colony are nearing completion.

3. *Construction of bridge at Shakti Nagar*

A suggestion has been received from the Hon'ble M.P. for the construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing No. 2 at Km. 4/4-5 at Shakti Nagar between Subzimandi and Azadpur Stations on Delhi-Ambala Section. Such a proposal was also received earlier from the Delhi Administration in the year 1963 and was considered by the Technical Committee of the Delhi Development Authority in a meeting held on Sept. 9, 1964. The construction of a road over-bridge at the level crossing was not approved by the Technical Committee. Thereafter, no proposal has been received either from the Delhi Administration or from the Delhi Development Authority.

As per extant rules, proposals for road over-bridges in replacement of level crossing have to be sponsored by the State Government who have also to agree to share broadly 50 per cent of the cost as per extant rules. The Railway will consider the construction of road over-bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at Shakti Nagar, provided a firm proposal for this purpose is sponsored by Delhi Administration/Road Authority together with an undertaking to bear their share of cost as per extant rules.

4. *Changing normal position of gates of level crossing No. C-8 between Kirti Nagar industrial areas and Naraina industrial area*

A suggestion has also been received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament for keeping the normal position of gates of level crossing No. 8 between Kirti Nagar industrial area and Naraina industrial area on Delhi-Rewari section, open to road traffic. This level crossing is manned by two gatemen and the normal position of its gates is "closed" to the road traffic. The gates are opened to allow road traffic to pass, whenever required, provided it is safe to do so. Visibility at this level crossing is not good due to curves and plantation on the Delhi Cantt. side. Moreover, this level crossing is located on Delhi-Rewari trunk route where high speed trains run. In view of the foregoing, keeping the gates of the level crossing normally open to the road traffic, is not feasible on safety considerations.

5. *Provision of a halt at Kirti Nagar*

Proposal for opening of a station at Kirti Nagar between Patel Nagar station and Patel Nagar halt was examined but was neither found justified financially nor feasible operationally. Apart from this, the area is well served by the adjoining stations viz. Patel Nagar station and Patel Nagar halt which are 1.3 kms. and 1 km. away from Kirti Nagar. As such, the proposal cannot be agreed to.

Shortage of Wagons

1226. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Indian Railways have been suffering from acute shortage of wagons which is seriously affecting movement of goods;

(b) is it also a fact that the Railways are not in a position to provide sufficient wagons even for loading essential commodities like coal, fertilizers, cement and other essential material;

(c) the daily total requirements of wagons;

(d) effective daily stock of wagons; and

(e) total number of wagons to be purchased during the financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. However, as a result of unplanned movements on the Railways on account of increased imports of fertilizers and cement, Railways have been called upon to undertake the movement of long lead traffic resulting in increased turnround of wagons which has also been affected adversely by detentions for loading, unloading etc., leading to marginal shortfalls and complaints regarding wagon supplies from certain sectors.

(b) Movement of important commodities like coal, fertilizers and cement is programmed in advance in consultation with the concerned Ministries and there has been no shortfall in movement against the target fixed both for fertilizers and cement. There has, however, been some shortfall in respect of some commodities including coal for reasons indicated above.

(c) and (d). The daily requirements of wagons is approximately 35,000 cumulatively for both broad and metre gauge originating traffic and the effective wagon fleet is approximately 4,75,000 both broad and metre gauge cumulatively in terms of 4 wheeler wagons.

(e) To cater to the targeted tonnage of the current year, at the increased leads as during last year, additional wagons are required to be procured. The present programme for procurement of wagons during the current financial year has already been increased to 13,000 wagons and in the next year this will be further increased.

Tea Stall Contracts in Central Railway

1227. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in giving contracts of tea stalls etc. to vendors in Central Railway;

(b) whether the percentage for giving such stalls to SC/ST vendors is being observed in Central Railway; and

(c) if so, what is their total number in the Central Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) For the award of vending contracts, applications are invited through press notifications and notices displayed at conspicuous places at Railway Stations. The applications are then scrutinised by a Screening Committee consisting of 2 or more officers, taking into consideration, the suitability, experience, financial standing etc. of the candidates. The Screening Committee recommends suitable candidates on merit to the competent authority, who after taking into consideration the recommendation of the Screening Committee awards the contract to the most eligible candidate. These rules apply to all the Railways including Central Railway.

(b) No percentage has been laid down. Under the existing rules, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates get preference for allotment of catering/vending contracts. Small catering/vending contracts upto half a unit are allotted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates straightaway if they are found capable of doing the work. For catering/vending contracts bigger than half a unit, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are given first preference, other things being equal.

(c) There are 33 catering/vending contractors belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on the Central Railway.

Employees of Kasganj Loco/Diesel Shed removed during Emergency

1228. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of Kasganj Loco Diesel shed of N.E. Railway were removed and compulsorily retired during emergency;

(b) how many of them have been taken back in terms of the Minister's announcement:

(c) how many have not been taken back to duty, as yet; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 34.

(b) 22.

(c) 12.

(d) Out of 12 employees, 8 have been taken back to duty, as charges of instigation, assault, creating unrest by intimidation, fraud and crime had been made against them and the remaining 4 on account of inefficiency.

Investment of Foreign Drug Companies

1229. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total investment of foreign drug companies in India; total imports of raw materials and capital goods by these companies and total exports and remittances during last three years:

(b) whether these companies are not interested in making investments in this country and are diversifying production to non-scheduled industries and other profit-oriented items; and

(c) if so, the details of other activities in which these companies are engaged?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Requisite information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4712 answered on 20-12-1977.

Looting of Gaya-Howrah Passenger Train

1230. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 26th May, 1978 at 11 AM. in the Eastern Railway Gaya-Howrah Passenger was looted; and

(b) if so, the number of persons involved in the crime and the amount of property looted and passengers wounded and killed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

माल डिब्बों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उर्वरकों के भण्डार का जमा होना

1231. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल वैगनों के ठीक समय पर अपेक्षित संख्या में उपलब्ध न होने से कारखानों में उर्वरकों का भारी मात्र में भण्डार जमा हो गया है और खरीफ की फसल के लिए किसानों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई नहीं हो पा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान कारखानों द्वारा मांगे गये मालडिब्बों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने को रेलवे विभाग द्वारा कितने माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराए गये और वे किन-किन तारीखों को उपलब्ध किये गये और वर्ष 1977 की उसी अवधि के दौरान उन्हें कितने माल डिब्बे दिए गये ;

(ग) कारखानों को ठीक समय पर अपेक्षित संख्या में माल डिब्बे न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार कुछ कार्यवाही करेगी और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं । माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई की कमी के प्रत्येक मामले पर तत्काल कार्रवाई की जाती है और उस पर निवारक कार्रवाई भी की जाती हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to run more Trains between Ranchi and Patna

1232. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to run one more train between Ranchi and Patna as the present train is not sufficient to cope with the traffic; and

(b) if so, by when the train is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). While there is a traffic demand, the proposal has been examined but not found operationally feasible due to strained line capacity on the Gomoh-Gaya and Bokaro-Muri sections. However, Patch Doubling Works in Bokaro-Muri section are in progress and the matter will be reviewed on completion of this work.

Import of Sulpha Drugs

1233. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allow to import of some of the finished sulpha drugs while it has banned import of acetyl derivatives;

(b) whether these sulpha drugs cannot be made in the country by small scale manufacturers from acetyl derivatives so that the excess of foreign exchange is stopped; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the import policy and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Sulpha drugs like Sulphanilamide, Sulphaguanidine, Sulphadimidine, Sulphacetamide Sod., Phthalyl Sulphathiazole, Sulphamethiazole and Sulphaphenazole are being produced by Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. in adequate quantities to meet the country's full requirements. These drugs have, therefore, been included in the banned/absolute banned lists in the Import Policy 1978-79.

Only 4 sulpha drugs *viz.* Sulphadimethoxine, Sulphafurazole. Sulphadiazine and Sulphamethoxy-pyridizine are allowed for import on restricted basis. There is not much price advantage in importing the acetyl derivatives of these 4 sulpha drugs.

Hence, amendment of Import Policy 1978-79 for allowing import of acetyl derivatives of any sulpha drug is not considered necessary, unless and until such activity would result in substantial saving in foreign exchange.

Permanent, Temporary and Casual Railway Employees

1235. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of permanent, temporary and casual railway employees belonging to classes I, II, III and IV and casual categories on All India basis with zone-wise break-up for the period 1st January, 1975 to

31st December, 1977 showing separately the figures of each intervening year of the period stated above;

(b) how many permanent, temporary and casual railway employees were removed or suspended or transferred in Indian Railways as a whole in various categories with zone-wise break-up of the number for each category as a consequence of All India Railway strike of May, 1974; and

(c) how many permanent, temporary and casual railway employees in Indian Railways with zone-wise break-up continue to remain victimised as a result of the May, 1974 strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Annexure-I is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2476/78.]

(b) and (c). Annexure-II is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. 2476/78].

इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० तथा हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा एण्टीबायोटिक्स औषधियों का उत्पादन

1236. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय**: क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० तथा हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लि० में किन-किन एण्टीबायोटिक्स औषधियों का उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० द्वारा निर्मित एण्टीबायोटिक औषधियों की उत्पादन लागत हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लि० में बनी औषधियों की उत्पादन लागत से अधिक है और यदि हां, इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) देश में इस समय कितनी मात्रा में इन औषधियों का उत्पादन हो रहा है और इससे देश की आवश्यकता किस हद तक पूरी होती है तथा इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल लि० और हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लि० द्वारा निर्मित एन्टीबायोटिक्स निम्न प्रकार है :—

आई०डी०पी०एल०	एच० ए० एल०
पैंसिलिन	पैंसिलिन
स्ट्रैप्टोमाइसीन	स्ट्रैप्टोमाइसीन
टैट्रासाइक्लीन	एम्पीसीलीन
ग्रिसोफुलविन	

(ख) आक्सीटैट्रासाइक्लीन को छोड़कर आई डी एल की उत्पादन लागत अन्य एककों से अधिक है । इसका मुख्य कारण उनके द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रौद्योगिकी और उसके परिणाम हैं । ग्रिसोफुलविन का उत्पादन भारत में अन्य किसी एकक द्वारा नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल लि० और हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लि० द्वारा इन एण्टीबायोटिक्स का उत्पादन और देश का कुल उत्पादन तथा 1977–78 (अप्रैल, फरवरी) के दौरान आयात के आंकड़े नीचे दर्शाए गए हैं ।

	आई डी पी एल	एच०ए०एल०	कुल	देश में कुल उत्पादन	आयात 1977-78 (अप्रैल-फरवरी)
पैंसिलिन (एफ एस यू)	76.25	89.61	165.86	312.28	26.6
स्टैप्टोमाइसीन (टन)	39.05	86.36	125.41	199.92	24.27
टैट्रासाइक्लीन (टन)	84.51	—	84.51	135.01	121.35
आक्सीटैट् साइक्लीन (टन)	40.34	—	40.34	85.24	28.67
एम्पीसिलीन (टन)	—	0.77	0.77	3.27	35.59
प्रिसोफलविन (कि०ग्रा०)	397.56	—	397.56	397.56	अनुपलब्ध

सरकार ने विभिन्न एण्टीबायोटिक्स के लिये 290.05 टन से 584 टन तक आई डी पी एल के विस्तार कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दे दी है और एच ए एल द्वारा पैंसिलिन के उत्पादन में 8.4 एम० एम० यू० से 160 एम एम यू तक स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन के उत्पादन में 8.5 टन से 160 टन तक तथा एम्पीसिलीन के उत्पादन में 5 टन से 35 टन तक वृद्धि की अनुमति दे दी है। सुधार कामों और कैस्ट्रेन, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा प्रक्रिया लाग करके उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

Inspection of Records in respect of Drug Firms

1237. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 439 on 12th July, 1977 regarding irregularities by multinational drug firms and state:

(a) whether the defects noticed in the report (Cost Audit) in certain drugs companies have been further processed;

(b) whether the inspection of the books of accounts and other records under Sec. 209(4)/209A of the Companies Act, in respect of companies: M/s. Hoechst; M/s. Corter Wallace, M/s Uni-Sankyo; M/s Synbiotice and M/s Roche have noticed a large number of irregularities; and

(c) if so, what remedial action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The defects noticed in the Cost Audit Reports have been intimated to the companies for rectification.

(b) and (c). A Statement indicating the irregularities noticed during the course of inspection and action taken thereon in laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2477/78].

ललितपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर क्रासिंग पुल

1238. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के ललितपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर बना क्रासिंग पुल रेलवे लाइन को पूरा नहीं ढकता ;

(ख) क्या ललितपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के उस पार 5000 लोगों की एक बस्ती है और कई रेलवे क्वार्टर बने हुए हैं तथा क्या मालगाड़ी व अन्य गाड़ियां खड़ी होने के कारण लोगों को लाइन पार करने के लिए बड़ी परेशानी का अनुभव करना पड़ता है और क्या कुछ दुर्घटनायें भी हुई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पूरा पुल बनाने का है जिससे लोगों को ललितपुर स्टेशन तथा ललितपुर शहर को आने जाने में असुविधा न हो ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) ललितपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर मौजूदा ऊपरी पैदल पुल जो अप और डाउन द्वीप प्लेट फार्मों को मुख्य प्लेट फार्म और स्टेशन इमारत से मिलाता है, केवल सदाशयी रेल यात्रियों के उपयोग के लिए है। यह पुल यार्ड में सभी रेल पथों के ऊपर नहीं है।

(ख) स्टेशन की पश्चिमी ओर पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान एक बस्ती बस गई है, स्टेशन के उसी ओर लगभग 50 रेलवे क्वार्टर भी हैं। जनता रेल पथों को पार करने के लिए स्टेशन को सम्बई दिशा में स्थित 'ग' वर्ग के समपार का सुविधापूर्वक उपयोग कर सकती है। निकट अतीत में वहां किसी भी घटना के होने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ग) फिलहाल, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, जनता द्वारा रेल पथों को पार करने के लिए नए ऊपरी पैदल पुलों के निर्माण अथवा वर्तमान ऊपरी पुलों के विस्तार की पूरी लागत राज्य सरकार अथवा स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा वहन करनी होती है। यदि इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य अथवा स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा कोई प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित होता है और वे उसकी लागत वहन करने का वचन देते हैं, तो इस बारे में कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

New Distribution System of L.P. Gas

1239. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently approved any new distribution system for the supply of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) by Indian Oil to some of the dealers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b): According to the guidelines now evolved, the ceilings on the number of refills of cylinder that an LPG distributor of any company including that of Indian Oil Corporation, would be allowed to handle per month have been fixed as follows, after taking into account the different working conditions and cost of operation in different areas:

Market	Number of refills per month
Bombay .	6,000
Delhi	4,000
Other cities with population over 10 lakhs	3,500
Cities with population between 2 lakhs and 10 lakhs . .	3,000
Other places . .	2,500

The Co-operative Societies would be exempted from these ceilings.

L-Base Licence to M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.

1240. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that M/s Boehringer Knoll Ltd., had received

L-base under REP policy during 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) whether they are licensed to manufacture Chloramphenicol from intermediate stages; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take for such a violation of the industrial licence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd. have reported that they procured 5700 kgs of L-Base during 1976-77 but they did not procure any quantity of this material during 1977-78.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This matter came to the notice of Govt. very recently. The company are being asked to explain the circumstances in which they used imported L-Base for the manufacture of Chloramphenicol.

कानूनी व्यवस्था में सुधार

1241. श्री पुखराज : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरीब लोगों के साथ हो रहे भेदभाव पूर्ण व्यवहार को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से कानूनी व्यवस्था में कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या न्यायाधीश तथा वकील मुआवजे के भुगतान तथा छंटनी आदि से बचने के लिए श्रम-कानूनों के विरुद्ध अमीर लोगों द्वारा दी जाने वाली दलीलों की बारीकियों तथा प्रभावों में अधिक रुचि लेते हैं तथा उन्हें समझते हैं तथा उनमें रुचि लेते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कानूनी व्यवस्था में सुधार कब तक किये जायेंगे और यदि कोई सुधार नहीं किया जाना है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Over Invoicing and Under Invoicing by Drug Firms

1242. SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wyeth Laboratories Abbot Laboratories, Roche Products, Borroughs Wellcome, May and Baker and other companies having more than 26 per cent foreign equity indulge in over-invoicing and under-invoicing with a view to repatriate moneys to their parent companies through this indirect means;

(b) whether any such practice has come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if not, will Government scrutinise the prices at which these companies have imported raw materials and the prices at which they are available in the international markets?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). No instances of over-invoicing and under-invoicing by companies having foreign equity of more than 26 per cent have come to the notice of the Government. The prices of raw materials imported by companies do vary depending upon several factors including the source of import. If any specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, they would be looked into.

Production of Natural Gas

1243. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether we are producing Natural gas in our country; and

(b) if so, the places from where we are getting the above gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gas is being produced from oil/gas bearing structures in the State of Gujarat and Assam and the Bombay offshore area.

दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के भण्डारा जिले को रेल वैगनों की सप्लाई

1244. **श्री लक्ष्मणराव मानकर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय और रेलवे अधिकारियों से बार बार अनुरोध करने के बावजूद, दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के भन्डारा जिले के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर रेलवे वैगनों की सप्लाई नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) मांग के अनुसार माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं ; और

(ग) माल डिब्बों की नियमित और समुचित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). भण्डारा जिले में माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अधिक हुई है। अप्रैल से जून, 1977 तक की अवधि में भण्डारा सिविल जिले में स्थित स्टेशनों से 3959 माल डिब्बे लादे गए थे, जबकि 1978 में इन्हीं तीन महीनों की अवधि के दौरान 4194 माल डिब्बे लादे गए। लेकिन, यह सही है कि इस जिले में माल डिब्बों की मांग इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक रही है। माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई प्राथमिकता और मांग पत्रों की वरीयता तथा रेलों पर उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले यातायात को जरूरतों के अनुसार बनाए रखने के लिए सभी उपाय किए जाते रहेंगे।

Proposal to set up a Separate High Court for Tripura

1245. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal recently to set up a separate High Court for the State of Tripura; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b): In August, 1977 the Home Minister, Tripura forwarded a copy of the resolution of the Bar Association of Tripura asking for a separate High Court for the State of Tripura and requested that the demand of the Tripura Bar Association might be accepted. The demand was considered and Government came to the conclusion that the workload at Agartala did not justify the establishment of a separate High Court. However, the Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court has been requested to arrange for more frequent visits by Judges to that place, keeping in view the actual requirements.

Decision to Reorganise Election Commission

1246. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to reorganise the Election Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the changes likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir. The question whether the Election Commission should be converted into a multi-member body is still under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Representation by States for Higher Royalty on Crude

1247. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have represented for a higher royalty for the crude; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that the existing rate of Royalty on crude oil and casing head condensate would continue till it is reviewed in 1980.

Setting up of Phyto Chemical Unit in Himachal Pradesh

1248. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 984 on 28th February, 1978 regarding setting up of drug industry in Kangra and state:

(a) whether the IDPL has finalized with the Government of Himachal Pradesh the details in regard to the setting up of a Phyto Chemical Unit in the joint sector in that State;

(b) if so, what are details thereof; and

(c) by when the unit is likely to be set up in the State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. The proposal is still under discussion with the Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Supply of Wooden and Steel Sleepers

1249. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the Railway's own pricing policy, the supply of wooden and steel sleepers have gone down in respect of quantity and quality; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry will consider to revise the pricing policy since the price offered by Railways are far below the market price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Prices of wooden and steel sleepers are not fixed by Railways independently on their own. Prices of wooden sleepers are fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the State Government and Railways and those of steel sleepers are fixed by the Ministry of Steel and Mines in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Wooden sleepers are supplied through the State Government Forest Departments and Steel sleepers are supplied by Durgapur Steel Plant and there is no effect of pricing on their supply either in quantity or quality.

(b) Question does not arise.

Capital Structure of Railways

1250. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has appointed a committee of officials to review the capital structure of the railways with a view to take up developmental works and to promote the surplus; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its functions, terms of reference and time by when its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating terms of reference and tenure of the Committee is attached.

Statement

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REVIEW THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF THE RAILWAYS.

(a) To determine more precisely the extent of over-capitalisation in the Railways which was earlier assessed as Rs. 118.25 crores.

(b) To examine the question whether this element of over-capitalisation should be amortized and if so what should be the period over which it should be so done.

(c) To examine whether, in the alternative, there is a technical justification for any scheme of restructuring the capital, as well as a rational and an acceptable method of doing so, taking into account the general policy of the Government in such matters and repercussions it may have on the other sectors of the intra-structure.

The expert Group is likely to submit its recommendations by end of October, 1978.

Flag Station near Chikkasugur

1251. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a flag station on the Bombay-Madras line near Chikkasugur on the right bank of the Krishna river (Raichur District in Karnataka) in view of the fact that work is in progress there for a major Thermal Power Project; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) There is neither any demand from the people in the area or from the Thermal Power Project authorities nor is there any justification to open such a flag station.

रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि

1252. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो महीनों में रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार में भारी वृद्धि हुई है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि रोकने के लिए रेल विभाग ने कोई अभियान चलाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अभियान के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गए और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (ग). मई और जून, के गर्मी के महीनों में यथा सामान्य जबकि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग गाड़ियों द्वारा एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाते हैं असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा आरक्षण आदि में कदाचार/अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए उनकी गतिविधियों पर कड़ी नजर रखने के निरंतर प्रयास किए जाते हैं और आरक्षण/बुकिंग कार्यालयों और महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों पर भी अचानक छापे मारे जाते हैं। सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा 16-6-78 से 30-6-78 तक एक अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर अभियान भी चलाया गया था। भ्रष्टाचार की बुराई को समाप्त करने और लोगों को स्वच्छ और बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से ये सब उपाय किए जाते हैं। विशेष अभियान चलाने/जांच करने के परिणाम अभी रेलों से मिलने हैं।

Comments by Experts on the Atmospheric Pollution due to Discharge from Mathura Refinery

1253. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI KESHAV RAO DHONDGE:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some comments have been received by Government from Experts in regard to possible adverse effects of the atmospheric pollution due to effluent discharge from the Mathura Refinery on Taj and other historical buildings and the bird sanctuary in the Mathura, Agra and Bharatpur regions; and

(b) if so, action Government propose to take in the light of the views expressed by the experts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comments and suggestions of experts have been considered by the Committee appointed by the Government in July, 1974 to study the environmental impact of the Mathura Refinery. The report of the Committee has been received and is under consideration of the Government.

Backlog of Cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

1254. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court of India alone is faced with a backlog of some 18,000 cases and of which some 15,000 cases are more than seven years old;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that over six lakhs of cases are pending in the various High Courts of the country and millions of more cases are similarly pending in the several lower courts;

(d) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(e) how are the said cases being disposed off justly and expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Supreme Court had 18,215 cases pending on 1st January, 1978 of these 1514 cases were more than 7 years old. The number of regular hearing matters pending on 1-1-1978 was 14,610 and on 30-6-1978 was 14,482.

(b) Year-wise break up of various categories of cases pending in the Supreme Court as on 1st January, 1978 is given in the statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT2478/78]

(c and (d). Number of cases pending in various Courts are as follows:—

Name of the Court	Cases pending	
	Number	On
1	2	3
High Courts		
Main Cases	4,97,172	31-12-1977
Miscellaneous Cases	1,10,746	31-12-1977

1	2	3
*Sessions Courts**		
Original	67,613	30-9-1977
Revision	18,819	30-9-1977
Appeals	40,716	30-9-1977
*Magisterial Courts**	43,52,774	30-9-1977
*District Civil Courts**		
Original side	20,96,662	30-9-1977
Appellate side	1,87,648	30-19-977

* Exclusive of Jammu & Kashmir and Meghalaya.

(e) The Constitution and the laws contain various provisions to ensure just disposal of cases. Steps taken or being taken for their expenditious disposal are given in the Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No.LT2478/78].

Proposals to Amend certain Articles of the Constitution

1255. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had under consideration a suggestion to delete articles 358 and 359 of the Constitution; if so, with what object in view and the manner in which objectives would be secured; and

(b) whether it would have retrospective effect?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The proposal to delete Articles 358 and 359 of the Constitution with a view to reducing the scope of misuse of emergency powers is under consideration of the Government. It is, however, too early to indicate the nature of the decision that may finally be taken in the matter.

Price of L-Base

1256. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) under what provisions of the law Government had fixed the price of L-Base at Rs. 650/- per kg. *vide* notification No. 8 (10/77-CH-I) dated 19th August, 1977 when drug intermediates are not covered by drug price control order 1970;

(b) what is the amount that has been collected in excess of the CCI&E pricing formula and whether Government will refund the amount to actual users; and

(c) if not, detailed reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A price of Rs. 650 kg. for L-Base was fixed in order to ensure that the manufacturers producing Chloramphenicol from L-Base did not enjoy undue benefits vis-a-vis manufacturers producing from the basic stage and to make Chloramphenicol from different sources available at a uniform price of Rs. 586 kg.

(b) and (c). Although price of L-Base was fixed at a level higher

than that worked out according to CCI&E's formula, yet the prices of certain other drugs like Chloroquin Phosphate, Vitamin B-6, Streptomycin etc. were fixed at a level lower than that which worked out according to that formula. The broad objective is to set off the surplus resulting from higher prices against the deficits in other cases. However, if yet surpluses do arise in the course of the year, they are utilised while fixing the prices in the subsequent years. The question of making any refund to any actual user, therefore, does not arise.

Progress of Konkan-West Coast Railway

1257. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in the construction of Konkan-West Coast railway after 31st May, 1978;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have promised to give land free of cost to this railway project; and

(c) if so, how much land and from which point to what point has been made available by the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Office of the Executive Engineer (Construction) has been opened at Panvel and other officers and staff have been posted. Tenders for bottleneck works have been invited. It will be possible to start the construction work as soon as land is acquired and handed over by the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). The total requirement of land for Apta-Roha section is 335 hectares. The Railway are awaiting a formal communication from the Maharashtra Government to give the land for the project free of cost. The land is expected to be handed over to the Railway by October 1978.

Petro-Chemicals Projects on the Basis of Off-Shore Gas

1258. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not so far taken any decision in regard to the Petro-chemical projects to be based on the off-shore gas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A number of studies are under way to work out the details of the new petro-chemical projects, which need to be set up during the VIth Five Year Plan, including those to be based on off-shore gas. A final decision will be taken only on receipt of the reports of the studies

हसनपुर और मानसी के बीच रेल लाइन

1259. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हसनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन से कुशेश्वर स्थान, शहर बख्शी, अलौली होते मानसी रेलवे स्टेशन तक यातायात की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह इलाका सबसे अधिक पिछड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार हसनपुर और मानसी के बीच रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). [illegible] और हसनपुर के बीच [illegible] मीटर लाइन रेल [illegible] का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। कुशेश्वर स्थान से सकरी तक (74.9 कि० मी०) यात्रा रेल [illegible] निर्माण-कार्य है । इस पूरा हो जाने पर हसनपुर के रास्ते कुशेश्वर स्थान और मानसी के

बीच रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी। संसाधनों की भारी कमी के कारण फिलहाल मानसी और कुशेश्वर स्थान के बीच मीटर आमान के सीधे रेल सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Final Report by Task Force Recommending Sites for Bombay High Based Fertilizer Project

1260. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the final report by the Task Force recommending sites for the proposed Bombay-High-based Fertilizer Project;

(b) if so, have Government taken a final decision;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly by an unanimous Resolution, recommended to the Government that the said Fertilizer Project should be located at Thal-Vaishet in Alibag Taluke in District Kolaba (Maharashtra); and

(d) have Government decided any norms for the selecting of the site and if so, does it contain preference to Backward and Underdeveloped area as one of the criteria?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). A Task Force of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. K. Ganguly, Director, Chemical group, BARC, Trombay was constituted by the Department of Science and Technology to examine the environmental impact of the proposed large sized fertilizer plant based on gas from Bombay High on different possible locations with a view to selecting a suitable location. The Task Force submitted its report in middle of April, 1978 recommending Tarapur for the location of the project. Since, however, the Government of Maharashtra did not favour Tarapur as a location, the Task Force was requested to again examine the environmental impact on certain other locations south of Bombay suggested by the Government of Maharashtra.

The Government of Maharashtra suggested the following five sites viz.:

1. Thal-Vaishet
2. Usar-Kune
3. Sogaon
4. Vadavali
5. Divi-Parangi

The Task Force submitted their second report on 31-5-1978 and ruled out Usar, Sogaon, Vadavali and Divi-Parangi as unsuitable for locating the fertilizer projects. The Task Force once again recommended Tarapur as a suitable location in preference to Mandwa and Thal-Vaishet.

After a careful consideration of the second report of the Task Force, the Government of Maharashtra have categorically recommended that the fertilizer projects should be located at Thal-Vaishet. Both the houses of the Maharashtra Legislature have also passed an unanimous resolution on 21-6-1978 suggesting that the proposed fertilizer project should be located at Thal-Vaishet in Alibag Taluke of Kolaba District.

Government will take a decision soon about the location of the project in the light of the recommendations made by the Task Force and the views of the State Government.

Proposal to remove Class Divisions in Trains

1261. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to remove a class division in all the trains; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The objective of the Government is to do away gradually with different classes of accommodation on the Railways and to have predominantly one class of accommodation in the long-distance trains.

Enquiry into the various Irregularities in Oil Drilling in West Bengal

1262. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament had urged him to constitute an impartial inquiry into the various irregularities in oil drilling in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken, if any, thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Appointment in Printing Press Northern Railway, Shakurbasti

1263. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed against Class III and IV posts in printing press Northern Railway, Shakurbasti Delhi, separately;

(b) whether public notifications were issued to fill in these vacancies;

(c) if so, the number and date of each notification;

(d) how many applicants were received against each notification;

(e) how many applications were called for interview in each case and how many were placed on each panel; and

(f) whether all the persons placed on panel were ultimately appointed; if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Class III—9, Class—IV—73.

(b) to (f). A statement is attached.

Statement

Category & Notification No. & date	No. of applications received	No. of persons interviewed	No. kept on panel	No. absorbed	No. not appointed and reasons thereof
1	2	3	4	5	6
Regular					
Mono K.B. Operator 220-E/41-Press dated 19-4-76 .	13	6	1	1	..
Mono Caster 220-E/41-Press dated 7/76 . .	38	16	2	2	..
Linotype Operator 220-E/41-Press dated 1-12-75 .	16	8	2	2	..
Adhoc Substitutes					
Mono K.B. Operator 220-E/41-Press dt. 31-1-76 . .	5	5	Nil	Nil	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mono Caster 220-E/41-Press dated 31-1-76 . .	7	7	2	2	
Linotype Operator 220-E/41-Press dated 1-12-75 . .	7	7	2	2	..
Jr. Machinemen	14	13	9	9	
Substitute Khlasis 220-E/31 Pt. V Press dt. 7-1-76	3500	344	63	53	5 did not turn up, 3 failed in medical test, remaining 2 are still borne on the panel and will be appointed on occurrence of vacancies.

In addition 11 persons were recruited locally of which 1 is against the quota for physically handicapped and 2 against loyal quota.

Assets of Top Twenty Business Houses

1264. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the figure of assets of top twenty business houses with their names during the last three years; and

(b) which twenty foreign companies have the highest assets currently and which are the areas of their operations in India?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A statement showing the figures of value of asests for the years 1972 and 1975 of the top twenty large industrial houses as per the registrations under section 26(2) of the M.R.T.P. Act as on June 30, 1978 and ranked according to the value of assets in 1975, is iven in Annexure I [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2479/78). Complete information for the subsequent years is not available at present.

(b) Details of the twenty branches and subsidiaries of non-banking foreign companies currently having the highest assets in India are shown in Annexure II. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2479/78).

किऊल और भागलपुर के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

1265. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1978 के दौरान किऊल और भागलपुर-साहबगंज लूप लाइन के बीच कितने प्रतिशत रेलगाड़ियां विलम्ब से चलीं और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस असाधारण विलम्ब का एक कारण इस खंड में एक ही लाइन का होना है

(ग) क्या इस एकल लाइन को दुहरी लाइन में बदले जाने के बारे में सरकार को बिहार विधान सभा से कोई संकल्प प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन को दुहरी लाइन में बदलना कब तक सम्भव हो सकेगा ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) किऊल और भागलपुर-साहेबगंज लूप लाइन पर मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा

सवारी गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है :—

महीना	मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां	सवारी गाड़ियां
अप्रैल, 1978	4.7	6.7
मई, 1978	12.5	29.5
जून, 1978	14.7	37.5

रेल इंजनों की खराबी, दुर्घटनाओं और खतरे की जन्जीर खींचने के कारण ये गाड़ियां विलम्ब से चल रही थीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) किउल-भागलपुर बड़हरवा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के काम सहित अतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है । सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने और रिपोर्ट जांच कर लिये जाने के बाद ही कोई विनिश्चय करना सम्भव होगा ।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें

1266. श्री घनुआ प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के अत्यन्त पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए मार्गदर्शक बनाने के लिये गठित समिति अथवा अध्ययन दल का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने पहले की गई सिफारिशों की शर्तें समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ग) यदि रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है तो इसके कब तक मिल जाने की संभावना है और क्या इसके लिये कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क से (ग). देश के लिए रेलों सहित परिवहन की समग्र नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए गठित की गयी राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । इस समिति को योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया है और इसने हाल ही में अपना काम शुरू किया है । रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप देने में कुछ समय लगेगा । समिति से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट अक्टूबर, 1978 तक और अन्तिम रिपोर्ट मार्च, 1979 तक प्रस्तुत कर दें ।

बम्बई हाई से गैस का उत्पादन और उसका वितरण

1267. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बम्बई हाई से गैस का अब तक कुल कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ है; और

(ख) इसके वितरण के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जून, 1978 के अन्त तक बम्बई हाई से कुल लगभग 307 मि० घन मीटर एसोसिएटिड गैस का उत्पादन किया गया था ।

(ख) इस समय लगभग 0.8 मि० घन मीटर प्रतिदिन गैस का आयतन मात्र उपलब्ध होगी । शुरू शुरू में गैस का उपयोग टाटा पावर स्टेशन और ट्राम्बे में उर्वरक संयंत्र में किया जायेगा ।

वैशाली एक्सप्रेस को लूटा जाना

1268. **श्री रामजी रत्नाल सुमन** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 जून, 1978 को गंज डुंडवारा के निकट डाकुओं द्वारा वैशाली एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी को लूटे जाने का समाचार सही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी लूट हुई; और

(ग) क्या रेल सुरक्षा दल ने अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन किया था ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां, 12-6-78 को (न कि 15-6-78 को) ।

(ख) खोयी हुई सम्पत्ति का मूल्य 2,025 रुपये बताया गया है ।

(ग) यात्रियों की व्यक्तिगत सरक्षा और उनके सामान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का है जो राज्य सरकारों के प्रशासनिक और अनुशासनिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत कार्य करता है । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गठित रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के पास रेल सम्पत्ति के विधि विरुद्ध कब्जों से संबंधित केवल निवारक और संसूचक अधिकार होते हैं । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का संबंध रेलो को ढोने के लिए सौंपे गये माल और रेल सामग्री की सुरक्षा से है । यह मामला रेलवे सुरक्षा दल क्षेत्राधिकार मे नहीं आता है ।

Merger of Kurseong Railway Press

1269. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government are thinking to merger Kurseong Railway Press under North-Eastern Railway with that of North-Eastern Railway Press, Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Connections of L.P. Gas

1270. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many unauthorised connections have been given by the L.P.G. distributions in the country during the last three years; and

(b) what action has been taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) According to the information received from the oil companies, the number of unauthorised cooking gas connections released by their distributors/agents during the last 3 years is estimated to be about 2.800.

(b) The complaints received regarding issue of unauthorised gas connections are examined thoroughly. As a result of this, during the last three years as many as 9 gas agencies/ distribltorships were terminated by the oil companies. In three other cases, letters of warning were issued to three distributors, while in three more cases, supply of gas to the distributors has been stopped pending further action. Allotment letters issued to the individuals are not transferable and the identity of the allottee of a gas connection is to be verified at the time of actual release of new gas connection.

फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे

1271. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे जो बिहार राज्य के पटना और नालन्दा

जिसों के बीच चलती है, कब से बन्द है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या इसके फिर से चालू किये जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि हां, तो कब से ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इस लाइट रेलवे के कर्मचारियों ने 25-5-77 के/से हड़ताल शुरु कर दी थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ियों का चलना पूरी तरह से बंद हो गया । यह हड़ताल 9-2-78 को समाप्त हो गयी थी जिसके पश्चात् गाड़ियों के सुरक्षित परिचालन के लिए रेल पथ और चल स्टाक के पुनः स्थापन का कार्य शुरु करना पड़ा ।

(ख) दियरवान से इस्लामपुर के खंड पर 10-7-78 को/से गाड़ियों का फिर से चलना आंशिक रूप से शुरू हो गया । फतुआ और दियावान के बीच के रेलपथ को सितम्बर, 1976 की बाद के दौरान बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा था और गाड़ियां फिर से चलाने से पहले इसकी मरम्मत करना आवश्यक था ।

पेट्रोल में आत्म निर्भरता

1272. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी** : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल की मांग पूरी करने में देश आत्म निर्भर हो गया है, और यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 में पेट्रोल का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पेट्रोल की कीमत में कमी करने का है, जिसमें उसके आयात के कारण वृद्धि की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) हम अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार सारे पेट्रोल (मोटर स्पिरिट) का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं, परन्तु हमारे पास कच्चे तेल की कमी है, जिससे मोटर स्पिरिट निकाला जाता है । इस कमी को आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है । वर्ष 1976 में 1314 हजार मी० टन मोटर स्पिरिट की तुलना में वर्ष 1977 में 1370 हजार मी० टन मोटर स्पिरिट का उत्पादन हुआ ।

(ख) और (ग) आयातित कच्चे तेल के ऊंचे मूल्य के कारण पेट्रोल के मूल्य को घटाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Railway accident in May and June, 1978

1273. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many rail accidents took place in the month of June, 1978 and how do they compare with the number of accidents in May, 1978;

(b) whether the Government have failed to check these Rail accidents; and

(c) whether some of the Rail accidents have occurred due to negligence of the Railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of train accidents which occurred during May and June, 1978 are given below:—

Month	No. of train accidents
May, 1978	95
June, 1978	88

(b) Accidents occur due to various reasons and failures, despite the safety measures taken to prevent them.

(c) Yes.

रेलवे बोर्ड में तदर्थ आधार पर तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

1274. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड में वर्ष 1964, 1965, 1970 और 1973 में सरकार के किन नियमों के अधीन तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को तदर्थ आधार पर नियक्त किया गया था और उपरोक्त प्रत्येक वर्ष में इनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त नियुक्तियों को किन नियमों के अधीन नियमित बनाया गया और इनमें से कितने कर्मचारी रेलवे बोर्ड में तथा कितने जोनल रेलवे के हैं ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1975–76 में भी इस प्रकार की तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों के संबंध में वे नियम लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं जो वर्ष 1964 से 1973 तक इस प्रकार नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों को सेवाएं नियमित करने के लिये किये गये थे और इन कर्मचारियों के साथ ऐसा अन्याय क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख). तदर्थ नियुक्तियों और उन्हें नियमित किये जाने का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

	नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	रेलवे बोर्ड में नियुक्ति के लिए नियमित किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को नियमित करने के लिए भेजे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1964–65	100	42*	–
1970	90	–	53
1973	60	–	41*
1976	8	–	(अभी तक नियमित नहीं किये गये)

*शेष ने या तो त्यागपत्र दे दिया/या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा आदि में अर्हता प्राप्त की।

1964–65 में नियुक्तियां संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सहमति से की गयी थीं। बाद के वर्षों में की गई तदर्थ नियुक्तियां और जहां भी नियमित किये जाने के लिये आदेश दिये गये, सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत थे।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) 1976 में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये विशिष्ट उम्मीदवारों को हिन्दी टाइप जानने वाले क्लर्कों के सम्बन्ध में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए भर्ती किया गया था। उनकी नियुक्ति तब तक के लिए अल्प अवधि की थी जब तक कि उनके स्थान पर नियमों के अन्तर्गत नियमित रूप से नियुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं आ जाते। इस समय 8 हिन्दी टाइप जानने वाले क्लर्कों में से केवल 5 क्लर्क बोर्ड कार्यालय में सेवारत हैं।

Manufacture of Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer

1275. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether M/s. Pfizer Ltd. has procured large quantities of Oxytetracycline from IDPL although the industrial licences granted to them does not permit purchases from manufacturers for the manufacture of their own formulations; if so, details of quantities of Oxytetracycline procured from different sources and basis on which such quantities were procured?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Oxytetracycline was a banned item upto 1967—77 and canalised in 1977-78. Releases thereof upto that year were being allowed by IDPL to the extent of the demands placed on them.

The policy regarding release of canalised raw materials up to October, 1977 applicable to D.G.T.D. units, which *inter-alia* includes M/s. Pfizer, was that the units could be released material to the extent of the best of past two years consumption or quantity recommended by the State Drug Controller, whichever was less.

From October, 1977 onward D.G.T.D units were released canalised raw materials to the extent of releases made during 1976-77 or as per entitlement based on licensed capacities of formulations, whichever was higher.

The releases of Oxytetracyline to Pfizers were also made on the above basis.

Apart from manufacture of formulations based on their own production of Oxytetraycline, M/s. Pfizer have claimed additional formulation capacity under specific industrial licences and Permission Letters. This would be verified at the time of Consolidation of Licences in terms of the New Drug Policy.

Location of retail outlets in North Eastern Region States

1276. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the location of retail outlets in North Eastern Region States, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are lack of transport facilities in this area;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase retail outlets in this area; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal to increase retail outlets in these States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT2480/78).

(b) to (d). Government are aware of the lack of transport facilities in these areas. Oil Companies are developing plans for increasing the number of retail outlets in these and other areas on the basis of sustained economic viability in accordance with the norms that have now been evolved as under:—

(i) In metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras the outlets would be installed, by and large according to Metropolitan Master Plans and availability of sites.

(ii) In other cities/towns having a population of 2.5 lakhs or above no new outlet would be installed within 3 kms of an existing outlet unless the average combined monthly sales of High Speed Diesel and Motor Spirit of the outlet(s) within the 3 km. radius exceed 100 kl.

(iii) In other areas excluding National Highways, no new outlet

would be installed within 4 kms of an existing outlet unless the average combined monthly sales of High Speed Diesel and Motor Spirit of outlet(s) within the 4 km. radius exceed 80 KL.

(iv) As regards National Highways no new outlet would be installed within 15 kms. of an existing outlet unless the average monthly sales of the existing outlet(s) within the 15 km. radius exceed 80 KL.

Investigation into affairs of the Bengal Immunity, West Bengal

1277. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the report of the committee appointed by the Centre to investigate into the state of affairs of the Bengal Immunity (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the details of the decision thereon; and

(c) the action taken up-to-date in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s Bengal Immunity Company Limited, Calcutta was taken over by Government under Section 18A of the Industries (Development Regulation) Act, 1951 vide Order dated the 18th May, 1978 and a Board of Management has been appointed. Government have also granted a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs towards working capital requirements of the company and financial assistance from United Bank of India and IRCI has also been worked out.

Drilling in West Bengal by ONGC

1278. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of area where ONGC tried to drill up-to-date in West Bengal area-wise, period wise;

(b) the details of reasons about the abandoning of drilling in a number of areas in this State;

(c) the details of the prospect of the drilling in the State at present area-wise; and

(d) the result achieved up-to-date in the State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)

Name of the Area	Period
(1) Bodra area in District 24 Parganas.	August 1966 to July 1969
(2) Bakultala area in District 24 Parganas.	August 1975 to October 1976.
(3) Galsi area in District Burdwan.	December 1976 to April 1978.

(b) The drilling was completed upto the projected depths in all the wells drilled in the above mentioned areas except in Bodra Well where drilling was completed upto the depth of 4197.50 metres against the projected depth of 5000 metres. Further drilling in Bodra Well could not be continued because of severe down hole complications. No commercial accumulation of hydrocarbons was found in these wells.

(c) Name of the prospect	Area
(1) Diamond Harbour	District 24 Parganas, Drilling at Diamond Harbour-1 location is under progress
(2) Radha	Debagram area in District Nadia Drilling at Radha-1 well location will commence shortly.

(d) Geological and Geophysical surveys have discovered and delineated a number of prospects suitable for exploratory drilling for oil/gas. Although good gas show was indicated in the well drilled near Bodra, no commercial deposit of Hydrocarbons was found in any of the wells already drilled. A deep well at Diamond Harbour-1 location, projected to be drilled upto a depth of 5500 metres is currently under drilling. A location near Debagram namely Radha-1 has been released for exploratory drilling upto a depth of 3500 metres. Drilling at Radha-1 location is likely to be commenced soon. A number of likely prospects have been identified namely near Patrasar, Kalyani, Deganga, Barasat, Kakdwip and Chaitanyapur. However further Geophysical surveys and interpretation work are required for precise delineation of these prospects, before these prospects could be considered for exploratory drilling.

Location of retails outlets in West Bengal

1279. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the location of the retails outlets in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to increase the number of retail outlets in these States particularly in the highways and in the interior roads in these States;

(c) if so, the detailed proposals thereof; and

(d) the action taken up-to-date in this regard State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). Oil Companies have been opening retail outlets in these and other States on the basis of economic viability of such outlets. The details of the location of retail outlets opened so far in these States are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT2481/78). The Oil Companies are now developing plans for opening of retail outlets in these States, including those on highways and interior roads, on the basis of the following norms which have now been adopted for the country as a whole:—

(i) In metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras the outlets would be installed by and large according to Metropolitan Master Plans and availability of sites.

(ii) In other cities/towns having a population of 2.5 lakhs or above no new outlet would be installed within 3kms. of an existing outlet unless the average combined monthly sales of High Speed Diesel and Motor Spirit of the outlet(s) within the 3km. radius exceed 100 KL.

(iii) In other areas excluding National Highways no new outlet would be installed within 4 kms of an existing outlet unless the average combined monthly sales of High Speed Diesel and Motor Spirit of outlet(s) within 4 km. radius exceed 80 KL.

(iv) As regards National Highways no new outlet would be installed within 15 kms. of an existing outlet unless the average monthly sales of the existing outlet(s) within the 15 kms. redius exceed 80 KL.

Extension of Railway line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat

1280. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 12-member delegation of Railway experts sponsored by the Planning Commission visited Tripura to examine the feasibility and

desirability of extension of railway line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat in May this year;

(b) the details of the feasibility report; and

(c) whether any provision of this extension has been made under the Sixth Plan or the annual Plan 1978-79, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Committee appointed by the Planning Commission to examine the proposals of the North-Eastern Council for construction of six lines in the North Eastern Region including the line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat, visited the State of Tripura in May, 1978.

(b) According to the preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey carried out in 1970 the project (Dharmanagar-Kumarghat-Agartala rail link) was estimated to cost Rs. 45.30 crores (at 1970 price level) and yield a return of (—) 1.52 per cent and (—) 0.88 per cent with steam and diesel traction respectively in the first year of opening. A traffic appraisal was also made separately for Dharmanagar-Kumarghat first phase of this project during 1973, which revealed that the project would cost Rs. 8.5 crores and yield a return of 1.48 per cent in the 6th year of opening.

(c) The project has been proposed for inclusion in the draft 6th Plan but a decision on it would be taken after the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Planning Commission becomes available.

Life Saving Drugs

1281. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-item "Life Saving Drugs may cost more" published in the 'Times of India' dated 24th June, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and how Government propose to maintain the prices of such life saving drugs as penicillin and streptomycin?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new pricing policy forming part of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 28th March, 1978 envisages a mark up of 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively for Category I and II formulations and a mark-up not exceeding 100 per cent for Category III formulations. Category IV formulations will be free from price control. For an initial period of one year, prices of existing formulations in Category I and II would be frozen with the leader prices derived from efficient major manufacturers operating as a ceiling. Where the current prices of such individual manufacturers in respect of such formulations are lower than the ceiling, no increase in prices will be allowed and wherever the current prices of individual manufacturers in respect of such formulations are higher than the ceiling, such manufacturers will be required to bring down their prices to the leader level. The prices of Category III formulations will also stay frozen during the initial period of one year. Thus, during the initial period of one year, while there will be no increases in the prices of the price-controlled formulations, the prices of formulations in Category I and II, which include certain life-saving drugs like Penicillin and Streptomycin, will come down, providing some relief in prices to the consumers.

Amendment of Representation of People's Act

1282. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact on the basis of Shah Commission Report, Government are considering to amend the Representation of People's Act to enhance the period of disqualifications in serious electoral offences;

(b) if so, nature of offences to be covered; and

(c) expected time by which it is expected to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Multinational Corporations working in India

1283. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the multinational corporations working in India and the countries controlling them;

(b) the annual profit of such multinational corporations during last three years; and

(c) what amount each multinational corporation remitted annually to its parent country during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Multinational corporations operate in India through their branches and/or through Indian subsidiaries. As on 31-3-1977 there were 482 branches and 161 subsidiaries of such corporations operating in the country. The names of these corporations arranged according to the countries controlling them together with the available information about the profits before tax of the branches and subsidiaries of these corporations during the last three years are given in Annexure I. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2482/78.]

(c) Details about the amounts remitted abroad by the branch and/or subsidiary of each multinational corporation are not available. However, the countrywise data about the remittances abroad by the private sector for the three years 1973-74 to 1975-76 the latest period for which such data are available—as furnished by the Ministry of Finance are given in Annexure II. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2482/78.]

रेलवे के विभिन्न जोनों में कर्मचारियों द्वारा दायर किये गये मुकदमे

1284. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री रेलवे के विरुद्ध कर्मचारियों द्वारा दायर किये गये मुकदमों के बारे में 14 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2814 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार के विरुद्ध रेलवे के विभिन्न जोनों में कर्मचारियों द्वारा दायर किये गये मुकदमों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो इस समय रेलवे के विभिन्न जोनों में अलग-अलग कितने मुकदमें चल रहे हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकार के विरुद्ध विभिन्न न्यायलयों में दर्ज किये गये मुकदमों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

रेलवे	संख्या
1. मध्य	536
2. पूर्व . .	1355

रेलवे	संख्या
3. उत्तर	1428
4. पूर्वोत्तर .	598
5. पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा	243
6. दक्षिण .	78
7. दक्षिण-मध्य	1256
8. दक्षिण-पूर्व	486
9. पश्चिम . .	977

रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्ति

1285. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री रेल दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में 4 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5577 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 मार्च, 1977 से 15 मार्च, 1978 के बीच होने वाली 866 रेल दुर्घटनाओं में 315 व्यक्तियों की जानें गई थीं और यदि हां, तो मरने वालों में रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है और यात्रियों की संख्या क्या है तथा मरने वालों के आश्रितों को किस प्रकार की क्षतिपूर्ति अदा की गई तथा कितने मामलों में क्षति पूर्ति अभी भी अदा की जानी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिये 766 रेल कर्मचारियों को दोषी पाया गया था और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है तथा कितनों को सजा दी गई है ; और

(ग) कितने मामले पूरी तरह से निपटा लिये गये हैं और सरकार द्वारा जांच के बाद क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) घायल व्यक्तियों में से एक की बाद में मृत्यु हो गयी, इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरे व्यक्तियों की संख्या 316 है जिनमें ड्यूटी पर तैनात 30 रेल कर्मचारी थे और 185 यात्री थे । रेल दुर्घटनाओं में शिकार और उनके आश्रितों से, (मरे और घायल दोनों के लिये) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल अधिनियम 1890 के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त कुल 387 दावों में से 158 दावों का निपटारा कर दिया गया और दावादारों को लगभग 31.51 लाख रुपये की धनराशि की क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान किया गया । शेष 229 दावे पैदल दावा आयुक्तों/तदर्थ दावा आयुक्तों के न्यायालयों में निर्णय के लिये बकाया और जिन्हें न्यायालय के निर्णय के आधार पर रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा निपटाया जायेगा ।

इन रेल दुर्घटनाओं में ड्यूटी पर मारे गये 30 रेल कर्मचारियों के 19 आश्रितों को भुगतान के लिए कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अधीन सम्बन्धित आयुक्तों के पास रेल प्रशासनों ने प्रतिकर के रूप में 4,38,60 रुपये की राशि जमा भी कर दी है । इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरे शेष 11 रेल कर्मचारियों के मामले विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) अधिक मामलों के अन्तिम निर्णय के बाद, अब तक जिम्मेवार ठहराये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या 842 है जिनमें से अभी तक 483 को निम्न रूप से दंडित किया गया है :—

दिया गया दंड	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
बर्खास्त किया जाना/नौकरी से हटाया जाना/सेवा समाप्त करना ।	19
निचले या इसी ग्रेड में घटाना	55
पदोन्नति से वंचित किया जाना	1
विभिन्न अवधियों के लिए वेतन वृद्धि का रोका जाना	295
पास और सुविधा टिकटों को रोका जाना	38
निंदा/चेतावनी देना	75

(ग) 866 मामलों में से, 854 मामलों में जांच करके तथ्यों का पता लगाया गया और जो 849 मामलों में पूरी कर ली गयी । 12 मामलों में जांच नहीं की गयी क्योंकि इनमें कारण स्पष्ट थे । 861 मामलों के कारण नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

कारण	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती से	484
रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा अन्य व्यक्तियों की गलती से	100
उपस्कर के खराब हो जाने से	153
तोड़-फोड़	8
आकस्मिक	91
जिनके कारणों का पता नहीं लग सका	25

इस प्रकार दुर्घटनाओं के लिए सब से अधिक उत्तरदायी एक ही तत्व रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती ठहराया जा रहा है ।

दुर्घटना में मरने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा दिया जाना

1286. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये रेल कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों को दिये जाने वाले मुआवजे में अन्तर के बारे में 4 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5470 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुईं तथा विभिन्न रेलवे में, अलग -अलग उनमें कितने रेल कर्मचारी मारे गये तथा उनको अलग-अलग कितना न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम मुआवजा दिया गया ।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने यात्री मारे गये तथा प्रत्येक के मामले में कितना मुआवजा दिया गया तथा अपंग हुए कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों को अलग-अलग कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान मारे जाने वाले तथा घायल हुए कितने रेल कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों को मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है तथा कितनों को अभी मुआवजा दिया जाना है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). 1975–76 1976-77 और 1977–78 के पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या, उनमें मारे गये रेल कर्मचारियों तथा यात्रियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

रेलवे	1975–76			1976–77			1977–78		
	गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की सं०	मारे गये रेल कर्मचारियों की सं०	मारे गये यात्रियों की संख्या	गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की सं०	मारे गये रेल कर्मचारियों की सं०	मारे गये यात्रियों की सं०	गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की सं०	मारे गये रेल कर्मचारियों की सं०	मारे गये यात्रियों की सं०
मध्य	90	—	29	94	—	3	106	2	4
पूर्व	52	1	—	45	—	30	53	7	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
उत्तर	123	1	—	75	—	—	106	7	56
पूर्वोत्तर	101	—	1	101	8	26	81	3	—
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	99	3	—	85	—	2	78	6	79
दक्षिण	109	2	1	78	2	8	89	2	4
दक्षिण मध्य	116	1	1	75	11	6	76	3	8
पूर्व	126	5	3	111	3	—	132	—	1
पश्चिम	148	4	2	116	4	4	145	1	19
कुल	964	17	37	780	28	79	866	31	172

भारतीय रेल अधिनियम 1890 के अन्तर्गत गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार व्यक्तियों/आश्रितों (मृतक और घायल दोनों) को भुगतान की गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की समेकित स्थिति तथा इन दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त दावों, उनके निपटान, अस्वीकृति और बकाया निपटान आदि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	1975–76 से 1977–78 की अवधि के दौरान
प्राप्त दावों की संख्या	739
निपटाये गये दावों की संख्या	354
अस्वीकृत दावों की संख्या	72
निपटान के लिये विचाराधीन दावों की संख्या	313
भुगतान की गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की कुल रकम	73.78 लाख रुपये

पूर्ण अशक्तता के तीन दावे थे और वे तीनों दावे सम्बन्धित पदेन दावा आयुक्त/तदर्थ दावा आयुक्तों द्वारा अस्वीकृत कर दिये गये ।

भारतीय रेल अधिनियम 1890 के अन्तर्गत गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार व्यक्तियों और उनके आश्रितों को देय क्षतिपूर्ति की अधिकतम रकम 50,000 रुपये है । दावेदारों को क्षतिपूर्ति की स्वीकार्य मात्रा प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर पदेन दावा आयुक्त/तदर्थ दावा आयुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है । बकाया दावों के मामले, जब सम्बन्धित पदेन दावा आयुक्त/तदर्थ दावा आयुक्त द्वारा निर्णीत किये जाते हैं, उनका भुगतान न्यायालय के निर्णय के आधार पर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है ।

ड्यूटी के दौरान इन गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में अन्त-ग्रस्त रेल कर्मचारियों की क्षतिपूर्ति के भुगतान से सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रेल टिकटों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

1287. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 फरवरी, 1978 और 30 जून, 1978 के मध्य नई तथा पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी तथा अन्य आरक्षण कार्यालयों द्वारा राजधानी, डीलक्स, मेल तथा सवारी गाड़ियों में कितना आरक्षण किया गया तथा सवारी गाड़ियों में कितना आरक्षण किया गया तथा प्रत्येक रेल-गाड़ी में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में महीने वार कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रतीक्षा सूची में केवल 5 से 10 प्रतिशत सीटें रखने का है ताकि भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा न मिले;

(ग) क्या आरक्षण प्रक्रियाओं में समानता लाने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(घ) आरक्षण कार्यालयों में यात्रियों का आरक्षण होने के पश्चात् रेल मंत्रालय के कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा अन्य यात्रियों के लिये आरक्षण स्लिप पर लिख दिया जाता है जिसके फलस्वरूप कन्डक्टर, टी०टी०आई० और यात्रियों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है और जिन यात्रियों का नाम आरक्षण सूची में होता है उन्हें रास्ते में उतरना पड़ता है क्योंकि मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गयी स्लिपों पर गाड़ी पर चलने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये** संख्या एल टी–2483/78]

(ख) और (ग). वातानुकूल दर्जे और पहले दर्जे में प्रतीक्षा-सूची के आकार की कोई सीमा नहीं है । सामान्यतः, दूसरे दर्जे के शयनयान और कुर्सी यान के संबंध में प्रतीक्षा-सूची के आकार की एक सीमा, अर्थात् 73/75; तक सीमित रखा जाता है। यह उपाय इसलिये अपनाया गया है जिससे रेलवे प्रतीक्षा-सूची के यात्रियों की यात्रा के लिए अतिरिक्त सवारी यान जोड़ सके । इस विधि का सभी रेलों पर समानरूप से अनुकरण किया जाता है। लेकिन इस वर्ष गर्मी के मौसम के दौरान, यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि दूसरे दर्जे के शयन-यान/कुर्सी-यान में प्रतीक्षा-सूची का आकार बिना किसी सीमा के बढ़ा दिया जाये जिससे भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने के लिए अतिरिक्त विशेष गाड़ियां चलाने या अतिरिक्त सवारी यान जोड़ने के लिए विभिन्न मार्गों पर प्रस्तावित यातायात की यात्रा निर्धारित की जा सके ।

(घ) पर्चियां जारी करने की ऐसी कोई प्रक्रिया प्रचलित नहीं है ।

Payment to Railway Workers victimised during emergency

1288. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no payment has been made to those railway workers who were victimised during Emergency through removal from service and compulsory retirement although the Union Labour Minister has issued a circular to all concerned to pay full wages for the period;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are also aware that in several cases, these orders have been quashed by the High Court; and

(d) if so, whether full wages have been paid to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a)

to (d). Information is being collected from the Railway administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Late Running of Certain Trains

1289. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that late running of train services has increased very much during the past three months *viz.* April, May, June, 1978;

(b) what is the percentage of late start, late running and late arrival of trains at destination in the following category of trains zone-wise;

(c) what are the reasons for such deterioration in the train services; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The punctuality performance of trains on some zonal railways has not been satisfactory during the months of April, May and the early part of June, 1978.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Punctuality performance of trains has been affected adversely on account of wide-spread alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes, miscreant activities, extreme summer heat, running of a large number of special trains for clearing summer rush, public/staff agitations, accidents, loco losses, signal failures etc.

(d) A special punctuality drive has been instituted since the beginning of June, 1978 on all the Railways and the running of trains is being watched closely at all levels. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. Liaison is being maintained with the concerned State Governments to arrest the incidence of alarm chain pulling and disconnection of hose-pipes by miscreants. The punctuality since the launching of the drive in June, 1978 has shown an improvement.

Statement

Railway	Average percentage of late start during April to June, 1978				Average percentage of late arrival at final destination during April to June, 1978			
	B.G.		M.G.		B.G.		M.G.	
	Mail/ Exp.	Passenger	Mail/ Exp.	Passenger	Mail/ Exp.	Passenger	Mail/ Exp.	Passenger
Central . . .	9·5	22·8	--	50·6	28·6	19·0		40·7
Eastern .	10·7	14·8	--	..	26·4	19·2	..	..
Northern . .	52·3	34·5	38·5	36·1	25·4	16·7	16·0	13·4
North-Eastern .	17·0	10·7	9·0	9·5	18·8	10·1	22·6	9·4
Northeast Frontier	45·2	15·9	32·7	25·2	30·4	9·7	20·2	9·8
Southern . .	13·8	19·8	16·4	14·1	26·3	13·7	19·8	11·1
South Central	26·3	12·0	15·6	2·3	31·3	17·3	14·6	9·6
South Eastern .	14·5	1·8	..	..	10·7	2·3	..	..
Western . . .	4·0	4·3	9·9	2·7	15·5	14·9	17·1	6·8

Import of Timber for Railway Sleepers

1290. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials from his Ministry have had talks with the Government of Nepal for importing of timber for Railway sleepers;

(b) if so, outcome thereof;

(c) quantity of timber to be imported; and

(d) terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Agreements have been signed under which the Timber Corporation of Nepal and Van Paidawar Vikas Samiti will supply railway sleepers and logs to Indian Railways;

(c) (i) 68 lakh Cft. of logs from ready stock; (ii), 2.5 lakh Cft. of sleepers and 1.5 lakh Cft. of logs per year for three years starting from 16-7-1978.

(d) The logs and sleepers will be delivered to the Indian Railways at the depots of the Timber Corporation of Nepal and the Van Paidawar Vikas Samiti and it will be the responsibility of the Indian Railways to transport them to India. Payments are to be made by the Indian Railways at the standard published ex-depot prices for logs and sleepers of different species.

Release of Canalised raw materials to M/s Merck

1291. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether releases of canalised raw materials for Multibuenta and Dono Neurobion have been stopped to M/s. E. Merck on the ground that these are 'New Articles' as compared to original products for which they are licensed;

(b) whether release of canalised raw materials for the manufacture of Tederal-C tabs. was recommended specifically by the Ministry although the fact that Tederal-C is being manufactured without a licence was known; and

(c) whether instructions were issued to Wyeth to supply Prednisolone to the existing units to the extent of their past consumption and yet they go on disregarding the policy laid down by his Ministry; if so, action proposed to be taken against M/s Wyeth?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Information in this regard is included in reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8802 answered on 2-5-1978.

(c) Prednisolone was canalised for imports during 1976-77 and 1977-78. In 1978-79, this drug had been decanalised and included in the restricted list. In April, 1977 instructions were issued to M/s. Wyeth Laboratories that they may supply Prednisolone to the same formulators during 1977/1977-78 who had supplied this drug during 1976/1976-77. This company has confirmed that they made supplies of Prednisolone during 1977 accordingly. The question of taking action against this company, therefore, does not arise.

Release of raw materials for Small Scale Units

1292. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy for allowing release of canalised raw materials and bulk drugs to small scale units;

(b) whether small scale units are not allowed releases while organised sector companies like I.D.P.L. have been allowed to monopolies; and

(c) steps proposed to undo the discrimination done to small scale units

of drug industry in the matter of release of canalised raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In the year 1978-79, in the case of 4 drugs viz., Streptomycin, Amidopyrine, Doxycycline and Gentamycin the small scale units shall be entitled to release of these raw materials on the following basis:—

(i) Small scale Units having a turnover of less than rupees one crore per annum to the extent of best of past 2 years' consumption plus 30 per cent towards growth. Small scale Units with a turnover of Rs. 1 crore or above to the extent of best of past 2 years consumption plus 15 per cent towards growth.

(ii) All new units, i.e. units having no past consumption of the raw materials in question to the following extent:—

	Kgs.
Streptomycin Sulphate	25
Amidopyrine	150
Doxycycline	25
Gentamycin	1

As regards the remaining items of Appendix 9 of Import Policy 1978-79, except Vitamin D_3, the policy for release of canalised bulk drugs is as follows:—

Additional allocations of raw materials for the year 1978-79 to SSI units will be made to such an extent that their combined additional allocation together for 1977-78 and 1978-79 does not exceed 200 per cent of the allocation of the 18 bulk drugs included in Appendix 9 made in 1976-77 subject to the minimum allocations as admissible to the new units.

7.15 hrs.

In the case of Small Scale Units set up in 1977-78, the canalised raw materials will be allocated either on the basis of a new unit or to the extent of allocations of raw materials made to that unit in the year 1977-78, whichever is advantageous to the unit.

In the case of Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim which were not canalised for import in the year 1976-77 and for which consequently, no allocations would have been made by the canalising agencies, the value of the Actual Users import authorised licences or releases obtained from indigenous manufacturers, if any by the unit during 1976-77 duly certified by a Chartered Accountant would be taken into account and added to the overall value of releases of other canalised raw materials for the purpose of determining their entitlement for the year 1978-79.

New units are required to produce a photostat copy of the drug manufacturing licence obtained from the concerned State Drug Controllerd and a certificate from their bank or the State or Central Financial Institutions which finances them, to the effect that their production plans as filed with them warrant the quantity of materials asked for.

New units will be allowed releases initially for total value not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs. However, in respect of new units in the small scale sector set up by graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-servicemen/persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes or set up in backward areas, the maximum limit will be Rs. 5 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Approval of Prices of Drug items of S.T.C.

1293. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basis on which prices of drug items of STC are approved;

(b) whether charges allowed to STC/CPC under approval of prices are far in excess of actual expenditure made; details of actual expenses, expenses allowed on various heads during last three years;

(c) whether also STC have been releasing large quantities of raw materials to foreign companies even without proper basis whereas small scale units have been starving; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The prices of bulk drugs imported and distributed by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) are fixed by the Government on the basis of CCI & E's formula which takes into account c.i.f. price of imports, customs duty, L.C; Opening charges and voyage interest at the rate of 2 per cent of the c.i.f. cost, clearance charges at 2 per cent of the c.i.f. cost, distribution charges at 5 per cent of the landed cost and CPC's margin at 3 per cent of the c.i.f. cost.

(b) A Statement indicating details of actual expenses as per trading account for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 and allowable expenses as per CCI & E's formula is attached Separate figures for the year 1975-76 are not available as CPC came into existence only with effect from 1st January, 1976. The comparison between actual and allowable expenditure will not be possible as CPC accounts are maintained on commercial accounting basis and not on cost accounting basis. Some of the items of expenditure do not figure in the trading accounts but are shown in the profit and loss account only.

(c) No Sir, Releases of canalised bulk drugs to all units, namely, small scale units and D.G.T.D. units including foreign companies have been made by the CPC in the past as per policy for releasing such raw materials announced by the Government from time to time

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(Figures in Rs./Lakhs.)

Head of Expenditure	1976-77		1977-78	
	Allowable expenses as per CCI & E formula.	Actual expenses as per Trading A/c.	Allowable expenses as per CCI&E formula	Actual expenses as per Trading Account
1	2	3	4	5
Bank Charges.	42·00	33·70*	61·00	54·57@
Clearing charges.	40·00	8·10	41·52	7·72
Handling charges.	152·00	144·79½**	177·47	199·16@@

* The amount of Rs. 33·70 Lakhs includes Rs. 20·95 Lakhs towards voyage interest for 30 days @ 14% per annum which is not reflected in the Trading Accounts.

** The amount of Rs. 144·79 Lakhs (Rs. 24·97 + Rs. 79·52 + 40·30) includes Rs. 79·52 Lakhs towards interest on average stock holdings and Rs. 40·30 Lakhs towards overheads which are not reflected in the Trading Accounts.

@ The amount of Rs. 54·57 Lakhs includes Rs. 35·11 Lakhs towards voyage interest for 30 day @ 14% per annum which is not reflected in the Trading Accounts.

@@ The amount of Rs. 199·16 Lakhs (Rs. 27·72 + 118·16 + 53·28) includes Rs. 118·16 towards interest on average stock holdings and Rs. 53·28 Lakhs towards overheads which are not reflected in the Trading Accounts.

Railway Accommodation for S.E. Railway Employees

1294. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees in S.E. Railway have not been provided with Railway accommodation;

(b) whether the funds provided for construction of new Railway quarters in S.E. Railway are inadequate when compared with the magnitude of the housing problem;

(c) whether Government propose to arrange implementation of funds from Life Insurance Corporation of India in view of the Manual Labour employment potential in the House Building activities; and

(d) if so, the quantum of such Life Insurance Corporation investment proposed for the building of residential flats in Railway colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Out of about 2 lakh employees on South-Eastern Railway, 86,590 are housed in railway quarters.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Remodelling of Kalyan Station Yard

1295. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1021 on 28th February, 1978 regarding representation of sixty persons of Kalyan and state:

(a) since when the question of remodelling the Station yard of Kalyan (Dist. Thana, Maharashtra) is under consideration of Government;

(b) what are the reasons for not taking the decision on a long pending vital issue;

(c) what special efforts were made during the period of last one year to overcome the difficulties Railway Administration faced in taking the decision and with what result; and

(d) when the said issue shall be decided in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d) The question of shifting of the goods shed at Kalyan has been under consideration for about 7 years. It could not be taken up for construction so far on account of shortage of funds and pressing demands for removing transport bottlenecks in other critical areas. The work has now been included in the Budget for 1978-79 at a cost of Rs. 58.11 lakhs and outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs in the first year.

Rail Services on Sangli-Miraj Section

1296. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 954 on the 28th February, 1978 regarding railway service on Sangli-Miraj track and state:

(a) what is the progress up to date of the proposal for introducing rail-services on Sangli-Miraj section of South Central Railway and also to reopen the Madhavanagar station;

(b) whether Government have decided any date-line to take a decision in the matter if so, the limit thereon; and

(c) if not, the difficulties thereon and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The question of developing railway facilities in Miraj-Sangli-Madhavnagar area is still under consideration, in consultation with Sangli-Miraj Regional Planning Board, which has been set up by the State Govt. for planning the integrated develop-

ment of the Region. In the meantime the Minister for Railways had visited Sangli and Madhavnagar, and had detailed discussions with the representatives of the citizens about the problem of developing railway facilities in Miraj-Sangli-Madhavnagar areas.

Phase Three Programme of Bombay High Project

1297. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Stage of the Phase three-a Programme of the Bombay High Project has been completed;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed and the oil production likely to be reached;

(c) programme envisaged under Phase three-a;

(d) cost involved in the implementation of phase three-a programme; and

(e) quantity of oil from Bombay High proposed to be allotted for refining in the Gujarat Refinery and the mode of its transport?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The full development of Bombay High has been conceptualized in five phases. Presently, Phase III is under execution with an approved outlay of Rs. 534.02 crores. Phase III has been split up into Phase III-A and III-B by ONGC. Phase III-A mainly consisted of erection of Platform-F on the Bombay High, laying of sub-sea trunk pipelines for oil and gas from Bombay High to Uran, laying of transfer lines from Uran to Trombay and construction of shore terminal at Uran. The objective of Phase III-A viz. transporting oil and gas through the pipelines has since been achieved. The present production of crude oil from Bombay High is likely to be about 80,000 barrels per day i.e. about 4 million tonnes per annum.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) About 1.6 million tonnes of Bombay High crude per annum is expected to be alloted to the Gujarat Refinery. The crude will be transported by tankers upto Salaya and from there to Gujarat Refinery by pipeline.

Installation of Platform-F in Bombay High

1298. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge structure "Platform-F" has been installed in Bombay High to pump oil and gas from five production platforms into the pipelines;

(b) what is the cost of "Platform-F";

(c) what is the distance between "Platform-F" and the terminal point at Uran which is to be covered by two trunk submarine pipelines one of 30" diameter for oil and the other of 26" diameter for gas;

(d) the cost in laying these two trunk under-sea pipelines; and

(e) the cost in laying four pipelines to cover a distance of 27 Kms. between Uran and Trombay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 16 crores approximately.

(c) The length of the pipelines from Platform F to Uran for transporting oil and gas is approximately 203 kms each.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Low Platform at Hazarat Nizamuddin Railway Station

1299. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the platforms at Hazarat Nizamuddin railway station on the Western Railway are too low and consequently old or infirm and women passengers find it extremely difficult to get in and alight from trains;

(b) whether work for raising the existing low level platforms will be undertaken and completed before the current year in view of the importance of this railway station; and

(c) if not, when is this work programme likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The existing platforms at Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station are 46 cm., high above rail level. According to approved Railway nomenclature these are termed low level platforms. There are a number of stations on Indian Railways having such low level platforms. In view of the constraint on availability of resources, raising of the level of the platforms at various stations is done on a phased programme taking into consideration the volume of traffic and the relative importance of the station. For the present ,there is no proposal to raise the level of the platforms at Hazrat Nizamuddin Station, which may cost about Rs. 5 lacs.

Derailment of trains on Porbander-Jetalsar line of Central Railway

1300. SHRI DHARMASINH BHAI PATEL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the dates on which bogies of goods trains and passenger trains derailed on Porbandar-Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jetalsar-Veraval Porbandar-Jamnagar and Saradiya-Shapur railway lines on the Western Railway during the period from 1st January, 1978 to 31st May, 1978 indicating the number of bogies of each goods train and passenger train derailed and the names of places where these bogies derailed;

(b) the causes thereof;

(c) the amount of loss suffered by Railways and passengers;

(d) the time taken in resuming train services there, in each case after the derailment of bogies of these trains; and

(e) when and what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that bogies of goods and passenger trains do not derail on these railway lines in future and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) During the period 1st January 1978 to 31st May 1978 there were three derailments of goods trains on the Porbandar—Jetalsar section as indicated below:—

(i) On 22nd March 1978 15 wagons derailed and one capsized between Supedi and Dhoraji stations.

(ii) On 3rd April 1978, 4 wagons derails and one capsized at Dhoraji station.

(iii) On 30th April 1978, only one wagon derailed between Sakhpur and Ranavav stations.

There were no accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the other sections.

(b) All these 3 derailments were due to failure of meachincal equipments.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents has been estimated at approximately

Rs. 37,400/-. Since only goods trains were involved, there was no loss suffered by passengers.

(d) The time taken to restore through communications after each accidents is indicated below:—

Particulars of derailments.	Time taken to restore through communications.
1. Derailment between Supedi and Dhoraji.	18 hours 15 minutes.
2. Derailment between Sakhpur and Ranavav.	7 hours 40 minutes.
3. Derailment at Dhoraji station.	Through communications were not affected. However, rerailment operations took 15 hours and 5 minutes.

(e) Safety Organisations are engaged in a relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff to ensure that the staff do not violate rules or indulge in short cut methods, that may lead to accidents. Examination of rolling stock on trains and checks in Workshops and Carriage and Wagon depots have been intensified and greater care is being paid to the proper maintenance of track.

भाव नगर डिवीजन में के रेलवे अधिकारियों की बैठक

1301. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के भावनगर डिवीजन के रेलवे अधिकारियों और सौराष्ट्र चेम्बर आफ कामर्स, भावनगर की एक बैठक अप्रैल, अथवा मई, 1978 में भावनगर में हुई थी ;

(ख) इस संयुक्त बैठक में सौराष्ट्र चेम्बर आफ कामर्स, भावनगर द्वारा किस प्रकार की मांगें की गई थीं;

(ग) इन मांगों में से किस प्रकार की मांगें मंजूर की गई हैं अथवा पूरी की गई हैं और किस प्रकार;

(घ) कौन-कौन सी मांगें अब तक मंजूर नहीं की गई हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं और बाकी मांगें कब और किस प्रकार मंजूर की जायेंगी ; और

(ङ) इस संयुक्त बैठक में कौन-कौन से रेल अधिकारी उपस्थित थे ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां, 5-5-78 को भावनगर में सौराष्ट्र वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंडल के साथ एक बैठक की गयी थी ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ङ) निम्न लिखित अधिकारियों ने बैठक में भाग लिया :—

श्री सतीश कुमार, मंडल अधीक्षक, भावनगर

श्री रघुबीर सिंह, सी० एम० एस०/ पश्चिम रेलवे

श्री वी० एन० उपाध्याय, मंडल वाणिज्यिक अधीक्षक, पश्चिम रेलवे, भावनगर

श्री पी० सी० शर्मा, मंडल परिचालन अधीक्षक पश्चिम रेलवे, भावनगर ।

Letters Addressed to Chief Ministers of certain States to Check Crime on Railways

1302. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had written identical letters to the Chief Ministers of U.P., Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal regarding growing incidence of crime on the Railways including armed dacoities;

(b) if so, whether none of them are willing to take the responsibility to ensure the safety of passengers;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government;

(d) whether Railway Minister's stand has also been supported by the Union Home Minister with the State Governments concerned; and

(e) in what way the State Governments have been asked to safeguard the railway passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTSRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) No. The response from the States has been encouraging.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Governments. There is no ambiguity over the discharge of this responsibility necessitating any intervention by the Union Home Minister.

(e) The Government Railway Police functioning under the State Governments being alive to the problem adopts several regular preventive measurs which are given below:—

1. Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Govt. Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

2. Beat patrolling at stations, platforms/waiting halls.

3. Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.

4. Checking of night trains by supervisory officers.

5. Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.

6. Special squads of the CID of the State Governments take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes.

These measures have bene intensifid by GRP. The railways maintain close liaison at all levels with the State Police agencies. As a further measure, the Minister of Railways had ordered deployment of armed RPF to escort the affected trains running in vulnerable sections. They will protect railway property and will also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1,000 armed RPF men are on escort duty on different railways from the first week of July, 1978.

Import of raw materials by M/s. Organon (I) Ltd.

1303. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that M/s. Organon (I) Limited have imported raw materials in violation of conditions of industrial licence; if so, names of raw materials imported as such during last three years; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this company have been charging high prices for its products which mostly fall under category IV in new Drugs Prices Policy; the details of prices declared by this company for various bulk drugs manufactured by them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A condition was imposed in the Industrial Licence granted to M/s. Organon (India) Limited on the 19th June, 1968 that no foreign exchange will be made available for import of raw materials for the activity covered under the said licence. The company, however, represented against this condition indicating that they will require

chemicals for the production of items licensed to them. The conditions imposed in the Industrial Licence originally was, therefore, amended on 27th December, 1968, as follows:—

"At present the drugs and pharmaceutical industry has been categorised as a priority industry and according to the present procedures, the Government of India will consider your request for the allocation of foreign exchange for import of raw materials. However, no guarantee can be given as to the amount or the sources for the importation as this will follow as per the conditions prevailing at the time of allocation. It is suggested that you should also endeavour to generate as much foreign exchange as possible through exports of your products to meet your requirements.'"

2. Imports have been allowed by DGTD during 1973-74 and 1974-75 after due scrutiny of the conditions imposed by the Government. From the year 1975-76 imports have been allowed by the CCI&E under automatic import licensing policy. M/s. Organon (I)Ltd., have reported ad hoc imports of two items during the year 1975 as follows:—

Allylestrenol . .	9650 grams.
Ethylestrenol. .	7500 grams.;

3. The company have also reported imports against Actual User licences of Lynestrenol as follows during the last 3 years:—

1975 . .	6116 grams.
1976 . .	3615 grams.
1977 . . .	15095 grams.

(b) Since the prices of all the bulk drugs and formulations are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970, the question of charging high prices for its products does not arise. Only the following formulations of this company fall under Category IV formulations but the de-control on prices of Category IV formulations in terms of the new pricing policy is yet to come into effect:—

1. Deca Durabolin Injection
2. Daxatopic Cream
3. Dimen Formon
4. Decabolin Injection
5. Durabolin Injection
6. Menstrogen Injection
7. Menstrogen Forte Injection
8. Mixogen Injection
9. Mixogen Tablets
10. Orabolin Tablets
11. Pavulon Injection
12. Progestin Organon Injection
13. Sustanon Injection
14. Tostanon Injection

4. The prices of bulk drugs as adopted in 1970 for the various bulk drugs whether manufactured by the company or imported are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Price adopted in 1970 Rs./gm.
1.	Nandrolone Decanoate	190·00
2.	Testosterone Propionate I. P.	5·00
3.	Ethyl Estrenol. . .	115·00
4.	Methyl Testosterone	15·00
5.	Oestradiol Benzoate-I.P. .	45·00
6.	Mandrolone Phenyl Propionate B. P.	70·00
7.	Ethinl Oestradiol	70·00
8.	Progesterone	15·00
9.	Mestranol .	75·00
10.	Methyl Estrenolone	60·00
11.	Testosterone Phenylpropionate	29·00
12.	Testosterone Iscerporate	36·00
13.	Testosterone Decanoate .	40·00
14.	Desoxycorticosterone Phenyl-propionate . . .	50·00
15.	Lynestrenol .	48·00
16.	Oestradiol Phenylpropionate.	60·00

Functioning of National Rayon Corporation

1304. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present working and financial position of National Rayon Corporation and its future expansion plans;

(b) whether National Rayon Corporation still has any other Director on Board besides Government nominees; and

(c) the future thinking of Government regarding functioning and progress of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The working results of the company for the half year ended 30th June, 1978, reveals a gross profit of Rs. 165 lacs. However, due to sudden riots and strike by the Union in July, 1978, the operations of the Rayon Plant, in particular, were seriously disrupted. All other plants are expected to operate fully within this month. The company is also planning a modernisation programme involving an outlay of Rs. 6 crores approximately.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Presuming that the question relates to the future of this company, it may be stated that the government nominated Directors have been functioning for a little more than a year. They are expected to work in the interests of the company and public interest. As for the future, no firm views have yet been formulated by the government.

Proposal to introduce Express Trains from Purulia to Howrah

1305. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the persistent demand from the public, Government propose to introduce Express Trains from Purulia station to Howrah station; and

(b) if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTSRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The proposal for introduction of an Express Train between Howrah and Purulia was examined but not found operationally feasible due to lack of adequate terminal facilities at Purulia.

Proposal to stop Express Trains at Torang and other Stations

1306. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on a persistent demand from public Government propose to stop the Express trains at Torang, Suisa and Tiruldih Stations; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Out of 4 pairs of trains passing through Torang, Suisa and Tiruldih stations, two pairs of trains namely 15 UP/16 Dn Howrah Hatia express and 85 UP/86 Dn Tatanagar-Barkakana Passengers are already scheduled to stop at these stations. Stoppage of the two remaining express trains viz. 161/162 Tatanagar-Amritsar Express and 89/90 Bokaro Steel City-Madras express has not

been found justified as it would decelerate these services to the inconvenience of long distance passengers.

Exploitation of Gas for Commercial purpose

1307. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 108 dated 21st February, 1978 regarding on shore exploration during 1977 and state:

(a) whether commercial exploitation has started on the 30 wells which proved oil bearing and if so, what are the daily yields;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and when will it be taken up; and

(c) how the gas discovered at Matwan in Gujarat is being put to use?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Out of 30 wells which proved oil bearing in 1977, commercial exploitation of 25 wells has been started. The present production rates from these 25 wells are given in the statement attached.

(b) Only 5 wells have not been put on production as yet. Out of these, 3 wells are located on the already developed fields, namely, Jhalora and North Kadi and will be put on production after these are connected to the production installations. The remaining two wells are located on the Borholla field in Assam and have been closed as that field is yet to be developed for production by the ONGC.

(c) Two wells, Motwan-1 and Motwan-2, which are gas producers have been connected to the gas grid system of Ankleshwar field from where gas is supplied to various consumers.

Statement

The present rates of production from the 25 wells are tabulated below. Out of these wells, 3 wells in Ankleshwar, i.e., No. 209, 210 and 212 are producing from two different oil zones simultaneously. The production rate for these wells have been given zone-wise, showing the wells as 209 T and 209 C, 210 T and 210 C and 212 T and 212 C.

State	Structure	Well No.	Bean size (mm)	Rate of oil production (in tonnes/day)
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT	Ankleshwar	209T	8	86·8
		209 C	8	90·3
		210 T	6	47·7
		210 C	10	121·7
		211	6	19·2
		212 T	8	78·7
		212 C	6	38·2
	Jhalora	18	6·5	74·5
	South Kadi	44	4	16·5
		45	4·5	20·6
	Kalol	198	5	36·1
	North Kadi	107	4	26·7
		111	3	13·3
		117	3	17·8

1	2	3	4	5
		121	5	25·0
		108 Kept closed due to high BS&W.		
	Nawagam .	90	5	33·2
ASSAM	. Geleki . .	63	5	38·0
		34	5.	46·0
		64	5	40·8
		61	5	..
		(Presently closed, due to water cutting)		
		54	4	27·4
	Lakwa .	143	6	61·1
		145	4·5	50·6
		149	5	37·3
		152	5	28·8
		151	5	16·8
	Lakshmani	142	6	21·3

Uneconomical Fertilizer Plants

1308. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the existing fertilizer plants are adjudged uneconomical either for obsolescence of technology, or for want of modernisation, or for difficulty of feed stock; etc.;

(b) the details in each case including working results for the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken or steps under consideration to recondition them so as to make them viable units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The working results of some units were unfavourable on account of unremunerative prices. However, this constraint in regard to urea producers is now removed after Government have introduced a scheme for retention prices which ensures a post-tax return of 12 per cent on the net worth on the basis of 80 per cent capacity utilisation:

These losses suffered by Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Sindri) and Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Sindri .	14·78	17·83	(prov.) 22·45
FACT*	12·84	13·96	(prov.) 9·52

(*The working results of FACT are not assessed unit-wise).

The technical problems of individual units which suffer from obsolescence of technology or difficulties of feedstock are indicated below:

Udyogmandal: The plant and equipments at Udyogmandal are old and ageing and the plants therefore operate at a low capacity. Diversification programme is being planned for bringing about improvement in the economic viability of the unit.

Old Sindri Plant-modernisation: The plant which was installed during early fifties had become obsolete and unsafe for operations and was therefore closed down. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. are implementing a modernisation scheme which not only involves changeover of the feedstock from coke to fuel oil but also an increase in the overall capacity of the plant. This programme is expected to be commissioned shortly and the plant is expected to go into regular production from early 1979.

Sindri Rationalisation Scheme: There is delay in the commissioning of Sindri Rationalisation project. Though the commissioning of the sulphuric acid plant started in July, 1976 its operation could not be stabilised. Most of these problems were caused by high silica and high fines content (upto 30 per cent) in Amjhore pyrites. There were also some design deficiencies in certain equipments. Action has been initiated to modify the plant and it is expected that the project will start production on a regular basis from the latter part of 1979.

Supply of Gas for Power Generation

1309. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of its production of gas which could not be put to use during 1976-77 and 1977-78 with reasons thereof;

(b) how much gas was supplied in 1977-78 and will be supplied in 1978-79 for power generation and the names of Electricity Boards receiving supplies; and

(c) what efforts are being made to produce LPG from the excess gas available?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Thana to Parali

1310. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any proposal to lay new railway line from Thana to Parali Vyijnath; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes; proposals have been received for construction of new railway lines from Kalyan to Ahmednagar and from Ahmednagar to Purli-Vaijnath.

(b) An engineering-*cum*-traffic survey Ahmednagar was carried out in 1969-70 with a view to develop additional line capacity from Bombay area across the Ghats. The survey revealed that it would be cheaper and operationally more advantageous to develop the capacity on the existing North-east and Southeast Ghat lines instead of constructing a new line between Kalyan and Ahmednagar. The question of undertaking a survey for a railway line between Purli-Vaijnath and Ahmednagar *via* Beed will be considered while finalising the list of new surveys for inclusion in the budget for the year 1979-80.

Train Collision at a Level Crossing near Miranpur Katra

1311. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons were killed and injured when a bus and a train collided at a manned level crossing near Miranpur Katra on the Lucknow-New Delhi Section on the 26th June, 1978;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured and the compensation paid to the victims; and

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted into this accident and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). In this accident 22 persons were killed, 27 sustained grievous injuries and 16 simple injuries. *Ex-gratia* payments amounting to Rs. 42,500/- were made to the victims and their dependants involved in this accident. No compensation is payable to them under Indian Railways Act, 1890. However, claims under the law of Torts will be satisfied on the basis of the verdict of the Civil Courts.

(c) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow has held his statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff. It has also been mentioned that failure on that part of the Road Authority to provide the necessary caution signs on the road leading to the level crossing and failure of the road vehicle driver to exercise the degree of caution which a prudent person exercises when placed in similar circumstances contributed to the accident.

Visit to USA by Chairman, Railway Board

1312. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the object of Chairman, Railway Board's visit to U.S.A.;

(b) whether any agreement was reached either with the World Bank or any other agencies for development of the railways; and

(c) if so, the main provisions of such agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). An Indian Railways Delegation led by the Chairman, Railway Board recently visited U. S. A. for negotiations with the International Development Association an affiliate of the World Bank. These negotiations have been completed for a Credit of US 190 million dollars for the Modernisation and Maintenance project of Indian Railways which, Inter alia, covers modernisation of Railway Workshops and construction and setting up of a Wheel and Axle Plant. Formal agreement in this regard is likely to be signed in a month or two.

Zone-wise number of Casual Labour

1313. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many casual labourers are in service who are working zone-wise:

(i) for more than one year in authorised scales of pay,

(ii) for more than three years with breaks in their service,

(iii) for more than six months in projects;

(b) what steps are being taken to verify whether the breaks are artificial or not; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take about regularising the services of these casual labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Instructions have been issued from time to time to all concerned against the imposition of artificial breaks in service of casual labour. With a view to ensure strict compliance of all the orders/rules issued by the Ministry of Railways on the subject, the Railways have been advised to tighten up the administrative machinery and arrange frequent inspections of the sites by the Senior Officers.

(c) The following steps have been taken to regularise the services of casual labour:—

(i) From 1970 onwards normal recruitment to Class IV has been suspended and almost all vacancies are filled by screening casual labour.

(ii) Instructions have been issued that in certain locations such as Workshops, Loco-sheds, Train Lighting Establishments, Carriage and Wagons Depots, Yards and Stations, except labour employed for loading and unloading as also seasonal works in Civil Engineering, Signal and Bridge maintenance, no casual labour would be employed. In all these locations including establishment of Inspectors in the Civil Engineering, Signal and Bridge maintenance cadre reviews are to be carried out by the Railway Administrations from time to time and regular posts created to the extent necessary.

(iii) Instructions have also been issued to the Railways to ensure that in permanent way gangs where mechanised and other modern methods of track maintenance have not been introduced, full sanctioned strength should be filled on a regular basis. In other sections where because of introduction of modern methods of track maintenance the requirements of gang strength is to be determined on the merit of each case, the required posts should be filled on a regular basis.

(iv) At places where casual labour are not to be employed and if it is not possible to fill the vacancies in a regular manner for want of screened or selected candidates or for any other reasons, the extra men utilised against such vacancies are to be engaged as substitutes on monthly rates of pay and not as casual labour on daily rates.

Conversion of Chhota Udepur Pratapnagar N. G. into B. G

1314. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for conversion of Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhapura Tanakhla Narrow Gauge into Broad Gauge is under active consideration of Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that this conversion project would accelerate the growth of infra-structure for an all round development of a backward area;

(c) whether the project would provide an outlet for a through traffic to Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the issue has been pending consideration over the years;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to include the conversion project in the next year's works programme; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (f). Consequent on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Line Committee, a traffic survey for conversion of Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhapura Tankhala narrow gauge sections into broad gauge was carried out in 1970. According to the survey report, the existing narrow gauge lines will be sufficient to meet the requirements of passenger as well as goods traffic on the section in the near future. Taking into account the prospects of traffic of the section, the conversion of these narrow gauge lines into broad gauge is not considered justified at present.

Private Ferry Service

1315. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4483 on the 28th March, 1978 regarding proposal to run light carrier transport from Pabljaghat to Patna and state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to leave undisturbed private ferry services between two points of the river for light carrier transport or passenger traffic;

(b) if so, the number of places where private ferry services licensed by the State Governments running parallel to the Railway ferry have been allowed to carry passengers/light carrier transport; and

(c) whether at these places the Railways run their own ferry or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The private ferry services are licensed by Bihar State Government to carry passenger and vehicular traffic and the Railway Administration have no control over them.

(b) and (c). Railway ferries are operating between (1) Sakrigalighat-Maniharighat, (2) Mahendrughat-Palezaghat and (3) Barari-Mahadevpurghat, to carry through rail traffic. Private ferry services licensed by State Government to carry passenger and vehicular traffic are also operated between all these points.

Rent charged from Vending Contractors

1316. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5445 on 4th April, 1978 regarding rent charged from vending contractors and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The monthly rental charges of the Refreshment Rooms at Lucknow, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarpur, Barauni and Mahendru Ghat are Rs. 72/-, Rs. 146.66, Rs. 80/-, Rs. 42.30, Rs. 70/- and Rs. 1249.90 respectively. However, the entire issue of rental charges of Refreshment Rooms on North-Eastern Railway is currently under review by that Railway.

Financial results of Sher Halt

1317. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7261 on 18th April, 1978 regarding surcharge on Halt Stations and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial results of Sher Halt are better than most of those Halt Stations (No. 798) where no surcharge has been imposed;

(b) the criteria of financial soundness of the Halt Stations; and

(c) whether it is a fact that on hundreds of these Halt Stations where no surcharge is levied, the financial

result is lower than most of the Stations on which surcharge is levied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Items allowed to M/s. Pfizer and Glaxo under Registration Certificate

1318. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the items allowed to M/s. Pfizer and Glaxo under Registration Certificate based on their application submitted on Form A and B for obtaining such a certificate;

(b) what are the products now being manufactured by both these companies under the authority of Registration certificate and year of marketing of each product; and

(c) details regarding names of items, composition, change, if any, effected in composition, production, sales value and basis of release of raw material and grant of price approval?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Since the Registration Certificates were issued in the fifties, the details asked for are not readily available. However, the exercise that would be done at the time of grant of consolidated Industrial Licences to drug manufacturing firms, as contained in para 37 of the Statement containing Government's decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978 would enable the Government to scrutinise the items taken up for manufacture by these companies—including M/s. Pfizers and Glaxo—subsequent to the grant of Registration Certificates.

Manufacture of Formulations by Companies having Foreign Equity

1319. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state::

(a) details of formulations being manufactured by companies having foreign equity of more than 26 per cent during last three years;

(b) production of such formulations during this period and the sources from which raw materials were procured; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to initiate proceedings against these companies under provisions of various Acts; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). No system exists at present for monitoring the details of formulation activities of the manufacturing companies. However, while consolidating licences in terms of the New Drug Policy, detailed information on the total activities of each company will be obtained and taken into account. Any violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, etc., if established, would be dealt with appropriately, in terms of the New Drug Policy and the relevant statutory provisions.

Controversy between Central and State Governments on incidence of dacoities in trains

1321. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of dacoity cases are increasing day by day in the running trains;

(b) whether it is a fact that growing incidence of crime in the railway including armed dacoities has become a subject of controversy between the State Governments and Centre; and

(c) whether lack of vigilance by the Railway Police which is being controlled by the State Governments is responsible for creating a sense of insecurity among railway passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The overall picture of crime affecting the passengers security in running trains does not indicate any increase in dacoities and robberies during this year as compared to 1977.

(b) There is no controversy between the State Governments and the Centre over the discharge of this responsibility.

(c) No.

Improvement in supply of gas

1322. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas supply position has shown any improvement; and

(b) if so, the number of connections proposed to be given during the current year throughout the country especially in Metropolitan cities; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Though the availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (coking gas) in the country during the current year is expected to be about 4.2 lakh tonnes, as against availability of about 3.8 lakh tonnes last year, the present demand for LPG is far in excess of the availability. The cylinder refill requirments of existing customers are, however, being generally met in full except in certain pockets where temporary problems have been faced.

(b) During the year 1978-79, the oil companies propose to issue about three lakh new gas connections in different parts of the country, including in Metropolitan cities.

(c) The availability of gas is expected to improve by 1980 by the commissioning of:—

(i) the facilities for separation of cooking gas from the Bombay High Associated Gas;

(ii) the Mathura Refinery;

(iii) the Coker Unit of Bongaigaon Refinery; and

(iv) the secondary processing facilities at Koyali Refinery.

From 1980 onwards it will be possible to grant cooking gas connections on a significant scale.

Captive thermal power stations for railways

1323. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry have revived their proposal to set up some captive thermal power stations to ensure uninterrupted power supply for their electric-driven trains and production units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The revival of the proposal in question is however, under consideration.

(b) Details could be known after the scheme has been revived.

Action taken under the Companies Act against Mafatlal Group of Companies

1324. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against companies belonging to M/s. Mafatlal Group under various sections of the Companies Act since July, 1977; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken and the names of the companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment of ladies for booking and reservation of tickets

1325. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway authorities have issued orders for employing only ladies in booking and reservation of seats to eradicate malpractices in booking and reservations of railway tickets recently;

(b) whether male Commercial clerks have resented against this move;

(c) if so, what is the future policy of railways in this respect; and

(d) also, the number of cases of malpractices detected by the Railways during the last one year and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, in the case of reservatnon offices in metropolitan cities.

(b) and (c). Some employees have filed writ petitions in the High Courts and the matter is subjudice.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Application for house building loan

1326. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Housing, Works and Rehabilitation have decentralised the distribution of house building loans to each Ministry; and

(b) if so, the number of house building loan applications pending in the Railway Ministry; Railway-wise and year-wise; the longest pending application and the proposed time required to clear the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, with further authority to redelegate these powers with effect from 1-4-78 to the Heads of Departments.

(b) The position of pending loan applications, is as shown in the attached Statements.

The longest pending application is 1 on Central Railway which is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Works & Housing and attempts are being made to finalise the same quickly.

Statement

Sl. No.	Railway	Year	No. of applications pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Railway Ministry	1978	12
2.	Central Railway	1970	1
		1975	1
		1976	11
		1977	19
		1978	86
3.	Eastern Railway	1975	2
		1977	89
		1978	174
4.	Northern Railway	1977	13
		1978	34
5.	North Eastern Railway	1978	2
6.	N.F. Railway	NIL	
7.	Southern Railway	1977	72
		1978	100
8.	South Central Railway	1973	1
		1975	1
		1976	2
		1977	5
		1978	100
9.	South Eastern Railway	1976	1
		1977	40
		1978	67
10.	Western Railway	1977	3
		1978	1
11.	C.L.W.	1976	5
		1977	404
		1978	156
12.	D.L.W.	1978	4

1	2	3	4
13.	I.C.F.	1975	64
		1977	26
		1978	62
14.	R.D.S.O., Lucknow	1977	5
		1978	28
15.	M.T.P.(R)/Calcutta	1978	4
16.	M.T.P.(R)/Bombay	NIL	
17.	M.T.P.R./Delhi	NIL	
18.	M.T.P.(R)/Madras	1978	2

All India R.P.F. Association

1327. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that all the Zonal Railway Protection Force Association (Recognised) have formed a Federal body named as All India R.P.F. Association to deal with grievances of 64000 members of the Force at National level;

(b) if so, whether the Federal body has applied for recognition of Association four years ago; and

(c) if so, why the recognition has not been granted so far and how much more time is expected to be taken to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Though the Association had earlier applied for recognition at the All India level, subsequently their representatives, during their meeting with the Railway Minister and officials, had accepted the proposal for setting up a Staff Council on All India with representatives from Zonal bodies basis to look after their interests. Details of the proposed Staff Council are being worked out.

कलकत्ता में सोडा-एश की कमी

1328. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में सोडा एश की कमी के कारण सिलिकेट के बहुत से कारखाने प्रभावित हुए हैं और साबुन तथा डिटर्जेंट पाउडरों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं और उनमें रोष व्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) से (ग). सरकार को यह पता लगा है कि सोडा एश की उपलब्धता में कठिनाई होने के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ सोडा एश के उपभोक्ता उद्योग जिनमें लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के सोडियम सिलिकेट, साबुन और डिटरजेंट पाउडर शामिल हैं; अपनी सोडा एश की पूरी आवश्यकता को प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं। तथापि इस मंत्रालय को कलकत्ता क्षेत्र के साबुन अथवा डिटरजेंट के मूल्य में वृद्धि के बारे में अथवा किसी कारखाने के बन्द होने के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त

नहीं हुई है जिससे कि अनेक श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ।

सोडा ऐश निर्माताओं के अनुसार मुख्य कठिनाई कच्चे माल को और लवण कारखानों तक ले जाने और कारखाने से तैयार माल के परिवहन के लिये रेलवे वैगनों की कमी है। वर्तमान उत्पादन को सीमित करने वाले अन्य पहलू निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(i) बामलर फीड जल की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता और (ii) दो प्रमुख निर्माताओं द्वारा की गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कम्प्रेसर गीयर बी ।

सोडा ऐश के मूल्यों और वितरण पर कोई सांविधिक नियंत्रण नहीं है; तथापि इस मंत्रालय ने रेलवे वैगनों/रेल्स की पर्याप्त सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड के साथ मामला उठाया है । इस मंत्रालय ने सोडा ऐश के निर्माताओं से भी अनुरोध किया है कि वे जहां तक संभव हो तथा जहां खरीदार लागत को वहन करने के लिये तैयार हों, सोडा ऐश को स्थल मार्ग से भेजने की व्यवस्था करें ।

सोडा ऐश के औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को शीघ्र ही राहत देने के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने डी जी टी डी के परामर्श से स्टेट केमिकल एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० से अनुरोध किया है कि वे 20,000 टन सोडा ऐश के आयात के लिए प्रस्ताव मंगवाने की व्यवस्था करें ।

वर्ष के दौरान विस्तार योजनाओं से जिनको सरकार ने पहले ही स्वीकृति दे दी है, सोडा एश का अतिरिक्त उत्पादन होने की आशा है ।

उपरोक्त उत्पादों से सोडा ऐश की सप्लाई स्थिति में सुधार होने और सोडा ऐश उपभोक्ता उद्योगों को अपना उत्पादन बनाये रखने में सहायता मिलने की आशा है ।

कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शनों में चोर बाजारी

1329. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि कुकिंग गैस लोगों के गैस का नम्बर आने पर भी उन्हें न दी जाकर चोर बाजार में अन्य व्यक्तियों को बेच दी जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष में ऐसे कितने मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आए हैं; और

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और दोषी पाए जाने पर कितनी एजेंसियों का लाइसेंस रद्द किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान इस मन्त्रालय के शिकायत कक्ष में जनता से चौदह शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । जिसमें इस बात का आरोप लगाया गया था कि उनकी समय अवधि पूरी हो जाने पर भी उन्हें गैस कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया था । इन सब शिकायतों की जांच की गई थी यह पाया गया कि आठ व्यक्तियों को उनकी बारी आने पर उन्हें गैस कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये । चार शिकायतों के मामलों में बारी के अनुसार गैस कनेक्शन देने की सूचना दी गई थी लेकिन गैस लेने वाली पार्टियां निर्धारित समय के भीतर नहीं पहुंचीं, बाकी की दो शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है । ऐसे मामलों में जहां यह पाया गया है कि व्यक्ति की बारी रह गई है, यद्यपि गैस कनेक्शन उसे दिया जाना था, उसे प्राथमिकता के आधार पर, सम्बन्धित वितरक से नये गैस कनेक्शन रिलीज करते समय गैस कनेक्शन दे दिया जाता है ।

मालगाड़ी तथा हावड़ा-दिल्ली-कालका मेल के बीच टक्कर

1330. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :**
श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक मालगाड़ी का इंजन 15 जून, 1978 को मुगलसराय स्टेशन पर हावड़ा-दिल्ली-कालका मेल गाड़ी से टकरा गया था;

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) यात्रियों को जान तथा माल की कितनी हानि हुई और कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदा की गई है; और

(घ) दुर्घटना की जांच के पश्चात् क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) कोचिंग यार्ड का पायलट इंजन जब हावड़ा-मुगलसराय थ्रू सवारी डिब्बे को गाड़ी से अलग करने के लिये 1 अप हावड़ा-दिल्ली कालका मेल के रेक की ओर आ रहा था तो वह गाड़ी के पिछले भाग से टकरा गया था।

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों की विफलता।

(ग) कुछ नहीं।

(घ) रेलवे द्वारा अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि गाड़ी या रेक के साथ इंजन जोड़ते समय, सबसे पिछले वाहन से कम से कम 20 गज की दूरी पर इंजन एकदम रुक जाना चाहिए और हथ सिगनल दिखाने पर सतर्कता-पूर्वक आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

रेल यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

1331. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से वर्ष 1978 की अवधि के दौरान रेल यात्रियों की संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और यह वृद्धि वर्ष 1972 से 1975 तक की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है;

(ख) रेल यात्रियों की संख्या में हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुए रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने में सरकार को किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) विशेषरूप से दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में, जिनमें रेल यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के कारण खड़े होकर या बैठ कर यात्रा करना कठिन होता है, अधिक स्थानों की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) आंकड़े वित्तीय वर्ष के हिसाब से रखे जाते हैं, न कि कलेंडर वर्ष के हिसाब से वर्ष 1971-72, 1974-75, और 1977-78 के वर्षों में यात्रियों की संख्या और प्रतिशत कमी बेशी नीचे दी गयी है :—

वर्ष	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख)
1971-72	2,535.8
1974-75	2,429.4
1971-72 की तुलना में 1974-75 में प्रतिशत कमी-बेशी	(—) 4.20
1977-78 (अनंतिम)	3470.7
1974-75 की तुलना में 1977-78 में प्रतिशत कमी-बेशी	(+) 42.86

(ख) और (ग). रेलों के विभिन्न खण्डों पर वर्तमान गाड़ियों के उपयोग और

यातायात की सम्भावनाओं के आधार पर नयी गाड़ियां चलायी जाती हैं और वर्तमान गाड़ियों की गमन दूरी बढ़ायी जाती है बशर्ते की लाइन क्षमता, टर्मिनल सुविधाएं चल-स्टाक आदि के पर्याप्त संसाधन उपलब्ध हों ।

तदनुसार, 1977-78 वर्ष के दौरान 108 नयी अनुपनगरीय गाड़ियां चलायी गयीं और 74 गाड़ियों का गमन-दूरी बढ़ायी गयी तथा 1978-79 में अभी तक 36 नयी गाड़ियां चलायी गयीं और विभिन्न खण्डों पर यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 29 वर्तमान गाड़ियों की गमन-दूरी बढ़ायी गयी ।

Class III Officers Promoted to Class II in Central Railways

1332. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of officers promoted to Class II from Class III in the Central Railway from 1st April, 1977 onwards till date;

(b) what is the total number of officers promoted from Class II to Class I in Central Railway from 1st April, 1977 onwards till date;

(c) whether the quota of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is observed;

(d) if not, what steps he proposes to take to observe the quota; and

(e) is it a fact that a number of Class III officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have not been promoted to Class II though their promotion is overdue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 50 including 6 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe Officers.

(b) 12 including one Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe, and this includes 5 Officers in whose case the Notification is yet to be issued.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe class III employees who are within the zone of consideration are considered for selection to Class II posts against reserved vacancies and are promoted as such, if selected, in accordance with extant orders.

Release of Canalised Bulk Drugs to Non-Drug Units

1333. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for release of canalised bulk drugs to non-drug units;

(b) the quantities of canalised bulk drugs recommended for release to non-drug units during last three years; basis on which such releases were recommended and whether these units have mostly sold the bulk drug procured by them in the open market; and

(c) whether the recommendations of sponsoring authority/administrative Ministry were also considered while recommending releases of canalised bulk drugs to non-drug units and if so, under what authority these releases were recommended?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Canalised drug items are distributed through Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) and State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited (CPC).

In so far as IDPL is concerned, non-drug units have obtained releases of Vit. B-1, B-2 and Folic Acid to meet their requirements for fortification of processed foods, as per

details given in the attached statement. In the Import Trade Control Policy 1975-76, it was provided in Section III that in the case of Actual Users engaged in the manufacture of processed foods, release orders in respect of the above mentioned items would be issued by the licensing authorities on the concerned agency. In the Import Trade Control Policy for 1976-77, these items were included in Section III (Group B) which contained items, release of which would be made by the canalising agencies on the basis of release orders to be issued by the licensing authorities. During these two years, therefore, releases in respect of the aforementioned items were made by IDPL on this basis.

During 1977-78, the ITC Policy (*vide* Section III-Group 'A'), provided that Vit. B-1, B-2 and Folic Acid would be released by the canalising agencies under the policy of Direct Allotment without the requirement of a release order. As an additional safeguard against mis-utilisation of these items, it was decided in the Department of C&F that releases to non-drug units should be made by the canalising agencies, after making a reference to the Department of C&F and such releases should be on the basis of past consumption of the units concerned, certified by a Chartered Accountant.

As regards the canalised items released by CPC to non-drug units, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

In regard to the allegation whether the canalised items released to non-drug units have been sold by such units in the open market, no reports have been received in this Department so far.

Statement

(Qty. in Kgs).

Name of the party	Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Food Corporation of India . .	Vitamin B Hcl	105	150	100
	Vitamin B1 .	131	208	140
	Folic Acid	11·4	18·4	13·0
Kasturi Paper & Food Chemical . .	Vitamin B1 Hcl		31	..
	Vitamin B .		36	..
Bhandari Crossfield Indore . .	Vitamin B2 . .			58
	Vitamin B1 oral Gr.			22
Mysore Snackfood Limited, Bangalore .	Vitamin B2			4

Looting of Bombay Mail between Sasaram and Delhi Stations

1334. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the looting of Bombay Mail on the morning of Friday the 16th June, 1978 between the stations of Sasaram and Delhi;

(b) the steps Government are taking to check the rising incidence of looting of trains;

(c) whether the gang which committed the crime has since been caught, and

(d) the *modus operandi* of the criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A complaint was received by GRP/Mughalsarai from one of the passengers of the Bombay Mail alleging that on 16-6-78, 5/6 persons entered at Dehri-on-Sone the second-class

compartment of Bombay Mail in which he was travelling. One of them started auctioning ready-made garments. He came to the complainant and forcibly took away Rs. 135 from him and threw one pant at him He also threatened the complaint not to report to anyone.

(b) The Minister of Railways has been in touch with the Chief Ministers of affected States viz., Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and has urged them to take effective preventive measures to ensure safety of passengers and their properties.

On 16-6-78 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held and it was decided (1) that State Governments of U.P., Bihar, M.P., West Bengal and Maharashtra will launch vigorous drive against such crime by increasing the strength of the armed escorts; (2) to ensure prompt communication to the armed police escort whenever the alarm chain is pulled at night; (3) to accommodate the armed police escorts in the centre of the train so that apprehending danger, they can break into two groups and get down on either side of the train to apprehend the criminals; (4) to provide the police escorts with powerful torches/ very light pistols and flares; (5) providing powerful lights with Guard and Brakesman to light up the area on both sides of the train.

Armed Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided on selected trains running in vulnerable sections at night to protect railway property. This would also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public also deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1000 armed Railway Protection Force personnel are on escort duty on different Railways from the first week of July, 1978.

Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in the coaches to ensure safety of the passengers and their belongings:—

(a) Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs. by the TTEs/Coach Attendants.

(b) TTEs and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

(c) In case of non-vestibuled trains the vestibuled doors are permanently closed for dummied.

(c) No.

(d) The case has not yet been registered by Government Railway Police. Details of *modus operandi* will be known only after the investigation of the case by Police.

अहमदाबाद से बम्बई तक नई गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

1335. **श्री छोटूभाई गामित** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रात: 10.30 बजे से सायं 5.45 बजे के बीच अहमदाबाद से बम्बई तक की कोई गाड़ी नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त समयों के बीच नई रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो प्रात: 10.30 बजे से सायं 5.45 बजे तक अहमदाबाद से बम्बई जाने के इच्छुक यात्रियों के लिये क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग) वीरमगाम-बम्बई सैंट्रल सवारी गाड़ी 12.05 बजे अहमदाबाद से बम्बई सैंट्रल के लिए छूटती है। अहमदाबाद और बम्बई के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी

चलाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि अहमदाबाद और बम्बई सैंट्रल में पर्यन्त सुविधाओं का अभाव है और मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर लाइन क्षमता पर अत्यधिक दबाव है।

Right to vote by Indian Citizens living Abroad

1336. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian citizens living abroad cannot vote in elections to State Legislatures in India; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Indian citizens living abroad except persons who are employed under the Government of India, in posts outside India, are not eligible to vote in elections to Parliament and State Legislatures in India.

(b) Under section 19 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, one of the conditions of registration as a voter is that the person concerned shall be "ordinarily resident" in the constituency from which he seeks registration. Indian citizens living abroad on their own volition and not in the interests of public service can hardly be considered as "ordinarily resident" in India for the purpose of voting rights at elections to Parliament and State Legislatures.

Manufacture of Doxy-cycline

1337. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application of M/s Pfizer for the manufacture of Doxy-cycline has been treated as closed; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that political and other pressure is being brought on Government for agreeing to this proposal and if so, details of representations received for and against the proposal of M/s Pfizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s Pfizers have been informed by the Department of Chemicals & Fertlizers that it is not possible to approve their application for the manufacture of Doxy-cycline.

(b) No, Sir.

Overcrowding of Trains on Certain Sections

1338. S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of overcrowding of certain popular trains over certain sections:

(b) whether any detailed study has been made in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that tickets are issued subject to availability of accommodation in the trains and persons unable to find accommodation can surrender their tickets at the stations; and

(d) if so, what is the refundable amount in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A large number of fast long distance and intercity trains have been introduced, extended and dieselised on important busy trunk routes, augmenting the train accommodation. As a result of these measures, position of overcrowding has generally eased. During rush periods, however, e.g. Summer, Puja Holidays, Dussehra/Diwali etc., there is heavy passengers traffic from Metropolitan cities and other important points. Special arrangements are made for movement

of extra passenger traffic by augmenting the loads of existing trains and running holiday specials between these points to cater to the needs of the travelling public. The position is constantly kept under close watch. Periodical census of all passenger carrying trains is taken twice a year. Based on the trends revealed in the occupation analysis, new trains are planned, existing trains are extended and dieselised subject to availability of resources.

(c) Yes.

(d) Refund of fare is allowed on tickets on which no reservation has been made after deducting clerkage of 50 p. per ticket provided the ticket is surrendered within 3 hours after the actual departure of the train for which the ticket is issued or when the ticket is not issued for any particular train but is valid for the whole day, within 3 hours after the actual departure of the last train of the day for the destination station.

Strain on Cement Supply to Delhi due to Shortage of Railway Wagons

1339. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Indian Express' dated 22nd June, 1978 that acute shortage of railway wagons, coupled with a sudden spurt in construction activity (authorised and unauthorised) in Delhi has put a severe strain on the cement supply; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). During the six months period January to June '78 the quantum of cement moved to Delhi by rail was 10 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

एक्सप्रेस तथा डाक गाड़ियों का समय पर न चलना

1340. **श्री अनन्त राम जयसवाल :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च से जून, 1978 के बीच एक्सप्रेस तथा डाक गाड़ियां समय पर चलती रही हैं तथा यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) कौन-कौन सी गाड़ियां अपने अन्तिम स्टेशन पर देरी से पहुंचीं ;

(ग) क्या स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं और क्या गाड़ी के लेट होने के लिए उत्तरदायी रेल कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कारवाई करना भी उसमें सम्मिलित है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) मार्च, 1978 के महीने में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर डाक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के समय पालन की पाबन्दी संतोषपूर्ण रही, इस समय, समय न खोने वाले समय पालन का प्रतिशत बड़ी लाइन पर 88.8 और 94.6 प्रतिशत के बीच तथा मीटर लाइन पर 90.0 और 96.7 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा । यद्यपि अप्रैल और मई, 78 के महीनों में सर्वत्र व्याप्त खतरे की जंजीर खींचने, होज पाइपों को अलग करने, बदमाशों की गतिविधियों अत्यधिक तेज धूप, गर्मियों की भीड़-भाड़ को समाप्त करने के लिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में विशेष गाड़ियां चलाने, जनत /कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं, रेल इंजनों की खराबी, सिगनल व्यवस्था में खराबी आदि के कारण समय की पाबन्दी पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा था ।

1-6-78 से रेलों पर एक विशेष समय पालन अभियान प्रारम्भ किया गया है

और सभी स्तरों पर गाड़ियों के चालन पर निगाह रखी जा रही है। परिहार्य कमियों के बारे में तत्काल कार्रवाई की जाती है और गाड़ियों के चालन में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से उपचारात्मक/दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। इस अभियान के फलस्वरूप, जून, 1978 के महीने के दौरान समय पालन में सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या ए० टी 2484/7] जिसमे मार्च से जून 1978 तक के महीनों के दौरान गन्तव्य स्थलों पर एक या इससे अधिक दिन विलम्ब से पहुंचने वाली डाक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के नाम दिये गये हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रेल टिकटों की चोर बाजारी

1341. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो महीनों के दौरान रेल टिकटों और उनके आरक्षण में चोर बाजारी करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में अब तक ऐसे कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या इनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार कोई ठोस कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ). अनधिकृत एजटों, दलालों और अन्य समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा रेलवे आरक्षणों की चोर बाजारी के मामले पर गरमी की भीड़-भाड़ वाले पिछले दो महीनों के दौरान रेल प्रशासन के नोटिस में आये हैं। इन दिनों ऐसी गतिविधियां सदा ही होने लगती हैं। भ्रष्ट और अनियमित गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिये की गयी गहन जांचों के परिणामस्वरूप अनेक अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों, दलालों और अन्य समाज विरोधी तत्वों को पकड़ा गया है। आरक्षण के प्रबन्धों को सुपरवाही बनाया गया है और धोखा धड़ी विरोधी दस्तों और सतर्कता संगठन की सहायता से जांच कार्य को और गहन कर दिया गया है। तत्काल प्रभाव डालने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय में अस्थायी रूप से एक विशेष दस्ता बनाया गया है ताकि रेलवे की टिकटों की बुकिंग और आरक्षण में होने वाले भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जा सके। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि वास्तविक यात्रियों को आरक्षण प्राप्त करने में किसी तरह की असुविधा न हो जून, 1978 से एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया है।

Election Law for Disqualifying a Legislator for Misuse of Office

1342. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no election law in the country except in Jammu and Kashmir providing for disqualification of a legislator for abuse or misuse of office or authority;

(b) whether there has been any suggestion from some quarters that the Representation of People Act be amended to the effect that any one found guilty of misuse of power by a duly constituted commission might forefeit the right to contest for any legislature for a specified period; and

(c) if so, the details of the suggestion and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestion is to disqualify a person adjuged or found guilty by any court of law or Commission of Inquiry for misuse of power or position or State machinery from being chosen as, and for being a Member of Parliament or of the State Legislature or any other elective body or public office.

The matter is being examined.

Import of Polystyrene Chemical

1343. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Polymer Limited and Polychem have urged Government not to import Polystyrene chemical as it will adversely affect the indigenous industry manufacturing this chemical; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of the persistent shortage of Polystyrene due to the closure of the two plants, it was decided to import 1,000 tonnes of Polystyrene to meet the immediate demand.

फैजाबाद जाने वाली रेलगाड़ी में डकैती

1344. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह समाचार ठीक है कि कुछ हथियारबन्द डकैतों ने 13 जून, 1978 की रात्रि को फैजाबाद जाने वाली गाड़ी रोक कर जौनपुर की एक बारात पर हमला कर के लूट लिया और इस घटना में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया तथा अन्य व्यक्ति घायल हो गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस घटना की कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां। एक यात्री मारा गया और केवल 2 यात्रियों को चोटें आयीं।

(ख) डकैती के इस मामले की तफतीश सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस/फैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा की जा रही है।

(ग) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस/फैजाबाद (उत्तरप्रदेश) द्वारा इस मामले की तफतीश अभी की जा रही है। अभी तक सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा 2 अपराधियों को गिरफ्तारी की गयी है। एक अपराधी से एक कलाई घड़ी भी बरामद की गयी।

Expenditure on M.T.P. (Railways) Calcutta

1345. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8672 on 2nd May, 1978 regarding MTP (Railways) Calcutta and state:

(a) the progress of the Metropolitan Transport Project in physical terms to date: and

(b) when exactly the first phase of the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The progress of work in physical terms upto date is 13.6 per cent.

(b) The first phase of the project is likely to be completed by 1984-85.

Foreign Capital in M/s. May and Baker Limited

1346. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether May and Baker Limited, Bombay, is the subsidiary of a multinational pharmaceutical firm, having 100 per cent British capital;

(b) if so, the particulars of its parent company and number and value of equity share held by the parent company;

(c) the composition of the board of directors of the Indian subsidiary;

(d) whether it has been brought to his notice that May and Baker, Bombay has been indulging in invoice manupulations; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). May & Baker Limited, a company incorporated in U.K. is operating in India both through a branch and through a subsidiary company namely May & Baker (India) Pvt. Ltd. As per the latest available balance sheet of the subsidiary company, as on 31-12-1976, the foreign holding company held its entire equity share-capital comprising 500 equity shares of Rs. 1000 each fully paid-up.

(c) the composition of the board of directors of the Indian subsidiary as per annual return made upto 27-6-1978 is as under:—

1. Shri Nigel Chancellor
2. Shri Lawrence Bernard Heath
3. Dr. Ranjit Manubhai Majumdar.
4. Dr. James Anderson Mcfadzean.
5. Nirmalendu Nandi
6. Bhupendra Vrajlal Parikh
7. Shoranur Umamaheshwar Sitaram.
8. Nadar Hormasji Vajifdar (resigned on 21-3-1978).
9. Herbert George.
10. Chinubhai Chimanlal Choksi (Appointed as Director w.e.f. 21-3-1978).

(d) and (e). This Department has no information as to whether the company has been indulging in invoice manupulations. This Department has, however, received certain complaints about the malpractices alleged to have been indulged by the company etc. and these are being examined.

Profits earned by Branches and Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies

1347. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5602 on the 4th April, 1978 regarding 'branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies' and state the amount of profit before tax earned by each branch and subsidiary in 1970-71 and in 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Details about the amount of profits earned by the branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies in 1970-71 are not available. Profits before tax for 1972-73, the earliest year for which such information is available, in respect of 295 branches and 181 subsidiaries out of a total of 528 branches and 195 subsidiaries operating in the country during that year is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2485/78]. This statement also gives similar information in respect of 259 branch

and 161 subsidiaries out of a total of 481 branches and 171 subsidiaries operating in the country during 1975-76.

Firms under the Birla group

1348. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) a list of firms under the control of the Birla group;

(b) initial and current paid up capital of each firm;

(c) details of inter-corporate investment made by the Birla group of firms during the last 3 years; and

(d) whether it is a fact that inter-corporate investment is one of the weapons of a business house to keep the companies under its control?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Assuming registration under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, as the basis for grouping, Statement I [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2586/78] hereto gives a list of undertakings which appear to belong to the Birla group, or are otherwise inter-connected with such undertakings, and the latest available information regarding their current paid-up-capital. As regards the initial capital, the actual amount of initial share subscription would be negligible generally, as it is usually comprised of only the statutory minimum number of shares required to be held by the subscribes to the Memorandum of Association for purposes of incorporating a company under the Companies Act.

(c) Details of the undertakings which are seen to have made intercorporate investments in Indian Companies during the accounting years closing in 1975, 1976 and 1977 are shown in Statement 2 [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2586/78] to the extent information is available from the balance sheets.

(d). Yes, Sir.

रेलवे खान पान निगम

1349. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन दिनों रेलवे को खानपान व्यवस्था के बारे में काफी शिकायतें हैं;

(ख) क्या दिया जाने वाला खाना निर्धारित स्तर स काफी घटिया किस्म का होता है;

(ग) क्या भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलव में भिन्न-भिन्न खानपान व्यवस्था है;

(घ) क्या खान-पान व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार रेलवे खान पान निगम की स्थापना करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेलों पर उपलब्ध की गयी खानपान सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर शिकायतें मिलती रहती हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) रेलों पर खानपान सेवाओं की व्यवस्था रेलों द्वारा स्वयं विभागीय रूप से और प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों द्वारा—दो माध्यमों से की जाती है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रतलाम डिवीजन के कार्यालय में लिपिकों की पदोन्नति

1350. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन के कार्यालय में लिपिकों की अत्यधिक कमी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां गत 15–20 वर्षों से एक भी लिपिक को पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या बिना कारण ही कुछ लिपिकों के स्थानान्तरण से कार्य में बाधा पड़ी है तथा प्रभावित लिपिकों की कठिनाइयां बढ़ गई है ;

(घ) क्या ये स्थानान्तरण ऐसे समय में किए गए जबकि वर्षाकाल आरम्भ हो चुका है और बच्चों के स्कूल खुल गए हैं ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस लिपिकों को किन कारणों से स्थानान्तरित किया गया है ऐसे लिपिकों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या है ; और

(च) लिपिकों की कमी पूरी करने, उन्हें पदोन्नत करने तथा उनके स्थानान्तरण के लिए एक निश्चित नीति और प्रक्रिया बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) मितव्यता आदेश लागू करने से पहले पश्चिम रेलवे में प्रचलित मानदंड के अनुसार, रतलाम मंडल में 25 लिपिकों की कमी थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) से (ङ) जहां तक लिपिक वर्गीय संवर्ग का सम्बन्ध है कोई भी स्थानान्तरण कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है।

(च) रेलवे बोर्डों की कुशलता ब्यूरो की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शन देने के उद्देश्य से रेलों की कार्मिक शाखाओं का अध्ययन कर रहा है।

पदोन्नति और स्थानान्तरण नियमों और आदेशों के अनुसार की जाती है जिसमें एक सुस्पष्ट नीति होती है।

Irregularities in working of Hindustan Antibiotics

1351. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed serious irregularities in the working of Hindustan Antibiotics;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted any enquiry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proposal to revise guidelines on Salaries and Perquisites of Company Directors

1352. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the administrative guidelines regarding the salaries and perquisites allowed to the Directors of companies;

(b) whether Government have considered the report of the Bhoothalingam study group and their recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a). The revision of the guidelines relating to remuneration of directors is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). The report of the Bhoothalingam Study Group on Wages, Income and Prices is under the examination of the Government.

Establishment of High Court Benches at Aurangabad and Pune

1353. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for the establishment of High Court Benches at Aurangabad and Pune;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the requests; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government have been asked to send certain information in this connection.

New Policy for releasing Canalised Raw Materials

1354. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of new policy for release of canalised raw materials and in what way it is an improvement over the earlier policy from legal aspects as well as liberalisation aspects;

(b) how many letters recommending releases/increase in releases, reduction of release of canalised raw materials have been issued by his Ministry to CPC and IDPL during last 3 years with details of companies involved, quantity of each of bulk drug recommended and reasons for recommending such release; and

(c) under what provisions of ITC policy and rules made thereunder were such release orders issued under what authority Pfizer are being allowed release of canalised raw materials required for the manufacture of Protinex when exact composition of the drug and quantity of each constituent required for its manufacture was not indicated by the company nor was it approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The salient features of old and new policies for release of canalised raw materials are indicated below:—

(a) **DGTD Units**

Old Policy.—During the period from 1970-71 to 1972-73 DGTD units were released canalised raw materials on an incremental basis with 15 per cent provision for annual growth. Thereafter upto the year 1976-77, such units were allowed releases of canalised raw materials to the extent of best of consumption during any of the two previous years or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controllers whichever was less.

New Policy.—In October, 1977 it was decided that DGTD units would be released canalised raw materials for 1977-78 to the extent of releases in 1976-77 or as per their entitlement based on licensed capacities for formulations whichever was higher. For the year 1978-79, it has been decided that DGTD units shall be broadly released canalised raw materials for the first six months of the year to the extent of 50 per cent of the releases of individual items made to them by the canalising agencies during 1976-77. DGTD units are also free to claim release of canalised raw materials on the basis of 50 per cent of their entitlements as per licensed capacities of individual formulations if the same are specified on the relevant industrial approval.

(b) **Small Scale Units Old Policy**

Old Policy

(i) Small Scale Units having a turnover of less than Rs. one crore per annum:—to the extent of best of past two years' consumption plus 30 per cent towards growth.

(ii) Small Scale Units with a turnover of Rs. one crore and above:—to the extent of best of past two years' consumption plus 15 per cent towards growth.

(iii) All Small Scale Units in West Bengal.—50 per cent extra over the best of past two years' consumption.

(iv) All new units i.e. units having no past consumption of the raw material in question:—to the extent of 150 kgs. and 200 kgs. for units in West Bengal. However, in the case of certain canalised items where dosage requirements is small, certain minimum quantities were released initially. On producing State Drug Controllers' Certificate of having consumed the allotted quantities, the units were entitled to further similar quantity.

New Policy for 1978-79

(i) Additional allocations of raw materials for the year 1978-79 to Small Scale Industries Units will be made to such an extent that their combined additional allocation together for 1977-78 and 1978-79 does not exceed 200 per cent of the allocations made in the 1976-77 of the 78 bulk drugs included in Appendix 9 of Import Policy 1978-79, subject to the minimum allocation as admissible to the new units.

(ii) In the case of Small Scale Units set up in 1977-78, the canalised raw materials will be allocated either on the basis of a 'New Unit' or to the extent of allocations of raw materials made to that unit in the year 1977-78, whichever is advantageous to the unit.

(iii) In the case of Sulphamethoxazole and Irimethoprium which were not canalised for import in the year 1976-77 and for which consequently, no allocations would have been made by CPC/IDPL, the value of the Actual User Import authorised licences or releases obtained from indigenous manufacturers, if any (to be indicated separately) by the unit during 1976-77, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, would be taken into account and added to the overall value of releases of other canalised raw materials for the purpose of determining their entitlement for the year 1978-79.

(iv) New units in the small scale sector will be registered on production of a photostat copy of the drug manufacturing licence issued to them by the concerned State Drug Controller and a certificate from their Bank or the State or Central financial institution which finances them, to the effect that their production plans as filed with them, warrant the quantity of materials asked for.

(v) New Units will be allowed released initially for total value not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs. However, in respect of new units in the small-scale sector set up by graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-service men/persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes or set up in backward areas, the maximum limit will be Rs. 5 lakhs.

(vi) In the case of Streptomycin, Amidopyrine, Doxy-cycline and Gentamycin the old policy in respect of allocation detailed above, would continue to be applicable except that Small Scale units in West Bengal would not be granted any preferential treatment.

2. It is expected that under the new policy small scale units will get higher allocations of canalised raw materials as compared with their entitlements under the old policy. Moreover they can exercise their choice in the selection of canalised raw materials within the overall quantity ceiling applicable to them, which can enable them to adjust their product mix as per requirements of the market.

3. As regards the legal aspect, the guidelines have been prescribed under the authority derived from the provisions of Import Policy, 1978-79, whereby the Ministry of P, C&F are required to lay down the connected policy in respect of import, price and distributon of raw materials figuring in Appendix 9.

(b) and (c). Details of such cases have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9747 dated 9-5-1978.

As regards the release of canalised raw materials to M/s. Pfizer for manufacture of Protinex, it may be mentioned that release of canalised raw materials to DGTD units including M/s. Pfizer was not lined to requirements for individual formulations being produced by them. From the total releases of various items of canalised, DGTD units could manufacture their range of formulations to the extent of market demand.

Application by M/s Sandoz (I) Ltd. under Provision of Diversification

1355. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9745 on the 9th May, 1978 regarding application of M/s. Sandoz under provision of diversification and state:

(a) whether Sandoz (I) Ltd. applied to Government for taking up manufacture of items like active principles of Sanna in January, 1967 under the provisions of diversification;

(b) whether these items were endorsed on industrial licence of 1963 held by this company;

(c) if so, how endorsement was made on previous licence when diversification policy was not in force;

(d) in how many cases the effect of diversification was endorsed on previous industries licences issued to the parties and under what provisions; and

(e) in how many cases the fact of diversification was neither reported to Directorate General and Technical Development or Ministry and still COB licences were granted to foreign firms; names of such firms, items given quantity value and reasons for taking contradictory stand in different cases?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). When the company applied in 1967 the Diversification policy was in force. Although the company could have taken up the production of the active principles of Senna, Belladona etc. under the Diversification policy without obtaining Industrial Licence. they requested that the items may be included in the licence already held by them for the manufacture of plant based materials. The company's request was acceded to.

2. The Diversification scheme provided the facility of taking up manufacture of new items, without the need to obtain industrial licences, if all the parametres of the Scheme were met. If a party did not avail of the facility but preferred to get the items included in a licence already held by them, it neither amounted to contravention of any policy of the Government nor did it afford any special benefit to the company.

(d) Government are not aware of any such specific request having been made by any party other than Sandoz.

(e) Requisite information, as available, has already been given in para 13-j and Annexure III of Chapter V of Hathi Committee Report copy of which was laid on the Table of the House in May, 1975.

Directive issued under FERA to M/s. John Wyeth Brothers and Wyeth (I) Ltd.

1356. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether directive under FERA was issued to M/s John Wyeth Bros. and Wyeth (I) Ltd. to wind up their activities in India immediately;

(b) whether both the companies have not complied with the directive issued under FERA and whether Government have issued instructions to withdraw the earlier directive;

(c) if so, under what provisions and authority instructions have been issued to these companies stopping implementation of the decision conveyed to them under the Act to wind up activities; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue a fresh directive or revive the earlier directive, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question whether FERA Guidelines should apply to the drug manufacturing firms or not was under consideration pending a decision on the recommendation of the Hathi Committee Report and it was decided to keep the matter pending in the interim. In fact, all such cases were held in abeyance and would now be re-examined in terms of the New Drug Policy.

(d) Appropriate directives will be issued after re-examination.

Directions to M/s Wyeth and its Associate Companies

1357. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of Wyeth and its associate companies operating in India;

(b) whether Government have issued any directive for winding up branches of Indian Home Products operating in India and if so, the nature of directive issued and whether the companies have carried out this directive or not; and

(c) details of proposals for the grant of industrial licence and for amalgamation of Wyeth and its associate companies which are pending with Government and what action Government propose to take on these pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Information regarding the nature of activities, industrial licences held and production of, in respect of M/s. Wyeth and its associates has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8809 for 2-5-1978.

(b) Although M/s. Wyeth (I) Pvt. Limited, Bombay and M/s. John Wyeth and Brothers Ltd., Bombay had been advised by the Reserve Bank of India to wind up their affairs, since the question whether FERA Guidelines may apply to Drug manufacturing firms or otherwise was under consideration of the Government pending decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee Report, it was decided that no action may be taken thereon in the interim.

(c) M/s. Wyeth have very recently submitted an application in the name of M/s. Wyeth International Ltd., Bombay for the manufacture of various bulk drug and formulations and have also proposed restructuring of various Wyeth operations in India relating to Wyeth Laboratories Limited, John Wyeth and Brother and Wyeth (India) Pvt. Limited. The proposal is under consideration of Government.

Manufacture of Formulations by Drug Firms without Industrial Licence

1358. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of foreign companies like Glaxo, Pfizer, May & Baker, Sandoz and Abbott are producing number of drug formulations without industrial licence;

(b) if so, details of items, their sales during last three years and the authority responsible for allowing import of raw materials to them; and

(c) action Government propose to take against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). No instance regarding production of any formulation without valid Government approval by M/s. Glaxo, May and Baker, Sandoz and Abbott has come to the notice of the Government.

However, M/s. Pfizers have been found producing "Protinex" without a specific Industrial Licence therefor, the company's contention, however, being that they are entitled to manufacture this under their licence for "Protein Hydrolysate". A decision on this contention is yet to be taken.

Setting up of Weedicide Factories

1359. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are starting weedicide factories in our country; and

(b) if not, whether Government are importing weedicides?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. Weedicides are not manufactured by any Government Undertaking in the country.

(b) Major weedicides being used in the country are 2, 4-D, Nitrofen, Propanil, Dalapon, Paraquat, Diuron, Hasalin, MOPA, MSMA/DSMA and Alachlor/Butachlor. Out of these, 2, 4-D, Nitrofen and Propanil are being manufactured in the country and the remaining weedicides are being imported by different parties in terms of the relevant provisions of the I.T.C. policy.

Drinking Water Scarcity in Guntakal Railway Station

1360. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute scarcity of drinking water in Guntakal Railway Station and railway colony; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to provide sufficient drinking water to these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The water supply position at this station has been posing a problem. At present water is pumped from the bore wells and open wells and supplied to staff. During the months of August to February when the yield from these sources is normal, drinking water is supplied daily to the staff. But during the months of March to July, when the yield goes down, water is railed to this station from other stations and supplied on alternate days. To solve this problem once and for all, the Railway Administration is currently examining various schemes independently as well as in consultation with the State Goversment and local municipality.

Promotion Chances of SC/ST in Guntakal Division

1361. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes or officers from reserved quota have lost chances of promotion because of the merger of Guntakal Division with South Central Railway in October, 1977; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who lost their promotion prospects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). To avoid staff being affected consequent on the merger of Guntakal Division with the South Central Railway, an opportunity was given to the Railway servants concerned to exercise an option for remaining on the Southern Railway or on the South Central Railway. No representation has been received from any Gazetted officer or non-gazetted staff belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes working on the South Central Railway of having lost the chances of promotion due to merger of Guntakal Division with the South Central Railway.

Nadikudi-Bibinagar Railway Line

1362. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Nadikudi-Bibinagar railway line is being done;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far;

(c) the amount allotted this year; and

(d) the time it will take to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Work on the Bibinagar-Nalgonda section which constitutes the first phase of the Nadikudi-Bibinagar railway line project is in progress.

(b) About Rs. 2 crores.

(c) Rs. 1 crore.

(d) No target date has been fixed for completion of the entire project so far, and it would depend upon the availability of funds from year to year.

Final decision for location of fertilizer plant in Maharashtra

1363. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken for location of the proposed fertiliser plant in Maharashtra based on Bombay High gas; and

(b) if so, what was the report of the experts committee in this regard and if the Government has differed from the experts recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A Task Force of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. K. Ganguli, Director, Chemical Group BARC, Trombay was constituted by the Department of Science and Technologly to examine the environmental impact of the propsoed large sized fertilizer plant based on gas from Bombay High on different possible locations with a view to selecting a suitable location. The Task Force submitted its report in middle of April, 1978 recommending Tarapur for the location of the project. Since, however, the Government of Maharashtra did not favour Tarapur as a location, the Task Force was requested to again

examine the environmental impact on certain other locations south of Bombay suggested by the Government of Maharashtra.

The Government of Maharashtra suggested the following five sites viz:

1. Thal-Vaishet
2. Usar-Kune
3. Sogaon
4. Vadavali
5. Divi-Parangi

The Task Force submitted their second report on 31-5-1978 and ruled out Usar, Sogaon, Vadavali and Divi-Parangi as unsuitable for locating the fertilizer projects. The Task Force once again recommended Tarapur as a suitable location in preference to Mandwa and Thal-Vaishet.

After a careful consideration of the second report of the Task Force, the Government of Maharashtra have categorically recommended that the fertilizer projects should be located at Thal-Vaishet.

Government will take a decision soon about the location of the project in the light of the recommendations made by the Task Force and the views of the Maharashtra State Gopernment.

Complaints regarding entries of unauthorised persons into reserved coaches

1364. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sleeper coach passengers have complained about unauthorised entry of unreserved passengers and railway employees in these coaches even during night journeys;

(b) whether it is a fact that conductors in these coaches do not often attend to their duties resulting in inconvenience to passengers; and

(c) what steps have the Railways taken to ensure presence of conductors in the sleeper coaches particularly at night and prevent entry of unauthorised persons including railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Cases of commuters entering sleeper coaches around metropolitan cities and important stations, have come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

(b) and (c). Staff manning sleeper coaches have instructions to ensure that unauthorised passengers do not enter the sleeper coaches. At times, however, it becomes difficult to control such passengers. Surprise checks are conducted and unauthorised passengers travelling in these coaches are dealt with as per rules. Cases of deliberate negligence on the part of staff manning sleeper coaches are viewed seriously and appropriate action taken against them.

29 डाउन तथा 30 अप बम्बई-हावड़ा रेलगाड़ियों में भोजन-यान उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव

1365. **श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 29 डाउन तथा 30 अप बम्बई-हावड़ा रेल गाड़ियों में यद्यपि ये गाड़ियां काफी लम्बी दूरी तय करती हैं, भोजन-यान नहीं लगाया जाता है ; और

(ख) इन गाड़ियों में भोजन-यान की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस गाड़ी से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की खान-पान सम्बन्धी मांगों को मार्गवर्ती स्थैतिक खान-पान स्थापनाओं द्वारा संतोषजनक ढंग से पूरा किया जाता है । इसलिए इस गाड़ी में भोजन-यान की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Sealdah-Bongaon Section Unremunerative

1366. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sealdah-Bongaon Section of the Eastern Railway has been proved to be an unremunerative one ever since its inception;

(b) if so, full facts on the basis of which such conclusion was drawn;

(c) the names of the Suburban Railways under the Indian Railways which have been found to be remunerative under the existing norms of remunerativeness with full facts relevant thereto;

(d) the names of the unremunerative Suburban Railways in the country particularly around Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta; and

(e) what steps have been taken to make an unremunerative line into a remunerative one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The cost analysis of remunerativeness or otherwise of a section is not worked out by the Railway administration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Suburben service in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras metropolitan areas are running at a loss of approximately Rs. 31 crores (Estimated figures for 1977-78). Separate figures for each suburban section/service are not maintained.

(e) The question of rationalisation of passenger fare structure both for suburban and Non-suburban traffic *vis-a-vis* the cost of operation is being examined in depth by the Rail Tariff Esquiry Committee set up by the Government.

Extension of Railway Line in Tripura

1367. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tripura met the Railway Minister on 12th January, 1978 and had discussions with him about certain proposals regarding the extension of Railway lines in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the specific proposals; and

(c) the steps taken on the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Chief Minister had proposed extension of railway line in Tripura from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat in the first stage and thereafter upto Agartala and Sabroom. The Planning Commission have appointed a Committee to examine the proposals made by the North Eastern Council for construction of 6 new railway lines including the Dharmanagar-Kumarghat line in the North Eastern Region during the 6th Plan period and to make recommendations about the viability of the schemes, taking into account the social costs and the social benefits in each case. The decision for construction of these lines would depend upon the clearance of the Committee's recommendations by the Planning Commission.

Cases pending in High Courts

1368. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:
SHRI D. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for more than one year, two years and three years, separately, in various High Courts in the country; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for their expeditious disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):

Statement

(*a*) Number of cases pending for more than one year but less than 2 years, more than 2 years but less than 3 years and more than 3 years in the High Courts as on 31-12-1977.

Name of the High Court	More than one year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 3 years	More than 3 years
Allahabad	25,066	18,838	54,809
Andhra Pradesh	2,640	781	123
Bombay	11,357	7,428	19,650
Calcutta	13,580*	12,212*	30,740*
Delhi	4,348	3,290	11,436
Gauhati	1,559	1,435	1,924
Gujarat	2,721	1,961	2,023
Himachal Pradesh	992	563	1,224
Jammu & Kashmir	1,327	530	614
Karnatak	10,051*	4,464*	4,419*
Kerala	15,730	3,852	1,219
Madhya Pradesh	6,846*	4,904*	12,238*
Madras	12,169	9,226	9,232
Orissa	1,631	543	876
Patna	5,583*	2,636*	10,009*
Punjab & Haryana	8,023	6,302	14,549
Rajasthan	3,034*	2,492*	7,650*
Sikkim			
TOTAL PENDENCY IN HIGH COURTS	1,26,657	81,447	1,82,735

* Main cases only.

(b) The following steps have been taken to speed up the disposal of cases:—

(i) A substantial number of vacancies in the High Courts have been filled up. Initiative has been taken by the Central Government to call for proposals from the State Authorities/Chief Justices and wherever required reminders have been issued to the concerned State Authorities/Chief Justices. During

the period from 1st April, 1977 to 20th July, 1978 as many as 70 fresh appointments have been made.

(ii) The Judge strength have also been increased since 1-4-1977 in the High Courts in respect of which proposals were received. This increases has been made in the following High Courts from the dates the posts are filled up:—

Name of the High Court	Increased by Pmt.	Addl.
Allahabad		6
Madhya Pradesh		6
Karnataka	1	3
Himachal Pradesh		1
Patna	..	3
TOTAL .	1	19

(iii) Letters have been addressed to the Bar Councils and Bar Associations of various States requesting them for cooperation and also for suggestions for speedy disposal of cases:

(iv) The Law Commission have been requested to suggest suitable measures to tackle the general problem of arrears. They are seized of the matter.

Proposal to make Presentation and Acceptance of Dowry a Cognizable Offence

1369. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring forward a Bill to make presentation and acceptance of dowry a cognizable offence throughout the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are considering amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, to make it more effective. The question of making the offences under the Act cognizable is also under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Advance paid by M/s Shyam Agencies to M/s Shewnarayan Khub Chand

1370. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that M/s. Shyam Agencies, Calcutta paid an advance of Rs. 30,000 to M/s. Shewnarayan Khub Chand (sole selling distributor) on the advice of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited for the supply of S.B.P. sometimes back;

(b) whether M/s. Shyam Agencies were not supplied with S.B.P. and nor the earnest money was refunded to them;

(c) whether Government have also seized of the matter and have not taken any action against the defaulters M/s. Shewnarayan Khub Chand; and

(d) whether Government propose to get this matter investigated through C.B.I. and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). M/s. Shyam Agencies (SA), Calcutta are Resellers of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) and normally draw their requirements

of SBP from HPC. In July, 1977, when HPC were short of this product in Calcutta, SA placed an order on M/s. Shewnarayan Khub Chand (SNK), distributors of Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) for 10 Kl. of SBP and deposited a Bank Draft to cover the value thereof. BPC had merely advised SA to draw their requirements from SNK, leaving the terms of payment to be settled between SA and SNK. Against this order SNK supplied 3.3 Kl. on 1st August 1977 and expressed willingness to supply the balance quantity on 2nd August 1977. However, it appears that SA advised SNK not to supply the balance and demanded refund of the balance amount. At this stage SNK refused to refund the balance to refund the balance amount saying that they would do so only after SA settled an old due, amounting to approx. Rs. 8000/- which according to SNK, a sister concern of SA, owed to them (SNK).

BPC had tried their best to bring about an amicable settlement between the two parties but without success. The dispute between SA and SNK is of a commercial nature which can occur between a customer and supplier and ordinarily should be resolved between themselves.

Appointment of Judges to Supreme Court and High Courts

1371. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judges to be appointed in the Supreme Court and in each High Court;

(b) how many judges have been appointed in the Supreme Court and High Courts in the last 15 months;

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to clear the arrears of cases;

(d) will Government assure the House that no case will remain pending for more than three years in any High Court or Supreme Court; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts as on 24th July, 1978 and the fresh appointments made to the Supreme Court and the High Courts in the last 15 months is given in the attached statement (Statement-I).

(c) The steps taken/being taken for the clearance of arrears of cases are given in the attached statement (Statement-II).

(d) It is not possible to fix any time limit within which the cases pending in High Courts or Supreme Court shall be disposed of.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement—I

(*a*) and (*b*) : Number of vacancies in the Supreme Court & High Courts and number of appointments made in the last 15 months.

S. No.	Name of Court	Number of vacancies (including posts freshly sanctioned and yet to be filled up)	No. of fresh appointments of judges made during the last 15 months
I.	Supreme Court of India	2*	6
II.	*High Courts*		
1	Allahabad	5	15
2	Andhra Pradesh	4	1
3	Bombay	6	8
4	Calcutta		11
5	Gauhati	3	
6	Delhi		
7	Gujarat	6	2
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1	
10	Karnataka	5	
11	Kerala		
12	Madhya Pradesh	9	
13	Mardas	4	
14	Orissa		
15	Patna	3	4
16	Punjab and Haryana	5	
17	Rajasthan	1	
18	Sikkim	..	..
	TOTAL for High Courts	55	72

*Before 31st December 1977 the sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court was 13 judges (excluding the Chief Justice). In view of the load of work with the Supreme Court the former Chief Justice of India had suggested an increase in the strength of the judges of the Supreme Court by at least 2 so that 15 judges (excluding the Chief Justice) will be in position. In view of the rising trend in institution/arrears and to obviate the need for legislating again after a short period the strength of the Supreme Court judges was increased to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice) by the Supreme Court judges (Number of Judges) Amendment Act 1977 which received the assent of the President on 31st December, 1977. For the present 15 judges (excluding the Chief Justice) have been appointed as proposed by the Chief Justice of India. If the Chief Justice of India feels that more judges are required and makes a proposal the case will be considered by Government.

Statement-II

The following steps have been taken to speed up the disposal of cases:—

(i) The Judge strength of Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice) with effect from 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. The vacancies occurred on 1st January, 1978 and 22nd February, 1978 on the retirement of Justice Goswami and Justice M. H. Beg as well as two newly created posts have been filled.

(ii) A substantial number of vacancies in the High Courts have been filled up. Initiative has been taken by the Central Government to call for proposals from the State Authorities/Chief Justices and wherever required reminders have been issued to the concerned State Authorities/Chief Justices. During the period from 1st April, 77 to 24th July, 78, as many as 72 fresh appointments have been made.

(iii) The Judge strength have also been increased since 1st April, 1977 in the High Courts in respect of which proposals were received. This increase has been made in the following High Courts from the dates the posts are filled up:—

Name of the High Court	Increased by	
	Pmt.	Addl.
Allahabad		6
Madhya Pradesh		6
Karnataka	1	3
Himachal Pradesh		1
Patna	..	3
TOTAL	1	19

(iv) Letters have been addressed to the Bar Councils and Bar Associations of various states requesting them for cooperation and also for suggestions for speedy disposal of cases.

(v) The Law Commission have been requested to suggest suitable measures to tackle the general problem of arrears. They are seized of the matter.

(vi) The Supreme Court, with the approval of the President has recently amended the Supreme Court Rules to facilitate early disposal of cases in the Supreme Court.

Wagon Shortage

1372. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the fact that there is shortage of coal in Delhi on account of shortage of wagons;

(b) is it a fact that the Government have received representations in this connection; and

(c) if yes, give the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Complaints were received from some consumers of coal in Delhi about inadequate availability of coal. This happened due to a variety of factors and not solely because of shortage of wagons as such.

(b) and (c). Yes. Representations were received regarding non-availability of adequate quantity of various types of coal/coke in Delhi. Steps have already been taken to improve movement of coal and soft coke to Delhi. The Ministry of Railways, in coordination with the Department of Coal, have taken various steps, including deployment of additional wagons and their optimum utilisation by the collieries, so as to move more coal/coke to consumers in Delhi.

Investment for Expansion of Drug Industry in Public Sector

1373. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the investment proposed for immediate expansion of the drug industry in the Public Sector under the new Drug policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BHAUGUNA): The investment proposed for expansion of the drug industry in the Public Sector during the five year period ending 1982-83 has tentatively been fixed at Rs. 61.55 crores for continuing schemes and Rs. 45 crores for new schemes. The Working Group on the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry is also currently engaged in evaluating demand/investment projections.

Computerised Reservation

1374. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railways have a plan to computerise reservation to check black marketing in tickets;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when and on which stations and trains it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). To streamline the mammoth and complex operation involved in the matter of reservation of rail accommodation in trains, computerisation of passenger reservations in the four metropolitan cities, on a programmed basis, is envisaged. The feasibility of computerising rail reservations in Delhi area as a pilot project is being explored in collaboration with the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad.

Trains from Ambala Cantt. to Chandigarh for Office Goers

1375. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the morning trains for office goers bound for Chandigarh from Ambala Cantt. are often late and that these are overcrowded;

(b) if so, what are the scheduled timings of these trains and the number of days in June and so far in July when the trains were found late;

(c) whether there is any demand from commuters for more trains and additional carriages to the existing trains; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). 1 UK shuttle scheduled to leave Ambala Cantt. at 7.15 hours and arrive Chandigarh at 8.25 hours ran late on 10 occasions in June and on only one occasion in July, 1978 (upto 19th July 1978). Some overcrowding has been noticed in this train. One additional coach is being attached to this train with effect from 25th July, 1978. Introduction of an additional train between Ambala Cantt. and Kalka is not feasible for want of adequate terminal facilities at Ambala Cantt. and Kalka.

Nangal-Talwara Railway line Project

1376. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 127 on the 21st February, 1978 regarding Nangal-Talwara Railway line and state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the availability of resources for undertaking Nangal-Talwara railway line project;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in monitoring financial resources for taking up the project;

(c) whether the Railway administration has phased out the progress for undertaking the project; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Due to severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already made it has not been possible to undertake the construction of this project. However, a new policy regarding construction of new railway lines including criteria for selecting the schemes, allocation of resources for their construction and the financial arrangements for protecting the Railways against losses on unremunerative lines in backward areas of the country is at present being examined by a Committee appointed by the Government. This project will be given due consideration as soon as the report of the committee becomes available and a decision is taken on it by the Government.

Automatic Trailer Brake Invented by a Kerala Engineer

1377. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have rejected Kerala Engineer's new invention of 'automatic trailer brake' which would prevent casualties and heavy damage in case of derailment or collision; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Drilling in Cauvery Basein By O. N. G. C.

1378. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O.N.G.C. has decided to go on its own in Cauvery Basin abandoned by the Asamera group of Canadian Companies after drilling one well;

(b) whether the work has started; and

(c) if not, when it will start?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). As per contract, the Asamera group has to intimate latest by 1st October, 1978 whether it will terminate the contract or will carry out further drilling in the portion of the contract area still retained by it in the offshore Cauvery basin. In the area relinquished earlier by the Asamera group, ONGC is already carrying out exploratory drilling.

Introduction of New Products by M/s Ethnore

1379. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Ethnore have introduced a number of new products between 1973 and 1978;

(b) if so, the names of drugs introduced, whether approval under I(D and R) Act was obtained by the company; if not, what action has been taken; and

(c) whether release of canalised raw materials etc. have been stopped in favour of this company but still they have been procuring the same from unauthorised sources; if so,

action proposed to be taken against the firm?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): the firms?

(b) and (c). Statement furnishing the names of the drugs introduced between 1973 to 1978 is enclosed. Although the company operated in the Small Scale Sector, they were required to obtain COB licence in accordance with policy announced in February, 1973. In pursuance thereof they submitted an applicaton for C.O.B. Licence in July, 1973 but since data furnished by them was not adequate, it was rejected by the Licensing Committee. Despite repeated reminders the firm failed to submit revised/complete application for C.O.B. Licence it was decided in July, 1977 to stop the supply of imported raw materials. Hence both the release of canalised raw material as well as use of Actual Users' Import Licence were withdrawn from the company. The Company claim to have introduced some products after 1973 on the basis of effective steps for manufacture taken prior to that. A final decision on the C.O.B. case is yet to be taken.

As regards procuring of canalised items from outside sources Government have no such information. However, if any, such instance comes to the notice of the Government, action as may be appropriate under law will be taken.

Statement

Tablets

1. Clinium (Lidoflazine) Tablets 60 mg.

2. Pantelmin.

3. Sultrin Triple Sulfa Vaginal Tablets.

4. Triferidol Tablets 0.5 mg.

Capsules

1. Imodium.

Liquids

1. Ethnoplex Syrup.

2. Retino A Swab (in ncs).

3. Triperidel Injections. (2.5 mg. per ml).

Ointments

1. Sporostacin Chlordantoin Cream.

2. Retino A* (Tretinoin) Cream.

3. Daktarin* (Miconazole Cream 2 per cent).

4. Gyno-Daktarin* (Miconasole Cream 2 per cent).

Chemicals

1. Lidoflazine Active Substance 4 [4,4-bis (p-fluorophenyl) butyil] -I-piperazine-aceto-2'-6'-zylidide).

2. Mebendazole Active Substance Methyl N-[5 (6)-benzoyl-2-benzimidazoy] carbamate.

3. Miconazole Active Substance 1-[2, 4-dichloro-(2, 4-dichlorobenzyloxy) phenethyl] imidazole nitrate.

4. Triperidol* Active Substance (Trifluoperidol Hydrochloride).

5. Loperamide Active Substance 4-(P-chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-N, N-dimethyl-d, and diphenyl-1-piperidine-butyramide hydrochloride (in gm).

Diagenostic Reagents

1. Rheumadex (Test Kit for Rheumatoid Arthritis).

2. Blood Sera Anti AB(O).

3. Blood Sera Anti-RHO (Anti-D).

4. Bovine Serum Albumin.

5. Anti-A, Lectin.

6. Gravindex.

7. Anti Human Serum for Coombs Test.

8. Ethnotest-Glucose (Reagent for estimation of Glucose).

9. Ethnotest-Glucose Standard Solution (Standard solution containing known concentration of Glucose).

10. Ethnotest-Total Protein (Reagent for estimation of Total Protein).

11. Ethnotest-Protein Standard Solution (Standard solution containing known concentration of bovine albumin).

12. Ethnotest-Alcumin (Reagent for estimation of albumin).

13. Ethnotest-Cholesterol (Formulation I) (Reagent for estimation of Cholesterol).

14. Ethnotest Cholesterol Standard Solution I (Standard solution containing known concentration of Cholesterol).

15. Ethnotest-Urea Nitrogen (Reagent for estimation of Urea Nitrogen).

16. Ethnotest-Urea Nitrogen Standard Solution (Standard solution containing known concentration of Urea).

Enquiry under Provision of Companies Act in Respect of Drug Firms

1380. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had instituted an enquiry under Sec. 209(4)/209A of the Companies Act in respect of certain foreign drug firms;

(b) if so, what was the nature of irregularities; and

(c) what action has been taken against these foreign (MNL) drug firms?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BUSHAN): (a) to (c). A Statement showing the names of companies (foreign drug companies) inspected, nature of irregularities noticed and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2487/78].

Conversion of Bangalore-Mysore Metre Gauge

1381. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding the conversion of Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge line into the standard guage;

(b) the target date fixed for such conversion and whether work is going on according to schedule; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A survey for the project has been carried out and the report is under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission. No decision has been taken about the construction of this project so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conversion of Bangalore-Guntakal M.G.

1382. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work regarding the conversion of Bangalore-Guntakal metre gauge line to the standard gauge is progressing according to schedule;

(b) if the progress is slow, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the conversion programme is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The work on the gauge conversion of Bangalore-Guntakal line has been progressing at a slow pace on account of shortage of resources. No firm target date for its completion can be given at this stage.

Increase in Crime on Railways

1383. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime in the railways has increased during the last few months alarmingly;

(b) if so, what positive and effective steps are being taken to combat it; and

(c) what is the contribution of the State Governments therein to cooperate with the Centre to meet the challenge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) It is not a fact that crime in the Railways has increased during the last few months alarmingly.

(b) and (c). The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with the Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Governments. The Government Railway Police being alive to the problem adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below:—

(1) Escorting of important trains at nights by armed guards of Government. Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

(2) Beat patrolling at stations platforms/waiting halls.

(3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.

(4) Checking of night trains by supervisory officers.

(5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.

(6) Special squads of CID of the State Governments take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes.

These measures have been intensified by RPF. Whenever there was a spate of crimes in running trains affecting passengers' security Minister of Railways had drawn the attention of the concerned Chief Ministers of the States. Their response has been encouraging. The Railways maintain close liaison at all levels with the State Police agencies. As a further measure Minister of Railways ordered deployment of armed RPF to escort the affected trains running in vulnerable sections. Primarily, RPF will protect Railway property and will also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1,000 armed RPF men are on escort duty on different railways from the first week of July, 1978.

रेलवे में अनधिकृत ठेले वाले

1384. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में कुछ अनधिकृत ठेले वाले भी कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न रेलवे में अब तक ऐसे कितने ठेले वालों का पता चला है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1977–78 के दौरान रेल प्रशासन द्वारा 48250 अनधिकृत फेरी वाले पकड़ गए। 35310 फेरी वालों को सजा हुई और लगभग 1 16 लाख रुपए जुर्माना वसूल किया। 4041 फेरी वाले जेल भेज दिए गए।

Custom Cases pending with Courts

1385. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Custom Cases which are pending with courts in different States;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open some more Customs Courts exclusively for settling these cases; and

(c) if so the names of such States where these courts are being opened?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Recommendations of Law Commission on Changes in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

1386. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has recently forwarded its plan on the question whether irretrievable breakdown of marriage should be introduced as ground of divorce into the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTERS OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation of the Law Commission is under examination.

Punctual Running of Trains

1387. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the trains are not running punctually;

(b) if so, broad outline of the position of the said phenomenon during the period January, 1977 to June, 1978;

(c) if not, what are the reasons for the absence of punctuality; and

(d) how are the defects and late departures/arrivals of trains looked into and removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains on different zonal railways during the period January, 77 to June, 78 had been satisfactory upto the month of March, 1978, when the punctuality percentage ranged between 88.8, and 94.6 per cent on B.G. and 90.0 and 96.7 pre cent on M.G Punctuality performance was, however, effected adversely during the months of April and May, 78 on account of wide-spread alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hosepipes, miscreant activities, extreme summer heat, running of a large number of special trains for clearing summer rush, public/staff agitations etc.

A special punctuality drive has been instituted on all the railways with effect from 1-6-78 and the running of trains is being watched closely, at all levels. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. Liaison is being maintained with the concerned State Goverments to arrest the incidence of alarm chain pulling and hose pipe disconnection by miscreants. As a result of this drive, there has been an improvement in the punctuality of trains during the month of June, 1978.

Appointment of New Additional Judges to the Supreme Court of India

1388. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new additional judges have been recently appointed to the Supreme Court of India;

(b) if so, who are they and when did they assume their new charge;

(c) whether some more judges are further to be appointed;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are:

(i) Shri Justice Anand Dev Koshal,

(ii) Shri Justice Ontethupalli Chinnappa Reddi,

(iii) Shri Justice Ananda Prakash Sen.

They assumed charge on 17th July, 1978.

(c) to (e) Before 31-12-1977 the sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court was 13 judges (excluding the Chief Justice). In view of the load of work with the Supreme Court the former CJI had suggested an increase in the strength of the judges of the Supreme Court by at least 2 so that 15 judges (excluding the Chief Justice) should be in position. In view of the rising trend in institutions/arrears and to obviate the need for legislating again after a short period the strength of the Supreme Court judges was increased to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice) by the Supreme Court Judges (Number of Judges) Amendment Act 1977, which received the assent of the President on 31st December, 1977. For the present 15 judges (excluding the Chief Justice) have been appointed as proposed by the Chief Justice of India. If the Chief Justice of India feels that more judges are required and makes a proposal the case will be considered by Government.

Beddings Supplied to Rail Passengers

1389. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the beddings supplied by the Railways on the long journey trains to first and second class passengers are not adequate in number and that they often contain unclean (if not dirty and soiled) bed-sheets, pillow-covers and napkins; and

(b) if so, steps being urgently taken by Government to rectify and improve the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) A few complaints about non-supply of bed rolls in long distance trains have been received. The Railway Administration is keeping a watch on the stock of bed-rolls as well as the cleanliness thereof and steps are being taken to augment the stock where required. This is also being ensured through regular and surprise inspections by officials.

Female Workers in Kharagpur Workshop

1390. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many female workers are working in Kharagpur workshop and how many creches are there for the babies of the female workers as per factories Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): There are 22 female workers in Kharagpur Workshop. In the year 1959 a creche was provided for the babies. Later it was found that the number of children of

femals workers needing the use of creche was insignificant and the building was put to alternative use. Due to increase in the number of appointments of widows on compassionate grounds in the recent past, it has become necessary to construct a creche and action has already been initiated to have a creche constructed.

Ernakulam-Alleppey Railway Line

1391. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government regarding the Ernakulam-Alleppey railway line;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government for the earlier sanction of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c): The Ministry of Railways have proposed the inclusion of Ernakulam-Alleppey new line project in the 6th Plan. The traffic prospects and the viability of the project are under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Govt. of Kerala.

Extraction of Cooking Gas from Natural Gas in Assam

1392. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India Limited had prepared a Rs. 15 crore scheme for extraction of cooking gas from the natural gas available in abundance in Assam oilfields; and

(b) whether a letter of intent had been issued to an Indo-British enterprise to produce 50,000 tonnes of LPG per year; and if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b): A letter of intent for extraction of 50,000 tonnes of L.P.G. per annum was issued to Oil India Limited on 7-7-1976. Its validity has been extended upto 6-1-1979. The Company is in the process of finalising its feasibility report of the scheme which is estimated to cost around Rs. 19 crores.

Danger to Taj due to Mathura Refinery

1393. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (N.E.E.R.I.) had expressed concern over pollution peril to Taj and other historical buildings in the Mathura-Agra area due to the Mathura refinery, factories etc; and

(b) if the reply to the (a) be in the affirmative then the steps taken to check pollution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In a note sent to the Member-Secretary of the Expert Committee on the Environmental Impact of Mathura Refinery on 12-8-1977, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) requested re-examination of the problem of effect of pollution of Mathura Refinery on Taj Mahal.

(b) The Government have received in December 1977 the unanimous report of the Expert Committee to study the environmental impact of the Mathura Refinery, of which representatives of the Archaeological Survey of India and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute are also members. The report is presently under consideration of Government.

Double line from Delhi to Saharanpur

1394. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the double line track from Delhi to Saharanpur; and

(b) if so, the reason for delay in its execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b): On Delhi-Saharanpur route, the section between Delhi and Ghaziabad is already doubled. Work on doubling the track between Ghaziabad and Muradnagar is in progress. The present overall progress is 36 per cent. Work on provision of a BG line from Shahdara to Saharanpur is also in progress and this will provide an alternative goods route between Delhi and Saharanpur. Therefore for the present doubling from Ghaziabad to Muradnagar only has been undertaken.

Gas burnt at Bombay High

1395. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gas worth about Rs. 6 lakhs is being daily burnt at the flare at Bombay High;

(b) have Government drawn any proposal of utilization of this Gas for domestic fuel purposes; and

(c) if so, when cooking gas would be available to the Bombay Consumers and whether it would be distributed through pipelines or cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c): The laying of the submarine pipeline for the transport of gas from Bombay High field and North Bassein field to Uran as well as the laying of the transfer lines from Uran to Trombay was taken up under Phase-III development of Bombay High and has been completed recently. Till the pipelines had been laid, associated gas produced along with oil had to be flared. The value of gas flared cannot be specified as its value would vary according to the use to which it is put.

It has recently been decided to set up a gas fractionation plant at Uran for extraction of LPG which is likely to be completed by middle of 1980. The LPG extracted from this plant would be supplied to domestic, industrial and commercial consumers in cylinders or in bulk in the same way as the LPG presently being supplied in Bombay.

Separately the Government of Maharashtra has also been requested to study the various issues connected with the proposal for the supply of offshore gas through a net work of pipelines to domestic consumers.

Agitation by Indian Oil Officers

1396. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Officers have threatened direct action, if the service conditions are not restored to pre-emergency period;

(b) what are the concessions withdrawn and conditions imposed in the Emergency period in the service conditions of these officers; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to prevent agitation by the officers on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF PERROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) The revision of pay-scales and perquisites of officers of the Indian Oil Corporation was approved by the

Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy and Coordination (CCEPC) in February, 1976. Earlier the IOC officers had been allowed an increase in Dearness Allowance w.e.f. 1-8-1974 on the basis of approval by CCEPC in April, 1975.

2. The revised pay-scales approved by the CCEPC were derived by merging a portion of the DA with the existing pay-scales, and were required to be given effect to from 1-8-1974 i.e. the date from which the DA revision was also given effect to.

A fitment benefit of Rs. 70/- was allowed to the officers while bringing them on to the revised pay-scales.

Simultaneously, the following modifications were made in the perquisites allowed to the officers:—

(a) The Special Oil Allowance which was introduced w.e.f. 1-1-1973 for all officers who work 48 hours a week, in consideration of the fact that they were working 11½ hours extra per week compared to their colleagues whose normal work week is 36½ hours, was frozen and it was decided to withdraw it over a period of 5 years by withdrawing 20 per cent of the allowance each year. This would have meant that the Special Oil Allowance would have been completely withdrawn by February, 1981. The Special Oil Allowanace was being allowed at the rate of 10 per cent of the basic salary, and 51 per cent of the officers were not entitled to this allowance. It was further decided that no new officer, either recruited or transferred to a 48 hour-work-week should get this allowance.

(b) Reimbursement of expenses for maintaining and operating a conveyance was made need-based. However, the existing quantum of reimbursement being drawn by individual officers was protected.

(c) As the rates of House Rent Allowance (HRA) allowed to the officers was higher than what is admissible under the guidelines approved by the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE), the HRA rate was modified on the same lines as allowed to the IOC staff in the various classes of stations. However, the actual quantum of HRA being drawn by individual officers was protected, but was not allowed to be carried forward to another station, where the HRA entitlement is at a lower rate.

(d) As the house rent recovery at the refinery sites was only 5 per cent of the basic pay, it was decided that this should be progressively raised by 1 per cent each year from 1978, so that by 1-1-1982 the rate of recovery will increase to 10 per cent. All new staff and officers at the refinery sites were required to pay 10 per cent of their basic pay for the residential accommodation.

3. Orders were issued by the IOC Management on 5-10-1976 for implementing the Government decision for revision of pay-scales and perquisites. Representations, howevere, continued to be recieved from the IOC Officers' Association. The President of the Officers' Association, Smt. Ambika Soni, alongwith the representatives of the Association, met former Minister (Petroleum) in January, 1977, and pressed for the acceptance of their proposal that Rs. 75/- should be added to the minimum and maximum of the pay-scales, and that *status quo* should be maintained in regard to their allowances. As the revised pay package as approved by Government had by and large been implemented by the IOC Management, it was pointed out that to the extent the decisions had been implemented no deferment was possible at that stage, and that deferment would only be possible in respect of, (a) exercise of option by the officers for the revised pay-scales, and (b) the date of withdrawal of the Special Oil Allowance, subject to the withdrawal being completed by February, 1981 as decided earlier. With the approval of the former Minister, implementation of

decisions on these two matters was deferred till the end of April, 1977.

4. With the change of Government, the IOC Officers' Association came up with a strongly worded representation to the Chairman, pressing for acceptance of their demands and for withdrawal of the orders issued by the Management on 5-10-1976 on the revision of pay-scales and perquisites. They also threatened to go on mass casual leave on the 15th April, 1977.

On 13-4-1977, Minister (Petroleum) had occasion to address the IOC Officers Association. While advising the officers to give up agitational approach, it was indicated by the Minister, that the legitimate demands of the officers would be looked into by the Management.

The threatened mass casual leave was called off by the Association. Further dialogue was initiated between the Management and the represena- of the officers. Pending the discussions between the Management and the representatives of the officers, the implementation of Government decision on the time limit for exercise of option for limiting the revised pay-scales, and for the withdrawal of the Special Oil Allowance, was deferred for a further period of three months upto the end of July, 1977, with the approval of Minister, Petroleum.

5. There have been further discussions between IOC Officers and the Management. There was again a threat by the Officers' Association to go on a day's mass casual leave on the 24th June, 1977. While disapproving of the agitational approach by the officers, Minister advised the Management to ask te Officers' Association not to indulge in such methods as mass casual leave. With the approval of Minister, the following decisions were taken:—

(a) Withdrawal of oil allowance which had been deferred till the end of July, 1977 was deferred for a further period of 6 months or till a decision was taken on he rationalisation of salaries and perquisites of the Management staff of Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation. The benefit of the frozen oil allowance was also allowed to officers transferred after 1-2-1976 from 36½ hours to 48 hours week jobs.

(b) As per the decision of the Cabinet Committee, 35 per cent house rent allowance (HRA) had been allowed for the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta, as allowed to the IOC staff in these stations. Prior to the Cabinet decision, HRA was being allowed at 35 per cent for the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Hyderabad, as against HRA admissible as per the BPE guidelines of 30 per cent for Bombay and Delhi and 25 per cent for Madras, Calcutta and Hyderabad. In view of the high rates of HRA prevailing in some of of the public sector organisations, as a purely interim measure, 30 per cent HRA was allowed in all the four Metropolitan cities, and in 'C' class cities instead of 15 per cent of the minimum of the scale . 15 per cent was allowed on the actual basic salary. It was felt that once a uniform decision was taken in respect of HRA for all the public sector undertakings, this decision should be made applicable to IOC also.

6. The Officers' Association came up with their renewed demands in March this year. On 22-3-1978 the officers went on mass casual leave for one day to press their demands. Referring to the agitational tactics resorted to by the IOC Officers, during the course of the Damands for Grants for the Ministry in the Lok Sabha on 30-3-1978, Minister (Petroleum) remarked as follows:—

"....the officers have to behave and understand that they cannot function as a trade union. Their association will be recognised as long as they behave like a responsible officers' association. Should they behave in a trade union manner while getting a salary upto Rs. 1600. A poor ploughman cannot get two

behave in a trade union manner drawing a salary of Rs. 2200 go on strike. This is not a sector, segment which can be allowed to go haywire. And I am very happy that in the House nobody has taken notice of them; I am happy about it and I thank Hon. Members for this."

7. The mass casual leave resorted to by the IOC officers on 22-3-1978 was considered by the IOC Board which expressed its extreme unhappiness, and decided that the absence should be treated as unauthorised. The Board also desired that once the pending demands were satisfactorily resolved, a drive should be launched to inculcate a greater sense of discipline and commitment amongst the officers.

8. While the legitimate demands of the IOC officers will be looked into sympathetically by the Government, it is an essential prerequisite that the Officers do not resort to agitatonal tactics for redressal of their demands.

Report on Vasai Railway Accident

1397. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the final report on the causes of the Vasai Railway Accident;

(b) if so, what are the finding of the preliminary and final report and on whom the responsibility has been fixed for the accident;

(c) what action do Government propose to take against the defaulters; and

(d) whether on the basis of the said report, Government propose to plan new technical and automatic measures to prevent human error becoming the cause of accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) On receipt of the final report, suitable action will be taken against the defaulting staff, if any.

(d) With a view to reducing dependence on the human element which is the primary cause of collusions, various sophisticated aids like track-circuiting, axle counters, route relay interlocking, panel interlocking, automatic warning system etc. are being introduced progressively.

Thana-Turbe Railway line

1398. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sanctioned project of Thana-Turbe Railway line is being delayed due to non-cooperation of the Maharashtra State Government in acquiring land for the new lines;

(b) have the Railway authorities investigated into the cause of delay and what steps have been taken to expedite the acquisition of land for this railway project; and

(c) what was the cost of this new line when the project was sanctioned and has the delay resulted in an increase in costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) As there is no station 'Turbe' on the Central Railway it is presumed that the reference is to Thana-Trombay line. There is no non-cooperation on the part of the Maharashtra State Government in the acquisition of land.

(b) The delay in land acquisition is primarily on account of the slum-dwellers having constructed their hutments on the land and their resistance to vacate the same. Efforts are being made to have the same vacated, with some financial assistance to the slum-dwellers, where necessary, for the purpose of their rehabilitation.

(c) The land acquisition was sanctioned in 1973 at a cost of Rs. 1.40 crores. A revised estimate for the project has not been prepared so far.

Letters addressed to State Governments regarding Railway Dacoities

1399. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) has he addressed letters to various States regarding lawlessness and Railway dacoities; and

(b) what are the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Being concerned over heinous crimes affecting travelling public the Minister of Railways had drawn the attention of Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The response has been encouraging. The Government Railway Police being alive to the problem adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below:—

1. Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Government Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

2. Beat patrolling at stations, platforms/waiting halls.

3. Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.

4. Checking of night trains by supervisory officers.

5. Armed pickets at vulnerable stations.

6. Special squads of CID of the State Governments take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes.

These measures have been intensified by the Government Railway Police. The railways maintain close liaison at all levels with the State Police agencies. As a further measure, the Minister of Railways had ordered deployment of armed RPF to escort the affected trains running in vulnerable sections. They will protect railway property and will also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1,000 armed RPF men are on escort duty on different railways from the first week of July, 1978.

रेलवे वैगनों की मांग

1400. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के अन्य राज्यों को आयातित परिष्कृत (रिफाइण्ड) तेल और मूंगफली के तेल तथा अन्य तेलों की सप्लाई के लिए 1 मई, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के माणावदर, धोराजी, उपलेटा, पोरबन्दर, जूनागढ़, जामनगर शहरों से शहरवार, कितने रेलवे वैगनों की मांग की गई थी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित शहरों में, शहर वार, कितनें वैगन सप्लाई किए गए थे और मांगे गए वैगनों में से राज्यवार कितने रेलवे वैगनों की मांग लम्बित थी और उसके क्या कारण हैं और ये वैगन कब दिए जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या 1 मई, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान सौराष्ट्र से देश को अन्य राज्यों को आयातित परिष्कृत तेल की सप्लाई के लिए वैगनों की भारी कमी थी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस कमी के कारण उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित शहरों के उद्योगपतियों को इस कमी के कारण बहुत कठिनाइयां हुई थीं और यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी कि इन उद्योगपतियों को अब और भविष्य में ऐसी कठिनाइयों का सामना न करना पड़े ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ). मई और जून, 1978 के दौरान आयातित परिष्कृत तेल आदि के लिए लदान के लिए माल डिब्बों की मांग और सप्लाई के बारे में नीचे बताया गया है :—

स्टेशन	मांग	सप्लाई
माणावदर	388	77
धोराजी	73	27
उपलेटा	313	91
पोरबन्दर	—	—
जूनागढ़	367	91
जमानगर	15	8

सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र से खाद्य तेलों के लदान में वृद्धि करने में मुख्य बाधा यह है कि अधिकतर मांग (90 प्रतिशत) आसाम जैसे प्रदेश के लिए होती है जो पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर स्थित है। इस रेलवे के लिए संचालन कोटा द्वारा नियमित किया जाता है क्योंकि वहां आवश्यक पण्यों, जैसे खाद्यान्न, सीमेंट और नमक के संचालन के लिए भारी मांग है। यद्यपि इस क्षेत्र में खाद्य तेल के लदान का 50 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के लिए होता है, फिर भी इस क्षेत्र के लिए बकाया मांगें सबसे अधिक है। उल्लिखित बाधाओं के रहते हुए भी लदान को बनाए रखने के लिए रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाएगा।

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12 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

BREAKDOWN OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS IN DELHI

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I have given noice of a motion. It is a matter of grave concern to every member and very sentimental. We lost an hon. Member of this House yesterday. It was a very sad incident. I do not want to blame anybody for it but you will agree that it is failure on the part of the Government in Delhi to get the traffic regulations implemented, and there is complete chaos in Delhi city. There is no respect for traffic regulations. We made a complaint on the floor of this House on many occasions to implement and enforce the traffic regulations in Delhi. Unfortunately nothing has happened. Today even your car cannot be safe. Even red light is not there. It may be the DTC bus or the military truck or the police van. The important point is that nobody cares for the traffic rules in Delhi. That is why I believe that it is a very important point for this House to discuss. Anyhow we have lost an hon. Member, our good friend. Now one of our hon. Members is in the hospital and I do not know what medical aid is given in the Lohia hospital because as far as the skull injury is concerned, a neurologist has to be called for. I am afraid that no doctor's service has been taken from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi or in Chandigarh. This is my suspicion. I want the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to explain to this House what kind of medical aid has been given to this hon. Member who departed from us two days ago. I would submit that the Lohia Hospital is not equipped for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : But that is not your motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I am only requesting the Minister to make a statement in this House. My motion is that this House must discuss the safety of every citizen in Delhi, how they are enforcing the traffic regulations and what are the proposals before the Government. That is why I want this House to be adjourned for a discussion on enforcement of traffic regulations in order to avoid as much as possible the

accidents which are a regular feature in Delhi today. That is why I appeal to you to please consider this matter. Especially when we have lost a good friend, I hope you will consider this matter and allow my motion.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, my submission is....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate, Mr. Saugata Roy. You seem to have different rules. You think you have a fundamental right in discussing every motion.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I took the trouble of giving you notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Not on this matter.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: When you disallow it you must give some reasons for disallowing it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the reasons.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You have given no reasons. In the morning somebody from the Table comes and tells: "Your adjournment motion is disallowed." I gave notice of an adjournment motion on the death of Mr. Parmanand Govindjiwala, M.P. Yesterday the House was adjourned due to his death. I say, the new Police Commissioner has been appointed in Delhi and yesterday he admitted in a function that there is a break-down of traffic regulations in the city and in a speech to the Rotaract, to the young Rotarians, he said that when they grow up they must obey the traffic rules, which means that till these people grow up there will be no obedience of traffic rules in Delhi and in the mean time people like Mr. Parmanand Govindjiwala will die and people like Mr. Mohan Jain will be in the hospital.

I also want to say that the Prime Minister some time ago introduced the Motor Vehicles Act, in which he made it compulsory to wear helmets. Mr. Parmanand Govindjiwala was wearing a helmet. In spite of that, his life could not be saved. So it is a situation which is very grave and serious. Not only law and order has been broken down in Delhi, but traffic rules altogether have broken down in Delhi. And in such a situation when you are having a discussion on Delhi Police Ordinance, I would like the Government to come forward with what their views are on the Delhi traffic and what steps they are taking to save the lives of innocent people who are run over by the Transport Undertaking buses, by military lorries, by police vans and by speeding private cars. That is why I took the trouble of raising the matter in this House. I think that it is the concern of all of us, especially when a young man of 48, Shri Parmanand Govindjiwala was wearing a helmet had to die under such circumstances in Delhi. That is why I am raising this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, with your permission....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are converting everything into a debate. These are adjournment motions. I will first dispose of them.

The question of breakdown of traffic regulations is a continuous complaint and such things have been ruled earlier. It is not a subject matter for adjournment motion. Undoubtedly it is a very important subject and we must discuss by methods provided in the rules. There are ample provisions in our rules for discussing those matters. Adjournment motion is not one of those methods which can be utilised for that purpose at all. (*Interruptions*) If you want to convert everything into a debate, what can I do about it?

I have said that this is not a matter for adjournment. You may discuss it, that is another matter. You may raise it under Rule 197, you may raise it under Rule 187 or under Rule 184. You can raise it under any of these rules. But this cannot be discussed as an adjournment motion because it has

[Mr. Speaker]

been ruled that in a continuing situation like breakdown of traffic regulations, all these matters are not matters for adjournment motion. That is the reason why I have not allowed any adjournment motion. A Calling Attention may be considered, or other methods may be considered. The other day an objection was raised: "You are raising it in the House." But I think it equally applies to this. The rule provides that adjournment ordinarily, not invariably, is rejected in the Chamber by the Speaker. I have given reasons for it; I have conveyed the reasons to you, also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I pass no orders without giving any reason. I have made it a principle. Anything I have decided—I give reasons for it. I may be right, or I may be wrong. But I do give reasons. I have said, in your adjournment motion; "for the reasons I have disallowed yesterday's motion."

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My submission is on a different subject. It is for the first time that the entire Manipur valley has been declared as a disturbed area; and certain incidents are taking place there. It is a very serious matter. I have moved an adjournment motion on the subject. Because this is a very serious matter, it can be admitted. They have also invoked the emergency powers vested in the Lt. Governor of that area. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister also to this. People from that area and the Members of Parliament from that area also, are feeling strongly about it. Because it is a sensitive area, so far as the security of our country is concerned, I want that this serious situation should be discussed, and that the adjournment motion I have given, may be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I have called for facts. That must have been communicated to you. The facts are not very clear, about the matter. The matter is very important. I have requested the Government to supply me with the facts.

12.08 hrs.

RE. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE FORMER HOME MINISTER

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You will recall that during the last few days, ever since we began, on the 18th, our leader and we on this side have been repeatedly requesting the hon. Prime Minister to take the House into confidence about the alleged correspondence (*Interruptions*) that has passed between the ex-Home Minister and (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What is the item? Under what rule have you allowed him to speak?

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule am I allowing you to speak? It is the same with everybody.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I am rising on a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am also rising on a point of order. This is nothing concerning what we are discussing. Under what rule does he want to raise it, and under what rule have you permitted it? I want to know this, so that we can listen to it. (*Interruptions*) You cannot allow any Member, without any rule.

MR. SPEAKER : Excepting you! I can't allow any Member except you! That is the norm!

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No, Sir. I am rising on a point of order. (*Interruptions*) I have explained. Kindly don't shout.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not even heard.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Kindly don't shout. We are not school-children.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know that. I don't comment upon it. Each man may compliment himself. All the people who have risen, have risen without my consent; and everybody makes a speech, even though they know what I have ordered. But I have, for example, in all these matters passed orders. So far as this particular matter is concerned, if I guess it correctly, I think he is merely enquiring about a statement under 377. I am only guessing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Have you allowed him under rule 377? (*Interruptions*) Let me quote 377.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My point of order is under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, you would remember, in this House I have requested all the Ministers that whenever their attention is drawn under rule 377, it would be appropriate for them, either on that day or within some reasonable time, to tell the House what the position is, so far as that matter is concerned. Several Ministers have replied to those notices. It is open to the Member to request a Minister to make a reply to his 377 statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On the 20th I raised a matter under rule 377. I had requested the hon. Prime Minister even earlier and today also I beg of the hon. Prime Minister to kindly respond to the 377 notice which I had raised that day. I had read out the application. I would hope that the Prime Minister would do it. Otherwise, we are put in a difficulty. We are wanting to co-operate. I am told from the newspapers that in the other House they are finding a solution. If you do it somewhere else, then in this House when we raise the matter, then you tell us, assure us....

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The same thing would be done here also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You should take this House and also the opposition here into confidence, as you do anywhere else. That is what I want to submit.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Whatever is done in the other House would be done in this House; whatever is done in this House would be done in the other House. On that score, there is no discrimination.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Since this question has been raised in this House, I think it is necessary that the Prime Minister should know the views of all the parties concerned so that it might possibly help him to take a decision in the other House also. Whatever would be done there would be done here also. There is no doubt about it; we are very clear on that. I would also join Shri Sathe in making an appeal to the Prime Minister, because our Party also feels that the correspondence between him and his previous colleague, Shri Charan Singh, should not be made a controversial issue. Certainly, it does not reflect well on the Government and, if it is refused to be placed on the Table, it will not reflect well on the Parliament as well. I would make an appeal to the Prime Minister. We are not given to making any allegations. We do not easily believe in allegations also. I may assure him that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): That is right.

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN: But, at the same time, when the whole world knows there is some correspondence like this, when everyone knows about it and reads about it, but when the Parliament wants to know about it, if it is denied, it will not reflect well on anybody. I would, therefore, not in any partisan sense, but as one who has respect for Parliament and also respect for the Prime Minister, would make an appeal to him to place this correspondence on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : May I make a submission? In view of the fact that the whole question of this correspondence has become a matter of speculation and kite-flying, not only in this country but in other countries of the world, I hope that the Prime Minister would consider very seriously the proposition that we be taken into confidence as to this correspondence so that all this speculation can be laid at rest and people will know exactly what the facts are.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : I would like to submit on the same point, not only because we are in the opposition for others also agree on this point.... (*Interruptions*) I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Members when this question is taken up. We are also worried and we feel that this correspondence must be placed on the Table for the simple reason that the working of this House would otherwise be very much affected. In fact not only here, but we notice in the papers and on the other side also there is worry and anxiety. So, I would make this appeal from the point of view of the better functioning of parliamentary democracy in the country. After all, it is a question of fact. Why not take the supreme august body into confidence? So, I very humbly request the Prime Minister and I am sure the hon. Prime Minister would place it on the Table of the House, because there is nothing secret about it.

When the demand for the CBI report to be placed on the Table was made last time, I had the opportunity to support the hon. Prime Minister. He was in the opposition at that time. Nine Members of Parliament were making that demand. It was from an entirely different angle; I am not comparing that; it is an entirely different version. Day in and day out things are happening and they are being mentioned. It is a big miracle that the Janata Party could function and rule this country.... (*Interruptions*) I do not see any reason why from that side they are shouting at us. We know that you are in agreement with us; we know that many Members of Parliament on the other side are pained that we are not able to function properly. I am afraid, if the laying of the report is taken as an issue for blocking this House, we will not entirely agree; that is an entirely different matter. But here it is a simple matter. It can very well be placed on the Table of the House. All the correspondence may be given to the Members of Parliament so that we can tell the world what has really transpired between the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. I am not going to say it is a love letter, I am not going to say it is a very secret document. People are simply asking, we are not able to do something for the people economically and otherwise, but we need not unnecessarily waste our time. I am very clear on this point that this is not going to affect the Government at all, I am confident in that respect, because we have seen, we are very practical on this issue. Let us not make much ado of it. I am not in agreement that it is going to create chaos in this country. After all, it will clear up matters and we can progress very well. For this reason I request the Prime Minister. I am sure the Prime Minister will take the step also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : May I draw your attention to rule 360? I want you to let us know whether, every time an issue under rule 377 is raised, subsequently you will permit us to rise again and ask why we have not been given a reply. It is all right, they are not trying to block the business as my distinguished friend Shri Bala Pajanor says, but they are constantly alleging that there is something. In fact, some of the suggestions are absolutely ridiculous. The leader of the Congress (I) says that the letters are being doctored. What does it mean? I would normally say that such persons should have their heads examined for suggesting

something like that. Even if the letters are given to you, will you be satisfied that they are genuine letters? I am sure Mr. Sathe will get up and say, "How do you know it is not doctored?" Therefore, I would like to know from you whether every time a matter is raised under rule 377 you will permit the Member to rise again and ask why the Minister has not given a reply.

MR. SPEAKER : That has been invariably allowed, on the Janata side also. So far as this is concerned, we have made an appeal to the Ministers to reply to 377 statements within a reasonable time. There is no provision to compel them as in the case of rule 197 and other things. As the rule now stands, only a request is made to the Government because a Member of Parliament has called the attention of the Minister to a particular thing, and he would like to have a reply. And this is not being done for the first time. Right from the time I took charge of this office, I have been allowing these enquiries to be made.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You may put it in the Directions.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right. It is being incorporated in the rules now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Some Members think that on every subject they have a right to speak.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvattupuzha) : I think it is only right on the part of Members from this side to ask the Prime Minister to place on the Table of the House the letters that transpired between him and the ex-Home Minister. It has come in the papers, and I do not know why it should be kept away from the House. As most of the things that have transpired between them have come in the papers, I do not know why he should object to that. It only adds to the shadow of suspicion. That suspicion will be removed. I think the Prime Minister will be good enough to place on the Table of the House the correspondence.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : I want to say in all seriousness that the matter which has been raised by my friend Shri Sathe is not a party matter. It is a matter dealing with two aspects of the whole question. One is, Parliament's right to know the truth, that is one aspect; and the other aspect, about which the Government headed by Shri Morarjibhai, the Prime Minister, and all of us in the country are clear, is that we want, we are all for, the quality of public life to be pure, improved and heightened. From these two aspects it is absolutely essential that whatever has surreptitiously, secretly and incompletely already gone into the press must come in a proper form, in a dignified way, in a serious way before the hon. Houses of Parliament, namely this House and the other House. Why do I say this? I quite appreciate the fact that the Lokpal Bill, the report on which has been submitted, will come up for discussion. That will again give us an opportunity of discussing corruption at high places, whichever the high place it may be. But the question is that an impression is now, unfortunately, gathering momentum at a very rapid pace....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why unfortunately?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Because I am not prepared to take the charges as correct unless they are proved. Therefore, I say unfortunately. We cannot go on talking publicly in this House and in the country that so and so is wrong and so and so is corrupt unless that is proved. And, therefore, I say, unfortunate. Therefore, my point is that unfortunately, a momentum is gathering at a rapid pace in this country through the press, through the media and through public discussions that by resorting to some kind of a technical point the Government is unwilling to bring forward

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

this correspondence. Why should the Government go into all these technicalities? It will be better in the interest of the country, democracy and this Parliament if the information is made available to the people so that all wrong talks will go, truth will come out. There is धंद चक्र प्रवर्तनाय् upon you

MR. SPEAKER : Not merely for me but for all of us.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: And the Government has got a motto "सत्यमेंव जयते" "If the truth is that the charges are false, well, the world will know that. And if the truth is not so, even then the world will know that because we are wanting the truth, and we are not after this man's blood or that man's blood. Therefore, I feel let us not stand on technicality. It is an important matter. I request with all sincerity at my command, the hon. Prime Minister and the Government to have serious thought on this matter and lay the correspondence as early as possible so that this matter is cleared once for all.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In this matter it is not a question of my trying to keep something back from the House which the House is entitled to have. I have never done it in my life. I have gone even out of my way many a time to tell the House what was not required to be told. And here, I am put in a difficult situation. That is my whole difficulty. It is not a technical matter as my friend, Shri Mayalankar said. And when we all talk in the name of democracy and expect that in a democracy all this must be done. What is a democracy? Democracy goes by rules. And where would democracy be if we are not going to observe its rules? It is a well known rule for a purpose. It is observed everywhere that where there is a correspondence between Ministers, and secret correspondence, it cannot be made public. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has heard you. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Malikarjun, he has heard you patiently. This side has been heard patiently.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI. This is exactly why I say that if we are going to force the issues only by noise, I am afraid, I cannot submit to it, because it will be wrong to do that in a democracy as a matter of fact, more wrong in a democracy than anywhere else. But it is not a question of doing this or that. As I said, there is nothing in this correspondence which I should want to keep back and if portions of it are published nothing has gone cut from me. I am not responsible for it. But if somebody does it and that too in a garbled manner, then, how am I going to be told that bacuse portions of it have appeared in Press, I should ignore all rules and do this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not summary.... (*Interruptions*). On that ground you have removed him. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, he has heard you very patiently.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It was not on this issue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He said so.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He does not say so. He has not said that. I am prepared to put that letter before the House where I asked for his resignation. There is no mention thereof any of these things in it. (*Interruptions*).

Let not the issue be confused in this manner. That is not the case. I know the feelings of the hon. Members opposite in both the Houses. It was therefore that in the other House they found out some solution. I was not there, but it was said that the Chairman's advice will be accepted,—whatever he says after taking into consideration all the issues involved in this matter. Well, if that is accepted,

then the same procedure will be followed here. I cannot say that I will do that there and not do it here. I have to wait for it to see what is being done. But I cannot myself break secrecy. Otherwise, I will have to do it every time, in all matters even in Cabinet matters. How can I do that? It is not possible. There is nothing extraordinary. Everything becomes extraordinary in matters of secrecy. Therefore, it is not possible for me to depart from that practice. If the Chairman advises something which they have accepted, they will act according to the advice. Then certainly I will do the same thing here. But till then I cannot do anything just now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am sorry, Sir, that the Prime Minister says that whatever will be done there will be done here. We are a separate entity, we are a separate House. We are not here to accept whatever is done elsewhere or not to accept. That is not the position. You will kindly remember that the issue is really important. I am not confining entirely to the correspondence only. From the 17th, the demand was being made that the Prime Minister will take the House into confidence as to the circumstances under which six Ministers went out of the Ministry and report to us what has happened. This has not been done. On the 17th, I raised it, on the 19th, I raised it. Then under 377 it was raised specifically, the correspondence was also asked for. The Prime Minister did not care to tell us—either at least to come and say 'I will not make a statement or I make a statement, these are the circumstances'. There is a sort of cloud built up outside. Is it not necessary that that cloud be removed? Is not the Prime Minister to answer to us first before answering to anybody else? Is not this House to be taken into confidence rather than anybody else or anything else? Now for the Prime Minister to say that whatever the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha will decide, that will be applied here also is absolutely wrong. Here is a demand made by us, a request made by us. The entire opposition is united. Should he not make a statement as to the circumstances under which this took place, and make available the papers to us. Everyone of the Opposition Members is united on that. We are proceeding in a very very systematic and constitutional manner, making a request to him, forgetting about what has happened in the Rajya Sabha, whatever may or may not happen. We have to be taken as a separate entity with all sovereignty and the Prime Minister will have to tell us what is his attitude about this point, forgetting about what is happening elsewhere.

To say that the Speaker will be taken into confidence, if the Chairman decides that he must be taken into confidence, is not a position acceptable to us at all. This issue is now before him. I am happy that the Prime Minister is present in the House today. He understands the feelings controlled regulated restraint but really deep and really strong feelings on the side of the Opposition. For one full week, this has been going on. The two demands are these. The Prime Minister will take us into confidence as to what has happened with respect to the resignations because the ex-Ministers said so many things, they are going about saying. The reasons stated are not the real reasons. Take us into confidence what really are the reasons. We must know what are the reasons. You will have to make a statement to us.

You will have to give those letters to us. He says: "Those letters which passed between him and the others are secret documents." The test of the matter is supposing if a court issues summons to that, can you claim privilege for that? According to my understanding, no. The letter that passed between him in 1969 and the then the Prime Minister was placed on the Table of the House by Shri Morarji Desai when he resigned—the letter that passed between them in

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

their official capacity he placed it on the Table of the House. Merely because somebody marks secret, it cannot be taken away from the jurisdiction of this House the letter cannot be taken away from the jurisdiction of a court. There must be a constitutional provision which can plead that these letters are not letters about which the constitutional provision cannot be applied at all, particularly when the letters purport to refer to certain utterances on the basis of which the previous Home Minister says: "He was eased out." It is absolutely a relevant document and responding to the call made by all the Opposition Members, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to make his decision here and now and take the House into confidence rather than wait for what may or may not happen in the other Sabha (House). We are a separate entity. We may be called a Lower House, but we are a sovereign House. To this House you are answerable, to this House you are responsible, rather than to the other House. Merely because this House is called 'Lower', for Heaven's sake, please do not make us lower and to stand in the queue to hear what the judgment in the other House is. Kindly come out with your statement.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the plea of secrecy taken by the hon. Prime Prime Minister, I am afraid, is most ill-founded and is baseless. He himself is contradictory when he is making a statement of a very responsible nature in this House, in one breath he says that there is nothing in the correspondence which he may require to hold back from this House; and in the same breath he says that it is a secret correspondence. The entire nation is agitated. This House is the mirror of the thoughts, sentiments and agitations that are going on throughout the length and breadth of this country. Therefore by merely taking a few leaders of the House into confidence, justice cannot be meted out. I am afraid that the idea, which is growing, namely, to take a few leaders into confidence, is not going to do justice to the situation. This House must be taken into confidence. Through this House, the entire nation will have to be taken into confidence, and that can only be done by placing the correspondence on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let not the personal vanity of any person, howsoever big he may be, stand in the way of justice to the nation.

MR. SPEAKER: We had enough discussion...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): My leader has already spoken. I would only put this point to the hon. Prime Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed all leaders.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He has talked about democracy. I would like to know whether ignoring the wishes of the entire Opposition will promote democracy.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): On a point of order. Mr. Sathe raised the issue, merely for eliciting information, in view of his notice under rule 377. You ordered that it was upto the Minister to answer it or not to answer it. After all has been done, the hon. Prime Minister stood up and he took a particular stand. He said something. I think, the matter closes here, and it should not be discussed any more.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I am not on the point made by the leaders of different Parties. What the Prime Minister has said...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed all leaders. I have allowed your leader also. Is there going to be a debate? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Just for one minute, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, you seem to think that on every matter you have a right to be heard...

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me what is your point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please take the issue on merits. I am on a point of order under rule 56—Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER: That has been disposed of.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I had given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding leakage of the secret correspondence between the Prime Minister and the former Home Minister. Now the Prime Minister, in his statement, has admitted in this House that the correspondence between him and the former Home Minister was secret. If the Prime Minister is not going to come forward with his statement and lay it on the Table of the House...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: .... then we have to discuss leakage of the secret papers.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.1(17)/74-MP (S.O. 1941) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978 making certain amendments to the Hotels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hostels, Lodging Houses and Motels (Building Standards) Regulations, 1977 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2436/78.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE FARMS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77, ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the years 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2437/78.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi, for the year 1974-75—Part II (Administration and Accounts).

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2438/78.]

12.37 hrs.

RE. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE FORMER HOME MINISTER—*Contd.*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, is that all that remains? What happens there will be reported to us!

MR. SPEAKER: That will not be done in this House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is exactly what the Prime Minister has said. That, in essence, is what the Prime Minister has said.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is what the Prime Minister said. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell the House one thing. This House will not be allowed to be treated as subordinate to any other House. We have equal rights; there is no doubt about it. If at all, we have greater rights— because the Cabinet is responsible to this House. Therefore, it is not proper for anybody to suggest that this House will take whatever the other House decides. I am very clear about it.

12.38 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 222. Your office informed me that you, in your wisdom, have disallowed the privilege Motion against the State Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Patil. But earlier the Hon. Speaker had said that whenever you make an order there must be reasonable and logical arguments for it...

MR. SPEAKER: There must be reasons for it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I really appreciate the argument that there should be a reasonable argument. I am not going into the merits, but if you go through the answer given by the Hon. Minister in the House, he has very clearly stated that it is under active consideration—i.e. regarding the setting up of special court to try Mrs Gandhi on the basis of the report of the Shah Commission. But if I quote the proceedings of the House, Mr. Biju Patnaik...

MR. SPEAKER: He is not responsible for Mr. Biju Patnaik's statement. He says his statement is correct.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then, Sir, am I to understand from your statement that there is no collective responsibility of the Cabinet and that a Cabinet Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a privilege motion: collective responsibility is not a privilege motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Whom am I to believe?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. Whoever you want to believe you may believe. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Please understand me. Whom do you believe? (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I was told that the matter is under your consideration, but now you are saying it is decided.

MR. SPEAKER: The matter which is under my consideration is your query under Rule 115, not the other one. So far as this is concerned, Mr. S. D. Patil has given me a reply saying that whatever he has stated is absolutely accurate. I have nothing to show it is not accurate and therefore I disallowed the privilege motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Whom do you believe—Shri Patnaik or Shri Patil?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. Please don't drag me into this.

12.41 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *Contd.*

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950 AND UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 358(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978 making

certain amendments in the description of the constituencies in Schedule XII of the Delimination of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2439/78.]

(2) A copy of the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Mysore) Amendment Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 294(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2440/78.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Public Companies (Terms of issue of debentures and of raising of loans with option to convert such debentures or loans into shares) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 623 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1978.

(ii) The Company's Liquidation Account (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 626 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1978.

(iii) The Companies (Secretary's Qualifications) (Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 851 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978.

(iv) The Companies (Secretary's Qualification) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 852 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2441/78.]

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 728 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1978, declaring M/s. Mambalam Benefit Society Limited, a company having its registered office in the State of Tamil Nadu to be a 'Nidhi', under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2442/78.]

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 627 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1978, delegating certain powers and functions of the Central Government exercisable under clause (b) of sub-section (7) of section 555 of the Companies Act, 1956 to the Registrars of Companies and Regional Directors subject to the control of Company Law Board, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2443/78.]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): On behalf of Shri Pratap Chandra Chunder I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi version) @ of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2444/78.]

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMDT.) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 887 in

@English version of the Accounts was laid on the Table on the 15th May, 1978.

[Shri Sheo Narain]

Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2445/78.].

ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1976-77 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2446/78].

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, with regard to Item No. 4....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shall I hear one of you or do you want me to hear both?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In regard to Item 4 (ii) the Hon. Minister Shri Barnala just now moved a Bill or introduced a Bill on poultry development....

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not a Bill: it is a paper laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a statement laid on the Table.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am sorry. This Item No. 4(2) relates to the ICAR. The ICAR Report is for 1974-75. (*Interruptions*). The ICAR Report is for 1974-75 and this is 1978; and yet the Minister is still to come before the House with the previous two to three year's reports. So the House did not have an opportunity so far to discuss....

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: You have not read the reasons for the delay....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: But this House must have the right to know what is happening in the ICAR in the last few years. One day you come up with a Report for 1975 and give reasons, but what has happened to the reports of 1976 and what has happened to the report of 1977?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Probably the hon. Member does not know. This has been given and the reasons mentioned are as below:

"The audited certificate from the Accountant General, (Commerce, Misc.), New Delhi for the year 1974-75 which forms an integral part of the ICAR Report was not available and hence, as decided by the Governing Body of the Council, Part II of the Report (Technical) for 1974-75 was placed before Parliament during its 1976 Budget session. Audited certificate for 1974-75 was received only in the month of December. Thereafter these audited certificates were approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Council and the compilation, editing, translation and printing of the Report, Part II, by the Accounts Administration took time."

The printed copies of the annual reports were ready by the end of April, 1978 and have been placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): For a discussion on the affairs of ICAR, I would like to say that the report has come three years late and the reasons are not sufficient. As we know, there has been a lot of controversy regarding the resignation of Dr. Swaminathan and there have been a number of complaints by ICAR scientists against the Central Potato Research

Institute Director etc. This has been raised time and again in the House, and the Minister has not come forward with any statement clarifying the position regarding ICAR. Since he is laying these papers concerning ICAR on the Table of the House, I take this opportunity to apprise the House of these things and request the Minister to come forward with a statement on the affairs of ICAR.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, my submission is under Rule 305B. There is a Committee for this purpose, the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. You have issued instructions to the Ministry many times that the papers should be laid on the Table of the House in time and if there is any delay, reasons should be given. However, in many cases the papers are not being laid on the Table in time; perhaps in 90 per cent of the cases, it is so. The reason which my hon. friend has given just now for the delay is no reason at all. The reason is that as the audit report came late, therefore, there is delay in laying this on the Table. The Government should see to it that the audit report comes in time.

Besides, the recommendations of this Committee have been circulated to all the Ministries and these are that along with the audit report, the reasons for delay, the annual report and the review by the Ministry should also come before the House. These are the recommendations made by this Committee last year. In this case, Shri Barnala has given the annual report as also the review, but otherwise, nowhere the annual report and review of the department are given; the reasons for the delay are either not given, or they are no reasons at all. May I therefore, request you to kindly ask the Ministers and the Government that the recommendations of this Committee should be strictly followed. We have a lot of cases of the delay and it is impossible for this Committee to go through all these things. May I request you to direct the Government to do it in future?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Part I of the report was submitted in 1976 and it is only because of the auditing of the accounts etc. that Part II was not ready and did not reach us. The moment it reached us, we got it printed and have submitted.

MR. SPEAKER: Have the audit expedited, otherwise that loses its importance.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That is right, Sir.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND FINANCE (NO. 2) ACT, 1971 AND COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1977—UNION GOVT. (COMMERCIAL) PART II

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi) and English versions issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) GSR 634 published in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty of samples of pasteurised butter and processed cheese drawn for laboratory test.

(ii) G.S.R. 671 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on solution of asphalt, bitumen, tar or pitch used for road surfacing, filling cracks, bonding aggregates, stabilising soil or for use as adhesives subject to certain conditions.

(iii) G.S.R. 305(E) to 307(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1978, together with

an explanatory memorandum regarding the extension of the concessional rates of weekly compounded levy applicable to Khandsari sugar up to the 30th September, 1978.

(iv) G.S.R. 308(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding central excise duty exemption to particle boards veneered with single veneer or plywood panel.

(v) G.S.R. 354(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on high density polythelene (HDPE) Waste.

(vi) G.S.R. 336(E) and 337(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding the reduction of the basic duty of excise from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 6 per cent. *ad valorem* on additional releases of free sale quotas by sugar factories under the incentive rebate scheme for new/expansion project sugar factories established at high cost.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2447/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 296(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from export duty on Tapioca Chips.

(ii) G.S.R. 673 and 674 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from customs duty (Basic and auxiliary) on colour illustrations and dust covers for printing of books.

(iii) G.S.R. 736 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment of Notification No. 173-Custom dated the 2nd August, 1976 granting exemption from customs duty on D.D.T. imported on behalf of Government.

(iv) The Transfer of Residence (Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 333 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 855 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding special tariff concession to Bangladesh, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Laos on import of Molasses.

(vi) G.S.R. 352(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exchange rates for conversion of 17 foreign currencies into Indian rupees and *vice versa*.

(vii) G.S.R. 356(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of additional duty leviable on refrigerator, deep freezes and air conditioners imported under transfer of residence concessions.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2448/78].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971:—

(i) G.S.R. 299(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1978, together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from payment of foreign travel tax to artists going abroad for purposes of dance or other cultural performances of non-commercial nature. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2449/78].

(ii) G.S.R. 342(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from payment of foreign travel tax to such Members of Parliament Minister of State Government, Leader of Political Party and eminent member of general public as included in an official delegation of the Central Government going abroad in connection with the affairs of the Union. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2450/78].

(4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1977—Union Government (Commercial)—Part II—Miscellaneous Topics of interest under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2451/78].

STATEMENT RE. PARTICULARS OF BIDDERS IN GOLD AUCTION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a statement containing the particulars of the bidders who purchased the largest quantity of gold in each of the six auctions so far held and also the particulars of the two licensed dealers who purchased the largest quantity of gold in all the six auctions taken together. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2451-A/78].

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Calling Attention....

SHRI ANANT DAVE (Kutch)..**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you; you cannot take possession of the House straightway.

Do not record.

12.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CHINESE BALOONS FOUND WITH TRANSMITTERS AND PROPAGANDA MATERIAL IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported Chinese balloons with transmitters and propaganda material found in different parts of the country."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, the Government have enquired into the cases of discovery of balloons in different parts of the country. From time to time, balloons carrying propaganda material in Chinese have been found in some parts of India. According to information available so far, these balloons did not have transmitters and were not intended for India but have drifted from their course, perhaps due to cross-currents of winds. Nor is there any definite clue to where they come from.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : स्पीकर साहब, यह बेलून जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर दूसरे कंट्रीज से आते हैं, इनकी बाबत समाचार-पत्रों में निरन्तर खबरें निकलती रहती हैं । सिर्फ यही नहीं कहा जाता है कि बेलून के अन्दर थोड़ा बहुत प्रोपेगैंडा मैटीरियल है, बल्कि यह कहते हैं कि उसमें ट्रांस्मीटर्स और ट्रांजिस्टर्स भी रहते हैं और दूसरे किस्म के इलैक्ट्रानिक यंत्र भी निकलते रहते हैं । मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बारे में एक सिम्पल सा स्टेटमैंट कैसे दे दिया? अगर इनके इस बयान के मुताबिक यह हालत सही है तो हिन्दुस्तान के

**Not recorded.

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक]

अखबारों में बारबार इस प्रकार की सनसनीखेज खबरें क्यों निकलती रहती हैं ? सरकार ने आज तक इस किस्म के इकदाम क्यों नहीं उठाये ? जिनसे समाचार-पत्रों से बातचीत करके इन खबरों को दबाया जाये या उनसे कहा जाता कि इस किस्म की खबरें अखबारों में न दी जायें ?

चाइना की तरफ से जो बैलून हमारे मुल्क में आये हैं, उनमें चाइनीज लीडर्स के फोटो तक निकले हैं, प्रोपेगैंडा सामग्री निकली है, जो कि देश के लिये एक चिन्ताजनक मामला हो जाता है । इसमें एकमात्र प्रश्न यह उठता है कि इस किस्म की चीजें यहां नहीं आनी चाहियें । मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया, इन्होंने जो कहा है कि यह आते हैं, यह सारी चीजें जो होती हैं

> ".....drifted from their course, perhaps due to cross-currents of winds. Nor is there any definite clue to where they come from."

स्पीकर साहब, अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं से हाइड्रोजन बन गिर जाये, तो भी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब यही कह देंगे कि पता नहीं कहां से आ गया, या और भी किसी किस्म की घटनाएं हो जायें तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस में कह देंगे कि पता नहीं कहां से यह हो गया और कैसे हो गया । उनका इस तरह से कहना और भी ज्यादा मोस्ट अन्फार्चुनेट है कि वह यह कहें कि कहां से आ गया ?

मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा है कि लिटरेचर चाइनीज लैंगुएज में है, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारे मुल्क में कोई चाइनीज लैंगुएज पढ़ने वाला नहीं है ? क्या उन्हें हाउस में यह नहीं बताना चाहिये कि उसमें जो लिटरेचर है वह कौनसे कंट्री से आया है और कौनसे कंट्रीज के लिये भेजा जाता है. मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि चाइनीज लैंगुएज के जो इश्तहार उस बैलून में निकलते हैं उनका मफहूम क्या है ? उन्हें इसकी बाबत हाउस में बताना चाहिये कि इस किस्म का लिटरेचर कहां से आता है और कहां के लिये भेजा जाता है और वहां से ड्रिफ्ट कर के हमारे यहां क्यों आता है ?

3, 4 महीने पहले यह आसाम में भी आया, फिर 3 महीने पहले मध्यप्रदेश के इन्दौर के पास ऐसा हुआ जिसमें 3 ट्रांजिस्टर भी निकले थे, इसके बाद एक ट्रांस्मीटर उसमें से निकला था । उसके बाद उड़ीसा में अब यह हुआ, वैस्ट बंगाल के मिदनापुर जिले में इस किस्म की घटनाएं होती रही हैं और यह बैलून्स आते रहे हैं.

मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से बड़े अदब के साथ यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आया उन्होंने इस मामले की पूरी तहकीकात की है या नहीं, इस किस्म के जो बैलून वगैरह इस मुल्क में आते हैं, क्या उनको रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये हैं या नहीं, और आइन्दा इन खबरों को दबाने के लिए वह क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं । ये बातें देश में एक चिन्ता का वातावरण पैदा करती हैं । एक तरफ तो हम चीन के साथ अपने ताल्लुकात को बेहतर बना रहे हैं, उसके साथ प्यार की पींगें बढ़ाने के लिए आगे जा रहे हैं, और दूसरी तरफ, इस किस्म की खबरें आयें, तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के लिए बड़ी चिन्ता की बात हो जाती है । ऐसे गंभीर मामले पर गवर्नमेंट को इतने साधारण ढंग से बात नहीं करनी चाहिए । वह समाचारपत्रों से भी बातचीत करें ।

मुझे सबसे ज्यादा चिन्ता इस बात की है कि मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहें कि हमें पता नहीं है कि ये बैलून्ज वगैरह कहां से आते हैं । अभी आनरेबल मेम्बर ने टेबल पर कुछ फोटो रखे हैं । बैलून से जो मैटीरियल मिला है, क्या उसको कहीं से पढ़वाया नहीं जा सकता था ? क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस किस्म के मैटीरियल को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है या नहीं, उसका अध्ययन करवाया है या नहीं, उसको किसी से

पढ़वाया है या नहीं कि उसमें क्या लिखा है ? मिनिस्टर साहब तफसील से और अच्छी तरह से सदन को बतायें—और टेबल पर रखने की कोशिश करें—कि उस मैटीरियल में जो कुछ लिखा है, उसका हफहूम क्या है और वह यहां किस तरह से आया है ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मध्य प्रदेश में जो बैलून आया, जिसका माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, उसमें जो सामान पाया गया, उसमें एक इलेक्ट्रो-मैकेनिकल डिवाइस था, जो बैलून के कोर्स को गाइड करता है । उसमें प्रोपेगैंडा लिटरेचर पाया गया, जो चाइनीज में है । उसमें ट्रांसिस्टर नहीं पाया गया, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है । (व्यवधान) यह प्रिजयूम किया जाता है कि वह के० एम० टी० का प्रोपेगैंडा मैटीरियल है । इसमें कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है । इसमें कोई सनसनीखेज बात नहीं है । इसमें जो मैटीरियल है, उससे साफ है कि हिन्दुस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, और वह उसकी कनजम्पशन के लिए नहीं है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अखबारों में बराबर इस तरह की खबरें आती रहती हैं, और जब हम चीन से अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें रोकना चाहिए । हमको जो जानकारी है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूं कि चाइनीज भाषा में यह जो साहित्य आता है, वह कूमिन्टांग से आता है । उसमें कोई दूसरी बात नहीं है । जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि ये बैलून क्यों आते हैं, बिड के वाम-करेंट से या इस इलेक्ट्रो-मैकेनिकल डिवाइस के फेल्यूर से वे यहां चले जाते हैं ।

श्री लालजी भाई (मलम्बर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो पत्र फैंके गए हैं वह भारत में किन किन स्थानों पर पाये गए और उन पत्रों में भारत की सेना के विरुद्ध कुछ लिखा गया है क्या ? यदि हां, तो वह पत्र किस भाषा में है और उसमें विवरण क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: In all, three questions have been put by him. He asked: Was there anything against India? Was there anything against the Army of India? In which language were they?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): These pamphlets are against China, that is, for inciting a revolt in China. Therefore, it can be presumed that it must have been sent by some people in Taiwan. No doubt there is nothing about India in it at all. Even the picture which was put for children there only lauds the work done in Taiwan,—they are all meant for Chinese consumption. Therefore, there is no question of suspecting China for anything in this matter. Those baloons have strayed away from China over here on account of currents of wind. We cannot stop them. But that does not do us any harm.

श्री लालजी भाई : मेरा पूरा उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूरा उत्तर दे दिया । He has said it in categorical language. He has answered all your questions. He has said, it is not against India. He has answered all your questions. Please sit down.

Now, Mr. Janardhana Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, a foreign helicopter dropped a large quantity of tinned meat, sarees, sweets, and propaganda literature printed in Chinese and Burmese on Sunday at Samudrapur village in Midnapur District. The Helicopter. then flew away towards the sea.

Not only this. I will bring out some more instances. I say this because the statement given by the hon. Minister is not at all convincing. With

all due respect to him, I can say, it is misleading.

I also submit another instance:

A baloon descended on 17th July at Rajnagar village in Cuttack district, this year, unleading a packetful of leaflets according to the police.

The police seized two foreign transmitters and two plastic baloons full of Chinese literature, towels and toffees at Bolo and Belpeda villages.

Another incident is this:

A report from Allahabad says that a Chinese baloon containing propaganda material and a battery-operated mini-machine were found near Mehangupur village about 50 k.m. from Allahabad.

These are the incidents which have taken place. There are about seven incidents throughout the country. Now we have to know where this China is situated. All of us know that it is situated on the North Eastern region of our country. You must also know that not only here, but in Maharashtra also, the baloons containing leaflets and also meat, sweets, toffees, etc. were dropped. It is a serious situation. The people of these areas are living in panic. Even the police officials are intrigued over the incidents. That is why I submit that we have, in this context, to examine so many other factors also.

There is one other matter which I wish to place before the Hon. Minister. There is the report of Mr. B. G. Verghese who recently toured China. The facts revealed by him go to show that this China is preparing for the third war.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, you are travelling outside the scope of the question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am also for improving relations with China.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You are travelling outside the Calling Attention.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will come to that. India should also improve relations with China—not only with China but also with the other neighbours. But, at the same time, India must be beware of the Chinese move so that we may not fall a prey to them as we fell pray in the past. What I am submitting is this. The opening of the Karakoram Highway shows how the Sino-Pakistan alliance.

MR. SPEAKER: We have arleady discussed that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This has always been a danger to India. The China-backed Naga and Mizo rebels are again raising their heads while Bangladesh, closely allied with China, is freely indulging in anti-India propaganda.

The basic fault with the Janata Government is this: That is for the normalisation of the ties with China. May I also say that in our enthusiasm or anxiety to improve relations, we have failed to observe that the present Chinese desire to improve relations with India is not in response to our previous moves towards this goal but the result of a calculated Chinese move to counter the Soviet Union? We should not also forget that the guiding slogan of the present Peking leadership it does not matter whether a cat is black or white as long as it catches mice'.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not have the cats here. This is not a question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am telling this because in any case there is nothing to show that China has stopped training and equipping Naga and Mizo insurgents or disowned Chairman Mao's notorious doctrine under which 'Tibet is China's palm and Ladakh, Nepal, Bhutan Sikkim and Nagaland are her fingers'. (*Interruptions*).

If this is the doctrine of the late Mao (*Interruptions*) this is a serious situation. We cannot forget that. I am now submitting in this context—I recall what he said—what our Prime Minister has stated. Our Prime Minister as has been reported, in *New York Times, has* clearly stated that India is prepared to forgo 14,000 square miles of India....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I denied this and so did the *New York Times.*

MR. SPEAKER: He has denied that. Please come to the question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As you know the helicopter strayed into the territory of India.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Is this not a criminal trespass? Has it not crossed our territory? If Government is not in a position to say from where it comes and even if a helicopter enters into our territory, if they are not in a position to say so, is this not a failure of the Government? Is it not a failure of the foreign policy of the Government? May I also ask the hon. Minister as to what steps is Government taking to prevent such an aggression or intrusion into our territory? It is very clear that our Government is sleeping over the matter. We must be very vigilant. What steps is the Government going to take against such a trespass?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If the hon. Member is satisfied by the allegation against the Government, I wish him joy. I thought there were balloons which brought in some propaganda but I find here many thoughts have come in the balloons. I do not know how he can say that I said that the land will be given over to China. Yes, that was the report of the *New York Times.* I denied this.

MR. SPEAKER: It was published.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I denied that the very day. And yet my hon'ble friend repeats it here. That shows his veracity. Where were the helicopters seen from China! By whom? I would like to ask those people. This is all imagination. Nothing else. There are only balloons from which this propaganda was found which was against the Chinese people. Then again when he says we must be careful, we are very careful. If there is any aggression, the aggression will be met properly and fully. Let him be assured about it.

Then again about normalisation. He says we are very eager and, therefore, we are going into their hands. The normalisation process has been started by them and we are responding. We are very careful about all these matters. Let my hon'ble friend not be worried about this matter. That is all that I can assure him.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 14.00 hours of the clock.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

REPORTED CHINESE BALLOONS FOUND WITH TRANSMITTERS AND PROPAGANDA MATERIAL IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह राज्य मंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर दिया है। लेकिन

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हमारी, जब हमारे साथी श्री अनंत दवे जी, जो कि कच्छ के हैं, से बातचीत हुई तो उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने अपनी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी में अपनी आंखों से एक हेलीकोप्टर देखा जो कि 20–25 गज ऊपर से उड़ कर गया और उसने वहां पर्चे वगैरह गिराये। मंत्री महोदय ने जो अभी जवाब दिया उससे दो-तीन प्रश्न खड़े हो गये हैं। एक तो यह कि कोई भी मुल्क किसी भी देश पर तब हमला करेगा जब कि वह सोया हो। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस संबंध में सतर्क है? हमारा जो चीन के साथ दोस्ती बढ़ाने का, शांन्ति की खातिर अपनी जमीन के मामले को उस लेवल तक न ले जाने का जो प्रयास चल रहा है, इसमें क्या सरकार शांति स्थापना के साथ साथ अपने घर को भी इतना मजबूत बना रही है कि वह किसी भी संकट के समय, खतरे के समय, उसका मुकाबला करने को तैयार हो सके?

इसके साथ साथ मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि बेलून वगैरह की अक्सर जो खबरें समाचार पत्रों में आया करती हैं और एक अखबार 'आज' वाराणसी की मेरे पास कटिंग भी है जिसमें स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि एक बेलून आया था जिसे पुलिस ने अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है, इस प्रकार की खबरों का क्या सरकार के द्वारा खंडन किया गया है या नहीं? मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की चीजों का सरकार के द्वारा अभी तक खंडन नहीं किया गया है। अतः मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इस तरह के समाचार समय समय पर आते रहते हैं, जिनके बारे में सरकार की ओर से खंडन नहीं किया जाता, क्या उनके बारे में सरकार ने चीन के साथ या चीन के दूतावास के साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया है या नहीं?

श्री घनिक लाल मंडल : सरकार बराबर चौकस रहती है और सरकार किसी भी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है। हम जो शान्ति की बात करते हैं तो शान्ति से अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम चौकस नहीं है, शान्ति के साथ-साथ चौकसी बराबर रखी जाती है और सरकार किसी भी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयारी की स्थिति में है।

मैंने पहले स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि बिलासपुर में पुलिस को जो सामान मिला है उस में एक इलैक्ट्रो मैकेनिकल डिवाइस है। यह बैलून में था जो उसको गाइड करने के काम में आता है। दूसरा सामान जो मिला है वह लिट्रैचर है। जैसे मैंने पहले कहा है यह अनुमान है कि के० एम० टी० प्रापेगेंडा मैटीरियल उसमें है। उससे यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि उसका जो ओरिजन है वह ताइवान हो सकता है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (Bulandshahr cum Aligarh Districts South) : प्रधान मंत्री के विश्वास दिलाने के बाद कि मित्रता चाहते हुए भी हम सतर्क रहेंगे देश को काफी राहत मिली है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि यह सिवाय बैलून के कुछ नहीं है और अनुमान यह लगाया जाता है कि यह ताइवान गवर्नमेंट का है। मेरे पास यह बंडल अखबारों का है और एक अखबार में नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया, स्टेट्समैन, पैट्रियाट आदि कोई अखबार नहीं है जिस में इसके बारे में खबरें न छपी हों। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर भी हुआ ह यह किस्सा, आंध्र में भी, उड़ीसा में भी, उत्तर प्रदेश, वैस्ट बंगाल आदि प्रायः सभी प्रान्तों में यह बात हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कालिंग अटेंशन आने के बाद आपने क्या राज्य सरकारों से पूछा है कि स्थिति क्या है और पूछा है तो किस किस राज्य सरकार से क्या क्या उत्तर आया है?

मैं 19 जुलाई, 1978 के पैट्रियाट की एक खबर पढ़ना चाहता हूं। उस में यह आया है :

"A foreign helicopter dropped a large quantity of tinned meat, sarees, sweets and propaganda literature printed in Chinese and Burmese on Sunday at....

The Government officials in the area were very much intrigued over the incident. They expect the mystery to be unravelled when the propaganda literature could be read and understood. Similar incident have also been reported from the hill areas of Tripura State. There is a wider area—particularly in the hills, tinned meat—some open and some sealed, sweets, propaganda literature, large maps of China were dropped but by whom nobody could say."

मुझे याद है 1967 में चौथी लोक सभा में मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था कि काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान का हैलीकाप्टर आया और उसने लीफलैट्स डाले और वह वापिस पाकिस्तान चला गया सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह तब विदेश मंत्री थे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह गलत है। मैंने उनको चैलेंज किया कि आप को मालूम है लेकिन आप जानबूझ कर कह रहे हैं कि गलत है। आप इसको चैक कर लें। अगले दिन उन्होंने यह कहा:

"Something like a helicopter did come; but it was not a helicopter." Am I to understand that you want to contradict this news in the same fashion?

अब भी अखबार में आया है कि हैलिकाप्टर घुस कर आया और अखबारों में यह खबर आई है। यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने इसकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी की है और की है तो क्या जवाब आया है या जैसा कि ज्योति बसु साहब ने औरंगाबाद में कहा है

"Many leaflets printed in Chinese were found spread all over the fields at.... Besides leaflets, six packets containing biscuits, clothes, some pictures and plot maps were also found."

अब ज्योति बसु साहब से पूछा गया कि यह कहां से आता है लीफ्लैट वगैरह चाइना का? तो माननीय ज्योति बसु कहते हैं:

"Mr. Jyoti Basu felt amused towards the reported dropping of leaflets in Chinese language through balloons somewhere in Contai in Midnapore District."

Is your reaction also the same as the reaction of the West Bengal Chief Minister? Are you also amused?

और यह ट्रांसमिटर की उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताता हूं कि एक जगह की खबर नहीं है, परन्तु मेरे पास कई जगह की अखबारों की खबर है। स्टेट्समैन 19 जुलाई का रायगढ़ के बारे में कहता है:

The police seized two foreign transmitters and two plastic balloons full of Chinese literature, towels and toffees——

टौफ़ी भी तो आयी थीं। कहीं यह तो नहीं कि टाफीं आपने ले ली हों और इसलिए ऐसा जवाब देते हों।

Within a month so far three transmitters and three balloons have been seized in Raigarh district.

इसी तरह से आगे उन्होंने इलाहाबाद का भी कहा है। उसके अतिरिक्त धार मध्य प्रदेश में

"A huge balloon containing photographs of Mao...."

आप कह रहे हैं कि यह ताइवान का है। अगर ऐसा होता तो माओ का फोटो नहीं आता। हो सकता है कि ताइवान भी ऐसा करता हो, मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"A huge balloon containing photographs of Mao Tse-tung and a

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

battery operated transmitter were found hanging from a tree in a village under Dhar police station in Dhar district today....The 25 square feet balloon also contained Mao literature".

मंत्री जी से मेरा कहना है कि आपने राज्य सरकारों से इनक्वायरी की कि नहीं ? अगर की है तो किन स्टेटस से की और उनका क्या उत्तर आया ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि हैलीकॉप्टर की जो खबर आयी वह बहुत गम्भीर सवाल है। उस बारे में आपने क्या इनक्वायरी की और अगर नहीं की तो आप सदन का विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि इनक्वायरी कर के सदन को बतायेंगे।

अभी यह जो कहा गया कि ट्रांसमिटर आये हैं इसके बारे में आपने डिनाई किया है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस बारे में पूरी इनक्वायरी करके सदन के सामने बाद में रखें या टेबिल पर रखें। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है, देश की सेक्योरिटी का सवाल है। मुझे याद है कि पंडित नेहरू से जब सवाल किये गये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि सब चीज ठीक है, कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं है। लोगों ने कहा कि काफी मूवमेंट हो रहा है। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे रिलेशन्स अच्छे हैं और सब ठीक है। तो जहां प्रधान मंत्री ने विश्वास दिलाया है उसे मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि वह सतर्क हैं, लेकिन आपके पास ठीक खबर तो होनी चाहिये। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन स्टेट्स से आपने पूछा ? या अपने आप यहीं बैठे जवाब बना लिया ? और जिनसे पूछा उनका क्या उत्तर आया। हैलीकॉप्टर के बारे में, माओ की तस्वीर के बारे में क्या आप जांच करायेंगे और इस सदन को बतायेंगे ? सदन को विश्वास तो प्रधान मंत्री ने दिला दिया कि सतर्क हैं तथा आगे भी रहेंगे। वह तो होना ही चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि फिर वही मामला दोहराया जाय क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत र है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, मैंने सिर्फ इतना कहा था कि ऐसा हमारा अनुमान है। हमने कोई निश्चित ढंग से बात नहीं कही है। मैंने अनुमान के रूप में कहा है कि जो साहित्य मिला है और जो प्रोपेगंडा मैटीरियल मिला है उससे ऐसा अनुमान लगता है कि यह के० एम० टी० का मैटीरियल है और वहीं से ओरिजिनेट हुआ होगा। जब भी इस तरह की घटना घटती है और हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है तो हम राज्य सरकार से पूरी रिपोर्ट मंगाते हैं। और जैसा मैंने पहले कहा....

मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र से रिपोर्ट मंगाई गई है और अभी बंगाल और उड़ीसा से भी रिपोर्ट मंगाई गई है।

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Gujarat?

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Uttar Pradesh?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां जहां बैलून गिरा, वहां से मंगाया गया है। **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It concerns practically all the States. My question is whether you have contacted every State and when did you contact. After this notice or only 6 months back? Please tell us.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यह तो जून-जुलाई की ही घटना है, इसलिये 6 महीने पहले की बात कहां आती है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरे पास 1975 का मामला भी है, वह बता देता हूं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : पहले की बात नहीं, यह जो कालिंग अटेंशन है, इसके सम्बन्ध में इन चार राज्यों की सरकारों से रिपोर्ट मंगायी गई है और जैसा कि मैंने कहा इसके आधार पर ही हम कह रहे हैं कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, ट्रांस्मीटर नहीं है। उसमें

इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिकल डिवाइस मिला, और प्रोपैंडा लिटरेचर मिला, संभव है जैसा माननीय सदस्य कहा है, साड़ी या टाफी हों या ऐसी चीजें हों, उसका मैं इन्कार नहीं करता, लेकिन और दूसरी चीजें ट्रांसमीटर वगैरह की बात कहीं भी ध्यान में नहीं आई है ।

जो 19 जुलाई के पैट्रियाट का हवाला देकर माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न करते हैं कि हैलीकोप्टर देखा गया है, यह बिल्कुल काल्पनिक बातें हैं, इसमें कोई सचाई नहीं है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या आपने इन्क्वायरी की है ?

(*Interruptions*) This is a very important matter. My question was: Has he made any inquiry? Let him say whether he has made any inquiry. तब तो काल्पनिक कह सकते हैं, क्या बगैर इन्क्वायरी के कह रहे हैं ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश के लिये बहुत गंभीर मामला है और यह कोई आसान बात नहीं है, एक रिपोर्ट अखबार में आई है, आपने उसकी इन्क्वायरी करने के बाद कहा है तो ठीक है, और बगैर इन्क्वायरी के कहा है तो यह बता दीजिये ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट जो पैट्रियाट में आई है, क्या आपने इसकी इन्क्वायरी कराई है या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You just answer whether there has been an inquiry.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यह जो पैट्रियाट के बारे में बात कहते हैं, 19 जुलाई के बारे में जो हैलीकोप्टर की बात कहते हैं, तो यह कालिंग अटैंशन तो बैलून के सम्बन्ध में था, हैलीकोप्टर से संबंधित नहीं था । (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बैलून के बारे में कहा, हैलीकोप्टर के बारे में नहीं कहा ।

(*Interruptions*) This is much more serious. He said a helicopter is invited to cross this country. My point of order is: Can a helicopter come into this country, but balloon cannot? This is much more serious. The Minister should know it. If any foreign helicopter comes into India, you must know that this is a serious matter.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: There is no truth in it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have not made any inquiry.

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका क्लीयर कंवेंशन है कि उन्होंने इन्क्वायरी कराई है या नहीं ? हम जानना चाहता है, हम लोगों का समय ले लिया जाता है, हमें कंटेंग रीबल जवाब मिलना चाहिये कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से इन्क्वायरी कराई है या नहीं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में बताइये ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : बैलून के सम्बन्ध में जो घटनाएं हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने बताया कि गढ़वाल, रायगढ़, नान्देड़, बिलासपुर, मिदनापुर, सिंहभूम और कटक, जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, इन सभी के बारे में रिपोर्ट मंगाई गई है और उसके आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very clear now that the Calling Attention Notice related to balloons. So, evidently he has not made any specific inquiry. It looks like that, but I am not sure. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him say, he is not sure. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear me. It looks as if there has been no specific inquiry regarding the helicopter. So he has no notice about it. Evidently, he has not made any inquiry. That is the question. I think

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Maybe because the Members are exercised, you please make an inquiry about the helicoper and give information to the Members after a few days.

14.25 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

TENTH REPORT

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल वल्लभभाई पटेल : (मेहसाना): मैं अधीनस्थ विधान सम्बन्धी समिति का दसवां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करती हूं ।

COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister, Mr. Barnala.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): There is a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi has given it earlier.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am raising an objection to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Wait; that will come later. Now Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My point of order is under rule 67. It says:

> "When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the pending Bill, shall be removed from or not entered in, the list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs."

Here, my point is that not only is there a non-official bill given by me, which is very comprehensive, dealing with the problems of the coconut plantations, and the economy of coconut in the coconut-growing States; there are also very practical suggestions made, as to how finances should be raised for the improvement and development of the coconut industry. But here, the Bill which the Minister is trying to introduce is written in such a fashion that the interests of the coconut-growing States are hardly taken into account. (*Interruptions*). Mostly members of the bureaucracy will sit in the Board.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My point of order is, therefore, that the Board which is visualized, does not take into account the interests of the coconut cultivators. There is hardly any representation for Kerala which produce 80 per cent (*Interruptions*) of coconut. 90 per cent of the milling copra is produced in Kerala. The Minister is introducing 2 Bills which hardly take into account the interests of Kerala, and the interests of the small cultivators. This Bill should not be allowed to be introduced in this House, when there is a comprehensive Bill from me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood your point of order; but, unfortunately, in what you have said, you yourself have made it amply clear that the two bills are not identical; and, therefore, the point of order does not stand. Now, Mr. Barnala.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My objection is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will come later.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the coconut industry and for matters connected therewith.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-7-78.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the coconut industry and for matters connected therewith."

Now Mr. Vayalar Ravi, are you opposing this?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Actually, I wished to congratulate the Minister for introducing the Bill; but I have to object, because the content of the Bill which is circulated, is very much objectionable. This Parliament has the privilege to legislate for many Commodity Boards almost for all agricultural commodities; and we expected the Minister to bring the Bill in such a way that it is identical with the other commodity boards. Unfortunately, when we went through the Bill, we found—we have also written a letter to the Minister; and I hope the Minister will be reasonable enough to respond to our request—that the Bill provides only for officers, and that the Board will become a Government department. During the days of the previous Government, the then Minister Mr. Shinde convened a meeting of all Members of Parliament from the coconut-growing areas; and State Governments were also represented in that meeting. We had long discussions in the matter; and in this House myself, Mr. Chandrappan and all of us have been persistently demanding a legislation to set up a Coconut Board, because coconut is facing a lot of problems—fluctuation in the market, diseases many other things. I appreciate the intention of the Minister in introducing the Bill; and he definitely deserves congratulations; but unfortunately, we have to object to it at the very stage of introduction, both in regard to the Coconut Development Board Bill and the Copra Cess Bill, because the content itself is objectionable. He has to come up with a comprehensive Bill giving representation to all the States, especially the coconut growing States. Moreover, Members of Parliament have been completely ignored. It is for the first time that Members of Parliament have become untouchable—untouchable to the Coconut Board.

The Konkan area, Maharashtra, Karnataka Andhra Pradesh every State has to get representation.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I rise on a point of order. In every commodity Board, be it for Coffee, Cardamom or Tea, the States which are the growers of that particular commodity have got special representation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. You can speak on this question when the Bill is taken up for discussion.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): It is a point of suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Minister anything to say with regard to what Shri Ravi has stated?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: He has written to me a letter. He has talked to me also. Perhaps we may be able to satisfy him to a certain extent when the discussion takes place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the coconut industry and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I introduce the Bill.†

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†Introduced with the recommenda tion of the President.

14.32 hrs.

COPRA CESS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the imposition of cess on copra for the development of the coconut industry and for matters connected therewith.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, on a point of order. Has he got the consent of the President to introduce the Bill? It is a financial Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, the consent has been given. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the imposition of cess on copra for the development of the coconut industry and for matters connected thereiwth."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I introduced† the Bill.

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974.".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I introduce the Bill.

14.34 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported decision of the Central Government to close down Konkan Passenger Line.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, with your permission, I beg to draw the attention of the Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance:

"The decision of the Central Government to close down Konkan Passenger Line, the lack of any cheap mode of transport for western coast passengers, the consequential unemployment to hundreds of people, the efforts by the Government through the Government of Maharashtra and Goa to subsidise this utility public transport and the reaction of the Government thereupon."

(ii) Reported heavy floods endangering National Highway No. 31 and Railway Lines in Bihar.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान बिहार की भयंकर बाढ़ के प्रकोप की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। समाचार पत्रों से तो ज्ञात ही है कि उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़ का भयंकर प्रकोप है तथा सेना की मदद ली जा रही है। अब तक करोड़ों की क्षति हो गई है, जन-धन, पशु सबों का जीवन संकट में है लेकिन सब से सोचनीय विषय है कि बिहार के राष्ट्रीय उच्च राजपथ नं० 31 एवं रेलवे लाइन, जो खगड़िया-मानसी और नारायणपुर के बीच में है, को बाढ़ से गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-7-78.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

उच्च राजपथ से गंगा नदी की दूरी मात्र 100 गज है जो किसी भी समय कट सकता है और राष्ट्रीय संकट उत्पन्न कर सकता है । राज्य एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से उसे बचाने हेतु करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं लेकिन उस का अधिकांश भाग ठेकेदार एवं इंजीनियर की जेब में चला जाता है । हाजीपुर का राघोपुर प्रखण्ड पूरा गंगा के पेट में चला गया है । महनार प्रखण्ड का आधा भाग कट गया है ।

ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार अविलम्ब बिहार में बाढ़-पीड़ितों के सहायतार्थ युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य करे तथा खगड़िया मानसी एवं नारायणपुर के बीच राजकीय उच्च मार्ग नं० 31 की रक्षा का भार ठेकेदार एवं इंजीनियर को न दे कर सेना की मदद से स्वयं करे ।

(iii) REPORTED INFERIOR QUALITY OF CEMENT PRODUCED BY FACTORIES.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Cement industries are producing inferior quality of cement calling it as "Pozuluna Cement" by mixing 15 per cent Pozulunic material, e.g. burnt brick etc. The said cement is sold at the same price. The cost of production is less than Portland Cement while the consumer has to incur more expenditure in utilising this cement compared to Portland Cement. Thus, the producer makes more profit at the cost of the consumers' cost of construction. The Government should take necessary action to reduce the price of "Pozuluna Cement" and declare openly and give wide publicity that this is inferior quality.

14.38 hrs.

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sikandar Bakht on the 20th July, 1978, namely:

> "That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

and amendments thereon.

Dr. Saradish Roy may continue.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): The other day, while speaking on this Bill, I mentioned the amount of pollutants thrown into the atmosphere of Calcutta daily. I also mentioned that there is a wrong notion in our country that we are not industrially much advanced, and so pollution of the air or water is not so dangerous in our country. It is also a fact that air and water pollution is 60 times more in American than in our country. So, this notion has got deep roots, and from the Government's side also no attempt has been made to legislate and implement some measures so that a clean environment and atmosphere can be maintained for human plant and animal life.

Industry being concentrated in the cities without proper precautions to prevent air pollution, conditions in some places have become very dangerous, and in some ways we are leading in pollution in some cities. For instance in Calcutta the carbon monoxide content in the air is much more than in New York City, and the sulphur dioxide content in some parts of Bombay is above the average in Western countries.

Industries and power plants are not the source only of air pollution. In most cities, the motor vehicles and especially the public diesel transport system are also responsible. More

[Dr. Saradish Roq.]

than 50 per cent of them are defective, their fuel injection pumps and exhaust pipes are damaged, and they are emitting this fuel material into the atmosphere, and thus polluting the air. Thus, dangerous elements like carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrogen carbonate are emitted into the air.

We are fortunate that our coal contains less of sulphur and so less of sulphur dioxide is thrown into the air from our thermal power stations, but our coal contains much more ash. It is 1 to 40 per cent more. As a result, the fumes that are thrown into the air pollute our air, and it is estimated that in this we are leading in the world. In Delhi, per cubic metre of air contains 600 micro grammes of ash content; in Calcutta it is 300 and in Bombay 200, but the average in the Western countries is only 150. This can be prevented if we incur some expenditure on installing electrostatic filters in the thermal stations, as they will reduce the ash content to some extent. The other day also it was mentioned that there is need to develop technology so that the ash content maybe reduced, because so much ash content in the air is most hazardous to health and affects our respiratory system.

Due to environmental changes in the northern cities we are now having the phenomenon of smog, i.e., smoke combined with fog, which was not there a few years ago. In Bengali we call it *dhuwansha*. This is due to a feature called temperature inversion. After sunset, the earth's surface gets rapidly cold. As you go up, during the day time, the temperature becomes cooler and cooler, but in winter, after the sun set, the earth surface rapidly becomes cooler and air above is not cooler as in day time as it is covered by smoke and fog and the next morning when the sunrises, it disappears. It is very dangerous for respiratory organs and even air flights are also disturbed. These things are going on in our country rapidly not only in the cities but even in remote villages also. I know of a case. In Orissa, there is a small town, Rajganga, where a cement factory is there. It is emanating obnoxious fumes as a result of which 60 per cent of the workers of that factory are attacked with tuberculosis. But only the enactment of this Bill will not prevent air pollution. In Western countries, they have not only enacted legislation but they have launched a cultural movement to educate the people. So, proper implementation of the Acts are necessary and education is also necessary in our country.

We have enacted Water Pollution Act four years back but it has been observed more in violation. There are other Acts like the Motor Vehicles Act, Smoke Nuisance Act, etc. which prevent emanating of gas but nothing practical has been done. In this connection, I will also refer to the Conference which was held by the United Nations on human environmental changes, which suggested many things. To maintain environment, it will require other steps like preservation of forests and other things. So, comprehensive steps must be taken by the Government so that this danger which is threatening our society, is checked.

With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, I would like to announce that in the amendment which the Minister has proposed, there is one change. Instead of Shri Samar Guha's name Shri Gananath Pradhan's name is mentioned.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miraylguda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a famous saying that man is born free but he is everywhere in chains. Similarly, man is born free, God has created man to enjoy fresh air, pure water and good surroundings but

these gifts of God are abused by mankind. They are abused in such a way that men especially those people who are industrialists, capitalists for their own selfish ends, pollute the air and water in such a manner that it has become a world problem, a problem for the mankind. It has become such a big problem that the United Nations Organisation had to take notice of it and organised in Stockholm a human environment conference which took note of these pollutions—air and water. All the great men of the world, scientists, experts gathered together in Stockholm in 1972. They discussed the matter in all its aspects. And took the decision that in order to save mankind, this air and water pollution should be controlled. Therefore, they adumbrated great principles and it will be interesting for all of us to know what they proclaim. They proclaim:

> "Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and tortuous evolution of the human race on this planet a stage has been reached when, through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale. Both aspects of man's environment the natural and the man-made, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights—even the right to live itself.

The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of people and economic development throughout the world; it is the urgent desire of the people of the whole world and the duty of all Governments".

In order to implement this lofty ideal, the different States in different parts of the world have enacted legislations to control water and air pollution.

Now, our own Government, in order to do its bit to implement the world objectives, has brought forward a Water Pollution Bill already. Now as a supplementary to that Bill, this new Air Pollution Bill has been brought forward. Now I want to know how far the povisions of the Water Pollution Bill have been implemented and how far it has been made effective.

I am going to read out from RAMPONKARS' CALL about the struggle for survival which has been going on in Goa. After the starting of the mills over there, water and air pollution is going on to a great extent. The great industrialists and capitalists there have been able to run their mills and are polluting the air without any penal provisions being effected against them. The State Government seems to be ineffective there. The fishermen are feeling the brunt of this legislation over there; they are feeling the brunt of the shareholders of these industries. But the Government seems to be ineffective. Government is not able to implement these lofty objectives which are set forth in the Water Pollution Bill and now the Air Pollution Bill is coming forward. I would like to read out from the representation made by those people and the struggle which they are facing in Goa.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Reddi, you must be brief, because we were allotted only 2 hours for this Bill and there are hardly 15 minutes more out of 2 hours and then we are having several speakers. So, please be brief.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: It says:

> "We are struggling for 3 years for justice and for the right to live peacefully on our beaches and to supply cheap and plenty fish to our Goan people as we have

[Shri G. S. Reddi]

done for centuries. Our families have resorted to peaceful Gandhian protest by 24 hour Chain Hunger Strike below. Bandodkar Statute outside Goa Assembly since 14th October 1977, to draw attention of our Ministers and MLA to our sufferings. Our Chain Hunger Strike is 169 days old today. Does anybody care for us? What reply have we got from the Government? we have suffered mass arrest under section 144; 501 satyagrahis were jailed, including freedom fighters, MLA Rebello and five priests. The Archbishop, who asked for prayer was insulted by the Chief Minister and by the Minister Raul Fernandes; and the General Secretary was jailed later released unconditionally and finally the case was dropped as the charges were totally baseless."

I just quote this para to show how our laws are ineffective. Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments mean to implement the law in the proper manner because the industrialists and capitalists in that particular industry are more effective and are actually controlling the Government. Therefore, whatever is the legislation that we may pass, either on water pollution or on air pollution, the more important thing is that we should see that the law is implemented in all its contents. The Central Government, especially the Minister in charge of this Bill, should see that the law, once passed, is made effective. The people for whom the law is meant should feel the effect of the law, should feel that the Government means what it says.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government through the hon. Minister to consider the sufferings—due to the air and water pollution law—of the Goan people who are fishermen, who are called Ramponkars, and see that they are given the necessary benefit under this law. Their rights should not be extinguished.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would call the members who have moved their amendments. Mr. Samar Guha. He is not here. Mr. Ram Kishan....He is also not here. Mr. B. P. Mandal.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): My amendment is for eliciting public opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not moved your amendment. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक एयर पोल्यूशन का सवाल है, इसके बारे में, हमारे देश में सर्वे, बहुत साल पहले हुआ था और एक ड्राफ्ट लेजिस्लेशन भी 1971 में बनाया गया था। लेकिन 1971 से आज तक यह कानून की शक्ल नहीं ले पाया। मुझे खुशी है कि अब इस कानन की पैदाइश हमारे दिल्ली के दोस्त जो कि सरकार में मंत्री हैं के द्वारा सात साल के बाद हो रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि इस समस्या की तरफ़ अभी तक हमारी सरकार का कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं था।

इससे पहले वाटर पोल्यूशन का एक्ट है। एयर पोल्यूशन का आपने दूसरा बिल दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब से वह एक्ट बना है, क्या उस एक्ट में इस बात का प्रोविज़न है कि उसके अन्तर्गत किसी को सजा दी जा सकती है, या किसी को जेलखाने में भेजा जा सकता है ? क्या मंत्री जी, दिल्ली में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक भी केस ऐसा बता सकते हैं जिसमें कि इस एक्ट के तहत किसी को सजा दी गयी हो ? मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह आपका कसूर नहीं है। आपसे पहले जो सरकार थी, जिसके कि लोग अब अपोजिशन में बैठे हैं, यह उनका कसूर है कि उन्होंने ऐसा कानून बनाने के

बावजूद इस कानून को एक डेड लेटर बना कर रख दिया और सारे देश में एक भी ऐसा केस नहीं हुआ जिसमें कि किसी को सजा मिली हो। उस सरकार ने इस कानून को बनाने के बाद इसे रद्दी की टोकरी में, कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल दिया।

अब मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह जो कानून बनाया जा रहा है, इस पर सरकार पूरी तरह से अमल करे। इस कानून की सरकार इम्प्लीमेंटेशन मशीनरी पैदा करे। मुझे मालूम है कि इसके लिए आपको जो इक्विपमेंट चाहिए, वह इक्विपमेंट आपके पास नहीं है। आपके पास ट्रेंड लोग नहीं हैं, ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अतः मैं चाहूंगा कि आपके पास इक्विपमेंट हो, आप लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दें और ट्रेंड लोग इस काम को ठीक तरह से हैंडिल करें। जब तक लोगों को इस काम की ठीक ट्रेनिंग नहीं मिलेगी तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो सकता है? धीरे धीरे यह चीज़ भयानक शक्ल अख्त्यार करती जा रही है। पांच दस साल तक अगर आप ने कोई कार्रवाई न की तो पांच छः मैट्रोपालिटन सिटीज़ हैं वहां पर रहना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, यह हालत पैदा हो जाएगी। आप दिल्ली को लें। यहां इंद्रप्रस्थ पावर कम्प्लैक्स है। मंत्री जी को मालूम ही है। वहां बिजली पैदा होती है। उसकी वजह से तीन टन राख, फ्लाई ऐश एक दिन में इधर उधर फैलती है। यह आज से नहीं कितने ही सालों से होता आ रहा है। आप भी कारपोरेशन के मैम्बर रहे हैं मैं भी रहा हूं। लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। इतना ही नहीं। दिल्ली में यमुना का पानी है। उस में दो सौ मिलियन टन ह्यूमन वेस्ट जाता है और 20 मिलियन टन इंडस्ट्री का जाता है। इससे उसका पानी गन्दा होता है। उस पानी में जो ठीक होता है वह इसका आधा भी नहीं होता है। बाकी यमुना के अन्दर रहता है। इसका क्या इलाज है? क्या यह भयानक समस्या नहीं है? लोग हजारों कि तादाद में, लाखों की तादाद में वहां स्नान करने जाते हैं धार्मिक भावना को ले कर और यह समझ कर कि वहां का पानी पवित्र होगा लेकिन वहां पर यह हालत है।

यहां पर क्लाथ मिल है। उससे आपका एरिया और मेरा भी एरिया लगता है। बिड़ला मिल है। मेरी कंस्टिट्युएंसी है। कमला नगर जहां मैं रहता था वहां रात को छतों पर कोयला ही कोयला हो जाता था। यह हमें सुबह उठने पर पता चलता था। क्लाथ मिल का भी यही हाल है। कभी किसी ने इसकी तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं दिया। इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए केवल मशीन होती है। दुनिया में इसको कंट्रोल किया जाता है। लेकिन आज भारत में आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि केवल दस परसेंट इंडस्ट्रीज़ ऐसी हैं जो इस तरह से इसको कंट्रोल करती हैं बाकी इस पर विचार ही नहीं करती हैं।

गवर्नमेंट का हाल आप देखें। तीन दिन पहले एक्सपर्ट्स का एक ब्यान आया था कि ताजमहल मथुरा की रिफाइनरी की वजह से खतरे में हो जाएगा। यह रिफाइनरी सरकार ने बनाई है। ताजमहल एक हिस्टोरिकल मानुमैंट है और वर्ल्ड फैम का है। चालीस मील के फासले पर यह रिफानरी बनाई गई है। अगर ताजमहल की यह हालत हो गई तो क्या दुनिया में यह हमारे लिए बदनामी का बायस नहीं होगा। एक अत्यन्त मूल्यवान चीज़ हम तब खो बैठेंगे। क्या सरकार इस रिफाइनरी को सौ मील परे नहीं बना सकती थी? सरकार प्लानिंग में भी गड़बड़ करती है। प्राइवेट लोगों पर तो आपका कंट्रोल है ही नहीं? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस एक मिनिस्ट्री का को-आर्डिनेशन आपके साथ होना चाहिये।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कोई भी नई इंडस्ट्री सरकार खोले, इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टरी खोले, या कोई भी जो इस तरह के डिपार्टमैंट हैं वे खोलें, शिपिंग ट्रांस्पोर्ट आदि खोलें, उनका सब का आपके साथ कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये और आपके जरिये इस चीज को रोकने को इस तरह से कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये ।

हमारे देश में मोटर वीहिकल्ज का सर्वे किया गया था । पता चला था कि लगभग अस्सी परसैंट हमारी बसें या कारें पांच साल से अधिक पुरानी हैं । नतीजा यह है कि वे धुआं छोड़ती हैं । डी०टी०सी० को आप लें । इन बसों के पास आप खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं । वे बुरी तरह से धुआं छोड़ती हैं । उनके पास आप पांच मिनट के लिए खड़े हो जाएं तो आपका सिर चकरा जाएगा । क्या डी० टी० सी० के बसेज़ को ठीक करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाई करने का आपका इरादा है जिससे वह अधिक धुआं न छोड़ें ? सरकार पहले अपने आपको ऐग्जाम्पिल सैटअप करे तब दूसरों को कहे । तभी उसका अच्छा असर होगा ।

15 hrs.

बम्बई का भी ऐसा ही हाल है । बम्बई में कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री 50 परसेंट है पूरे देश की, और वहां पर चैम्बूर का एक इलाका है । वहां का डैथ रेट स्टडी किया गया । जो ग्रेटर बौम्बे का डैथ रेट है उससे चैम्बूर का डैथ रेट 18 परसेंट ज्यादा है । ऐसा केवल पौल्यूशन की वजह से है । कलकत्ते का भी सर्वे किया गया है । वहां यह हालत है कि हर एक आदमी जो कलकत्ते में रहता है वह बिना सिगरेट पीये दो पैकेट सिगरैट के बराबर स्मोक इनहेल करता है । तो कलकत्ते वालों को सिगरेट पीने की जरूरत नहीं है ?

अब दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिश्नर हो गया । पौल्यूशन की सारी पावर्स पुलिस कमिश्नर के पास चली गयीं । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में हिदायत जारी करें कि यह कानून ठीक से लागू हो और इस पर कार्यवाही भी हो । जब तक आप कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे यह समस्या बहुत गम्भीर शक्ल अख्तियार कर सकती है, और फिर हो सकता है कि हमारे कब्जे के बाहर हो जाय ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री जी इसकी ओर ध्यान देंगे, खासतौर से दिल्ली की ओर जहां से वह आये हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rajan. We have already exhausted the time allotted for this Bill.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let us extend it by half an hour.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are on the Select Committee; those who are on the Select Committee generally do not speak: they would have enough opportunity to give their suggestions. I shall strictly follow that—I do not say rule—practice, and eliminate such of those speakers who are already on the Select Committee with the result that others will get a chance to speak.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill brought before the House by the hon. Minister is a very important one, though it has been brought belatedly. He has also introduced the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill. I would request the hon. Minister that as the pollution problem has become a vast national problem, we hope that he would bring forward a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of legislation instead of bringing such measures piecemeal and amendments off and on.

Before I come to the present legislation, I would like to emphasise on one point which has already been

emphasised by various speakers earlier regarding the implementation of the earlier legislation. Water pollution has become a curse in so many industrial areas. You may be aware of so much noise and hue and cry created by the workers as well as from the public regarding the contamination of the adjacent rivers as well as vegetation due to this pollution.

But, unfortunately we could not find a single instance where an industrialist has been booked or punished for having put the people to this difficult position. What I am emphasizing is that whatever legislation you may bring, unless it is implemented properly in the larger interests of the workers as well as the public it is of no use, especially in our country where industrialisation is getting fast and congested industrial areas are coming up, in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Madras. Even in Kozhikode there is the Mavoor factory run by the Birlas. There is a river running nearby, called Chali river. Everyday you can see there thousands of dead fishes floating and contaminating the river. Then the hundreds of fishermen who depend upn fishing are denied of their livelihood. Then, Sir, there is an aluminium factory near Cochin, the Indian Aluminium Co. where because of pollution the whole, vegetation is destroyed. The people affected raise a hue and cry and they get a paltry compensation. Then there is the FACT factory in Eloor as also in Udyogmandal. There the whole fields have become useless. Even after raising a hue and cry and presenting a lot of memorandum people do not find any remedy.

What I am emphasizing is that with all good intentions you bring a legislation but please see that it is implemented properly in the best interests of the workers as well as the public. I do not want to emphasize more on this point. It is a question of implementation. There was a hue and cry in Goa. The Zauri Agro-Chemicals, a company set up by the Birlas in collaboration with the US Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh and Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan at a cost of Rs. 600 million failed to take necessary technical measures and instal machinery to treat the effluents before releasing them. This is a big issue in the country today. The industrialists do not take necessary precautionary measures with all this legislation and these things are not being looked into. So, what I am emphasizing is that there should be a co-ordinated effort by different Ministries, particularly, the Industry Ministry and other concerned Ministries to see that all necessary precautions are taken in the processing and proper discharge of the effluents to guard against pollution of air and water.

One more point I would like to make is that the industrial pollution is not the only pollution. Apart from industrial sources, exhaust from automobiles and emission of domestic fuels also pollute the air. What about disposal of garbage and night refuse and other solid wastes? They also contribute to polluting the air. Anyone who visits the slums in any of the big cities in India where working people live in the most hazardous and degrading conditions will be shocked to see that there is no proper housing, often inadequate drinking water and no underground sewerage and no proper latrines and other living facilities. To such people all talk of environmental protection has little meaning. So it is important to eliminate pollutants by proper control at the process stage in the factory itself. There are many instances which I do not want to quote here. There is one cement factory in Madukkarai. Very small and tiny particles of cement are emitted

(Shri A. K. Rajan.)

by the factory which spread over the whole area and in the evening it sinks below on the houses and it has become curse to these people who just cannot even wear clean clothes because of the contamination of the cement particles.

In conclusion I would like to mention certain specific points for your consideration.

(1) The public should be educated and made aware of the pollution hazards through TV programmes, radio broadcasts, short feature films, seminars and hand-outs.

(2) For the benefit of industrial managements, technical seminars should be conducted with emphasis on hazards in each industry and the control techniques that can be adopted.

(3) Selected people from each industry should be given courses of short duration on measurement and control of pollutions. Enforcement agency should be established at important places to eliminate pollution by proper controls at the process stage.

These are some of the suggestions that I would like to make in conclusion of my speech. With this, I hope the hon. Minister will bring comprehensive legislation.

I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to clause 43 of the new legislation regarding cognizance of offences:

> "No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by or with the previous sanction in writing of the State Board, and no court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act."

This clause does not really give room for those people who want to take up this offence and get it ventilated.

At page 4—under (d)—Constitution of the State Boards it has been stated:

> "Such number of non-officials, not exceeding three, as the State Government may think fit, to be nominated by the State Government to represent the interests of agriculture, fishery or industry or trade or any other interests, which, in the opinion of that Government, ought to be represented;"

How far this Board will be democratically constituted to reflect democratic sentiments and opinion of the common people or of those people who are working in those particular industries.

In my anxiety I would like to express, under this clause it will be very difficult for the ordinary people to just get their grievances ventilated and redressed. I hope the hon. Minister will look to this particular provision and see that remedies are found.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि आखिर वायु-प्रदूषण के बारे में बिल सदन के सामने आ रहा है और मंत्री महोदय ने इस को जायंट कमेटी के पास भेजने का प्रस्ताव रखा है ।

अमल में जब इस देश में विकास की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई, और हम लोगों ने औद्योगिक विकास की कोशिश शुरू कर दी, तभी यह जरूरी था कि हम वायु-प्रदूषण के बारे में ठीक ढंग से विचार करते । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से कहना पड़ता है कि औद्योगिक विकास बढ़ने पर भी अभी तक हम ने वायु प्रदूषण, एयर पालूशन के बारे में ठीक ढंग से नहीं सोचा है इस लिए बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में—खास तौर से बम्बई में हम देख रहे हैं—प्रदूषण का परसेंटेज बहुत ही

बढ़ने लगा है । यह बहुत जरूरी है कि विकास और औद्योगिकरण के जारी रहने के साथ साथ सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को खतरे से बचाने के लिए एयर पालूशन को ठीक ढंग से कंट्रोल किया जाय ।

जहां तक बम्बई का सम्बन्ध है, वहां एक तरफ कारखाने काफी बढ़ गये हैं और दूसरी तरफ वहां आटोमोबाइल्ज की संख्या इतनी हो गई है कि आज कहा जाता है कि कार्बन डाई आक्साईड और कार्बन मोनो-आक्साइड के कारण वातावरण का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रदूषण आटोमोबाइल्ज के जरिए से हो रहा है । चैम्बूर के इलाके में और वैस्टर्न सबर्ब में गोरेगांव में, जहां मैं रहती हूं--ईस्टर्न और वैस्टर्न दोनों सबर्बज में--बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पालूशन बढ़ रहा है । इस के बावजूद चैम्बूर में एफ० सी० आई० को एक पेंजन के लिए परमिशन दे दी गई है, हालांकि इसी सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि पालूशन को पूरी तरह से रोकने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए जायेंगे ।

इन के साथ ही नये थर्मल प्लांटस बन रहे हैं । टाटा के 500 मैगावाट के नये थर्मल प्लांट के लिए परमिशन दे दी गई है । इन प्लांटस में जब कोयले का उपयोग होगा, तो पालूशन जरूर हद से बाहर बढ़ने वाला है । ऐसी स्थिति में चाहे एफ० सी० आई० हो और चाहे थर्मल प्लांटस हों, उन में कोयले के बजाय गैस का प्रयोग करना जरूरी होना चाहिए । तभी एयर पालूशन कुछ कम हो पायेगा । आज परिस्थिति चैम्बूर के कई भागों में और गोरेगांव में भी बड़ी चिन्ताजनक है । मुझे याद है लगभग चार पांच या 6 साल पहले साल डेढ़ साल तक लगातार 8 दिन में एक बार रात को मुझे फायर ब्रिगेड बुलाना पड़ता था और कोई न कोई कारखाना बन्द करवाना पड़ता था क्यों कि उस से आने वाले प्रदूषण के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का सरकार का रोक नहीं था । उस के लिए जो स्मोक न्यूसेन्स इंसपक्टर्स नियुक्त हैं उनका यह काम है । लेकिन फिर भी इस पोल्यूशन को रोकने में किसी प्रकार से भी हम आज तक सफल नहीं हुए हैं । मैं जानती हूं कि बम्बई म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कोई कानून इस के लिए नहीं बना । सेंटर का कानून कुछ सालों से बनता रहा है लेकिन बना नहीं था, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ कोशिश जरूर की थी । बम्बई में रस्पिरेटरी ट्रैक्ट के लिए थोरेसिक डिजीजज का एक हास्पिटल है, उन के डाक्टर्स ने यह जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर उठायी और वहां के डा० शरोड़कर और डा० कामत ने बम्बई के एयर पोल्यूशन के बारे में काफी हद तक एक सर्वे कर के उस की पूरी मालूमात सामने रखी । उन को चार साल हो गए अभी तक उस के बारे में हम कुछ कर नहीं पाए हैं ।

एक बात मैं जरूर यह कहूंगी यह अच्छी बात है कि आप सलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे खेद है सब से ज्यादा जहां पोल्यूशन की प्राबलम है वह बम्बई सिटी है, वहां के किसी सदस्य को इस में नहीं लिया गया है । बम्बई सिटी के किसी सदस्य को उस में लेते तो अच्छा था । मैं यह नहीं कह रही हूं कि आप मुझे लेते, लेकिन बम्बई सिटी के किसी न किसी को आप लेते तो अच्छा होता । यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल आज बम्बई सिटी के सामने है । एक तरफ उद्योगधन्धे विकसित होते हैं, दूसरी तरफ रिफाइनरीज भी वहीं आएंगी । फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के बारे में आप जानते हैं रेवत के कारखाने को लेकर बहुत बड़ी समस्या उठी और उस में यही एक सवाल आया था कि उस से बम्बई का पोल्यूशन बढ़ जायगा । फिर बम्बई के आजू बाजू में जो विकास की प्रक्रिया चल रही है उस को भी देखना होगा । यह एयर पोल्यूशन को रोकने के लिए आप ने जो ठोस कदम उठाया है काफी उस में तब्दीली करने की जरूरत है । मुझे आशा है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी जरूर इस

[श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे]

पर विचार करेगी । लेकिन मैं आज ही इस के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहूंगी सदन में कि यह एयर पोल्यूशन का विधेयक पास होने के बाद इस के ऊपर अमल करने के लिए किस प्रकार की मशीनरी आप रखेंगे, किस प्रकार से यह हो पाएगा, यह देखने की जरूरत है । आज परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि बड़े उद्योग धन्धे जितने हैं उन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस पोल्यूशन का उपद्रव है और आप जानते हैं कि बड़े उद्योग धन्धों के हाथ कितने लम्बे होते हैं .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : हाथ लम्बे हैं मगर मंत्री जी तक नहीं पहुंचते हैं ।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : मंत्री जी तो सब जगह जा कर पोल्यूशन रोकने का इंतजाम नहीं करेंगे । उस के लिए कुछ न कुछ मशीनरी वह रखेंगे । उस मशीनरी के जरिए यह काम होना चाहिए । इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पूरे तरीके से हो जाय इस के लिए आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी में बैठे तो जरूर कोई न कोई उपाय करें ।

जल प्रदूषण के लिए एक अमेंडमेंट बिल आप ने इंट्रोड्यूस किया है लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रही हूं, मेरे ख्याल में अभी तक महाराष्ट्र का जो जल प्रदूषण का ऐक्ट पास हुआ उस पर प्रेसीडेंट की सहमति अभी तक नहीं मिली है । क्यों रुकी है यह देखना चाहिए । क्यों कि महाराष्ट्र एक ऐसा स्टेट है, इस में कोई गर्व की बात नहीं है, वहां औद्योगीकरण बढ़ रहा है, इसलिए जल प्रदूषण और वायु प्रदूषण दोनों के बारे में विचार करना जरूरी हो रहा है । उस के लिए अगर कुछ कानून बना तो उस को लागू करने का काम, यह केन्द्र की सहमति नहीं मिली इसीलिए रुका होगा । इस को भी मंत्री महोदय देख लेंगे तो अच्छा होगा । इतना ही कह कर मैं फिर एक बार यह मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करते हुए कि बम्बई के किसी सदस्य को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में रख लेते तो अच्छा था, अपना भाषण पूरा कर रही हूं ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. My only regret is that, while welcoming it at the outset, this Bill should have come as late as today.

After all, the U. N. Conference on the Human Environment took place as the House knows, in June 1972 and, from June 1972, when at Stockholm the U. N. Conference asked all its Member countries to take immediate steps and proper steps, I am sorry, that we should have taken so long in taking those steps. None-the-less, it is better late than never. While I am on this Bill, at the outset, I should say that the time is of essence in this process; the way, the manner and the pace with which pollution is taking place all the world over, it is one area where the developed or developing countries have the same problems. Whether they are developed or developing countries, pollution takes place with the same rapid rate with the same hazards and with the same problems.

Therefore, I wish it has come here earlier. But I am glad it has now come, and I support it. My second question is a brief one—Why two Bills —one, there has been a water pollution act and there is another water pollution bill which has now come today. I hope he will explain why we have these separate Bills instead of one coordinated bill. The Minister himself has said in his statement of objects and reasons—I quote from paragraph 4:

> "It is felt that there should be an integrated approach for tackling the environmental problems relating to pollution."

If this is so, I do not know why there has not been a complete integration at all, unless he tells that he will first start with compartmental process and

then after the accumulated experience of a year or two, he will come back with a better and comprehensive and integrated Bill a little later. What one wants is that there must be integrated approach and a comprehensive Bill because it is not just an air pollution or water pollution but there has also been a land pollution, marine pollution and then, of course, as my friend knows, there is noise pollution. I would even say that there is light pollution and, sometimes, even silence pollution. Sometimes when we are not talking, the whole nation remains silent. There could also be a silence pollution as had been there in emergency. There are all kinds of pollutions. I would not go into details of them. I would be brief and I shall cover all my points as quickly as possible.

My point is this. It is good that he comes with a more comprehensive bill. I share entirely my friend, Shrimati Mrinal Gore's point about the select Committee membership. I do not say that I should be included. So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, please don't make any comment, like that! All that I am saying is that when a select committee on a future bill of this nature is being constituted, I hope the Government, particularly, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister concerned will ensure that members who come from the concerned areas and those who have some knowledge about these matters are drafted to this Committee rather than go on the basis of the party apportionment. The select Committee is now based on party considerations —so many members from this party and so many members from that party should be there on the committee. If you want to send this to the Select Committee, the idea is to give more consideration and ensure more careful thought by the people who understand the problems and the people who come from the areas where there are such problems. So, they should be put on this committee, as they can contribute better. For the Select Committee, in future, not only on this air pollution but all other things, the Government, I hope, will have this consideration and they will not go merely by consideration of which parties and what members of groups to be taken or included.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, environmental pollution has become a problem not only because of economic and financial costs but also because of social, psychological and human costs. I would even go to the extent of saying cultural costs. After all, a large number of people are destined to live in conditions worse than a hell because of pollution. Already there is a lot of hell and with pollution, it is a greater hell and even millions of people have to live in such conditions which are worse than a hell. I wish the so called elitist class see to it that our responsibilities are all the more great and all the more urgent.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): It is better to get used to it here before going up.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is this. On the environmental pollution, there are many kinds of costs including economic and other costs; there are all kinds of hazards to health, hazards to human life vegetation, property and animal life. I do not say that my friend does not know this. He knows all that. I am only re-asserting or re-emphasising those points. Mrs. Mrinal Gore was talking of Bombay. I can also talk in details about the city of Ahmedabad and about all cities where industries are concentrated. The same is the position with regard to Los Angeles in U.S.A. and London in U.K. Our own cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Bangalore are worst sufferers in this. Fortunately, Bangalore still has got a number of trees That is the point

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

which my friend, the Minister is in charge of Works and Housing should note carefully. He is in a hurry to build more houses. Therefore I say that let him not be too eager to demolish all the gardens and green trees and open lands and let him not go on building houses wherever open land is available. I hope he understands that of course, wherever by accident or by design vast open lands are available, by all means take them. I do not want people to have open lands as private land. But let the government not take all private land and open land and go on building government houses. Let them develop some gardens and green spots. Let him go to some foreign countries --if he can learn only by going there —to see how in various countries of the world green trees and green patches are not only allowed to remain but an effort is made to grow them. Therefore, pollution should be looked from that point of view, and if there is fog in London and smog in Los Angles, there is also some heavy, suffocating black smoke in Ahmedabad, Madras, Colcutta and Delhi. Therefore, this problem has to be tackled from that angle.

This Air Pollution Act, I must say, although it talks of various responsibilities at various levels, I only hope, because we cannot anticipate various points at this stage, he will look into the aspect of responsibilities by various authorities—Central, State and Local. I emphasise the word 'local' because there are many areas where only local authorities are involved rather than State Government, much less Central Government. That aspect must be looked into. He will also look into various Acts on this question from U.S.A. U.K., U.S.S.R. and Australia.

Sir, recently we had a minister from Australia who incidentlly was incharge of environmental problems. He was telling me in a private conversation one evening last week as to how the problems of this nature in Australia are being tackled. How they are tackled in European countries, I was able to see sometimes back when I was in Switzerland and Austria. The whole point is that a number of countries are taking it up from a totality point of view rather than in terms of compartmentalisation. I want that thing to happen.

At the same time I would like him to know that there are limitations of a statute. A statute can go upto a point—that far and no further. What is more important is provisions in terms of institutional provisions, scientific provisions and technical provisions. Legal and constitutional provisions can go upto a point. Beyond that what is important is other types of provisions which I have just briefly mentioned.

Lastly, I would like to say that education and public awareness are important. I would like him to consider whether it is not necessary to put this matter into textbooks. Let our children while they grow understand what are the problems of pollution when they are in primary or higher secondary schools so that the awareness of treating nature not as something to control but be partner with nature is created in them. If man becomes partner with nature rather than becoming controller of nature, then many problems will be avoided and reduced.

To conclude, I would say we must learn from the western countries—industrialised countries and advanced countries, like the Soviet Union—and see how they have tackled this problem. But merely learning from their experience will not be adequate. We shall have to go by our own experience. In our own country from times immemorial all our stages, rishis, writers and leaders of culture have been repating the aspect of quality of life not so much in terms of raising the standard of living although, of course that is also important. By all means, let us remove the crime and sin of poverty,

but if we are still poor in not maintaining our cultural atmosphere properly where do we go? Therefore, quality of life in terms of environment and cultural aspect is important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, please conclude.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am just concluding by quoting 7 or 8 lines from a beautiful book called "Only One Earth"—The care and maintenance of a small planet—by Barbara Ward and Rene Dubos, page 106—

> "There can be no civilized society —market, mixed planned—unless the more fortunate and better-paid members of that society make a proportionate contribution to the broad social goods represented by services and amenities the indivisual citizen cannot provide for himself. The time has now come for society to recognise that the needs of a healthy environment—clean air, clean water, unpolluted soil, decent cities—are public social goods on a par with good order and good education and must be provided because communities cannot survive without them. The citizen has to learn to see their provision as a primal need which nature may have provided free in the past but which now enters man's essential budget of civilization.".

Sir, I would only ask the hon. Minister to go ahead with saving the country from the pullution and thereby contributing to the enhancement of the quality of our life and of our cultural heritage and natural environment.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वे जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट के आने के एक ही साल के बाद ऐसा अच्छा बिल सदन के सामने लाए हैं। यह कहना कि यह बिल बहुत देर से आया है, मैं यह पूछना चहता हूं कि कौन सी देरी से यह बिल आया है। 1977 में जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद 1978 में यह बिल आ गया है। इसलिए इसमें कोई देर नहीं हुई है और इस बिल के लाने के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं।

हवा और पानी, ये दो चीज नेचर को दी हुई है, इन को अच्छा रखना बहुत जरूरी है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप भी जानते हैं कि बचपन में जब हम गांवों में रहते थे तो नदी का पानी पीते थे और वह साफ पानी होता था लेकिन अब उसका पानी नहीं पी सकते है क्योंकि उस में बहुत गन्दगी रहती है। आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और इस आबादी के बढ़ने के साथ साथ गंदगी भी बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि पोल्यूशन को रोकने के लिए पापुलेशन पर कंट्रोल भी जरूरी है और हवा को साफ रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि पेड़ ज्यादा लगें। हवा में जो कार्बन डाई क्साइड होती है, उस को गुड करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आक्सीजन हो और ग्रीन लीव्ज जो होती हैं वे आक्सीजन को खारिज करती है और हवा को कार्बन डाई आक्साइड से फ्री करती है। ऐसा हम ने स्कूलों में पढ़ा है। आक्सीजन हमें ज्यादा मिले, इस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वेजीटेशन ज्यादा उगाए जाएं और ज्यादा पेड़ लगें। इसीलिए यहां दिल्ली में बहुत सी वेजीटेशन है और बहुतसे पेड़ लगे हुए हैं मगर बहुत से दूसरे सिटीज में ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जहां पर शहरों की आबादी 5 से 10 लाख या इस से ज्यादा हो जाए, वहां पर इस वेजीटेशन को, ट्रीज को लगाने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है क्योंकि इन का अगर डाइरेक्टली इन्सान के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है, इन्सान की हैल्थ पर पड़ता है। हैल्थ को अच्छा रखने के लिए हवा और पानी को ठीक रखना चाहिए। हवा और पानी जब तक ठीक नहीं रहेंगे, तब तक आदमी का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं रहेगा और हम दूसरे

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

देशों : मुकाबले में, कम्पीटीशन में, पीछे रह जाएंगे । (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't distract him. That is the pollution we have in the House. Something should be done.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is a pleasant pollution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But very disturbing.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं चाहता हूं कि मोटरों पर पाबन्दी लगे क्योंकि जब बहुत सी मोटरें जाती हैं तो वे इतना ज्यादा धुआं फैंकती हैं कि उस का असर स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है । आज मोटरें बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हैं और जैसा श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे ने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई में, वे बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हैं; मगर उन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि जितना वे बम्बई जाती हैं उन से ज्यादा मैं बम्बई जाता हूं । इसलिए मेरा नाम भी सलेक्ट कमेटी में होना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Clause 43 lays down that no court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Bill except on a complaint made by or with the previous sanction in writing of the State Board and also that no court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under the Bill".

यह ठीक नहीं है । अगर प्राइवेट मेम्बर को भी कहीं तकलीफ होती है और वह सूट फाइल करना चाहता है तो सूट फाइल करने की उसको इजाजत होनी चाहिए ।

अन्त मे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल मंत्री जी सदन में लाए हैं यह बहुत अच्छा बिल है और मैं उनको फिर मुबारकबाद देता हूं । इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन इफेक्टिवली होना चाहिए । मिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत काफी तजुर्बा है, पालीटीकली और अदरवाइज सब का तजुर्बा है । लिहाजा वे इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए अच्छे कदम उठायेंगे । इस बिल को लाने के लिए, आखिर में, मैं उनको फिर मुबारकबाद देता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have exceeded even the extended time. Even so I will call only one Member, Mr. Anant Dave.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : मैंने भी नाम दिया है, मेरा संशोधन भी है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपको बुलाऊंगा तो दस को और को बुलाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आपका नाम तो एकदम आखिर में है ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : मैंने तो अपना नाम पहले ही दिया था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not calling more speakers; I will call only Mr. Dave because he has some amendments. Mr. Dave—he is not present in the House.

अच्छा आप बोलिये । लेकिन आप अपने अमेंडमेंट पर मत बोलियेगा ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) विधेयक रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । इस पर बोलते हुए मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जो भी कानून बनायें, उसकी भाषा बहुत सरल होनी चाहिए । इस बात को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के माननीय सदस्य भी सुन लें और मंत्री जी भी सुन लें । अभी तक जो भी कानून बने हैं, उन सभी को या तो कानून जानने वाले समझ पाते हैं या सरकारी अधिकारी समझ पाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो देश की आम जनता है वह भी अपने कानूनों को समझ सके और उनका अर्थ निकाल सके । इसलिए मैं चाहता

हूं कि हमारे कानूनों की भाषा बहुत सरल होनी चाहिए । अगर आप देश के किसी साधारण आदमी से पूछें कि फलां कानून में क्या है तो वह उसका अर्थ निकाल सके और बता सके ।

15.37 hrs.

(Shri Ram Murti in the Chair):

जिस तरह मनुष्य को भोजन चाहिए, उसी तरह से मनुष्य को जीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी और वायु की भी आवश्यकता है । जहां हमारे देश में जगह-जगह उद्योग खुल रहे है, कल-कारखाने लग रहे हैं, जिनसे लोगों को काम मिलता है, उनसे देश के लिए चीजें तैयार होती है, वहां उनसे धुंआ भी निकलता है जिससे कि वायु दूषण होता है । इस वायु दूषण का लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । इससे होने वाले नुकसान से बचाने के लिए सरकार को नये उपाय खोजने चाहिए । वैसे इस कानून में इस बात का जिक्र है कि कहां पर और कैसे उद्योगों पर नियंत्रण होगा । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि जब कि मनुष्य चन्द्र लोक पहुंच कर वहां से पत्थर और धूल ला चुका है, तब सरकार ऐसे यंत्र तैयार करने चाहिएं या ऐसे यंत्रों की खोज करनी चाहिए कि इन उद्योगों से जो धुंआ निकलता है उसको रोका जा सके जिससे कि लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को नुकसान पहुंचे । जब सरकार इस प्रकार के उपाय खोजेगी तभी इस समस्या का आसानी से समाधान हो पायेगा ।

अभी अहमदाबाद और बम्बई की बात कही गयी । मैं भी आपको कानपुर की बात कहता हूं । कानपुर में उद्योगों से इतना धुंआ निकलता है कि शहर में धुंए का कोहरा-सा छाया रहता है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कल-कारखाने नहीं होने चाहिएं । ये जरूरी हैं लेकिन मनुष्य स्वस्थ तरीके से रह सके, उसके लिए सरकार को नये-नये उपाय करने चाहिए ।

मैं आपको दिल्ली में मिन्टो ब्रिज से लेकर निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन तक की बात बताता हूं । इस स्थान पर दिल्ली शहर का सारा कूड़ा गिरता है । जो लोग रेल से चलते हैं उनको इतनी बू आती है कि कहा नहीं जा सकता । जब रेल से चलने वालों को इससे इतनी तकलीफ होती है तो जो लोग वहां रहते हैं, या जो बाबू लोग वहां काम करते हैं, उनको कितनी तकलीफ होगी । इतने दिनों से यह कूड़ा गिरता चला आ रहा है । इससे उस इलाके की आब-हवा खराब होती है । लेकिन अभी किसी ने यह नहीं किया कि उसको दबा कर उस पर मिट्टी डाल दी जाए जिससे कि बदबू न आ सके । जब सरकार लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया और कामों में खर्च करती है तो इस काम में क्या कुछ रुपया खर्च नहीं किया जा सकता ? यह मैं दिल्ली शहर की बात कह रहा हूं और मिन्टो ब्रिज से निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन के बीच की बात कह रहा हूं । वहां इतनी बदबू होती है कि वहां से लोग निकल नहीं सकते हैं । सरकार को इन सब चीजों को देखना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, हमने अपना संशोधन इस विधेयक की धारा 21 की उपधारा 4 में दिया है । इस धारा में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई उद्योग लगाना चाहता है और उसने प्रार्थना पत्र दिया है तो अगर चार महीने की अवधि के भीतर यदि उसको राज्य बोर्ड की तरफ से स्वीकृति या अस्वीकृति की संसूचना नहीं मिलती है तो यह उपधारणा की जाएगी कि राज्य बोर्ड ने उसको आवेदित सहमति अनुदत्त कर दी है । सभापति महोदय, अभी तक देश में यह धारणा व्याप्त है कि यदि कोई कहीं दरख्वास्त देता है तो उसे उस दरख्वास्त के बारे में जानने के लिए दफ्तरों के हजारों चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं और बाबू लोगों से पूछना पड़ता है कि हमारी दरख्वास्त का क्या हुआ ?

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

अफसर ने देखी है या नहीं देखी, यह सब जानने के लिए उसको तमाम चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। इसी तरह से आपने यह भी जोड़ दिया है कि इंडस्ट्री लगाने की जो हमारी दरख्वास्त है वह स्वीकृत हुई है या नहीं हुई है इसको जानने के लिए वह दफ्तरों के चक्कर लगाए। मैंने अपने संशोधन में साफ लिखा है कि चार माह के भीतर जिसने आवेदन दिया है उसको उस आवेदन की स्वीकृति या उसकी अस्वीकृति की सूचना मिलनी चाहिये। सीधे नाक न पकड़ कर आप उलटी नाक पकड़ रहे हैं। यह पुरानी आदत आपकी है जो अभी तक गई नहीं है। मेरा संशोधन बिल्कुल स्पष्ट और साफ है। यह मंत्री महोदय जो जाल में डालने वाला या दुविधा में डालने वाला नहीं है, कोई अड़चन पैदा करने वाला नहीं है। स्पष्ट बात है कि जो आवेदन पत्र देता है चार मास के भीतर सीधे उसको स्वीकृति या अस्वीकृति की सूचना मिलनी चाहिये। आपने जो व्यवस्था की है उसमें आपने यह कहा है :

> (4) यदि उपधारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट सहमति के लिए आवेदन को, जो सभी दृष्टियों से पूर्ण है, प्राप्ति के पश्चात् से चार मास की अवधि के भीतर राज्य बोर्ड सहमति अनुदत्त करने से इन्कार नहीं करता है या इन्कार कर दिए जाने की दशा में, उस व्यक्ति को जिसने आवेदन दिया है, ऐसा इन्कार संसूचित नहीं करता है तो यह उपधारणा की जाएगी कि राज्य बोर्ड ने आवेदित सहमति अनुदत्त कर दी है।

आप सीधे क्यों नहीं लिखते हैं कि चार मास में सहमति या असहमति की सूचना उसको भेज दी जाएगी ? यही मेरा संशोधन है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इसको जरूर मान लें। ऐसा करने में उनको कोई अड़चन नहीं होगी।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is really gratifying to note that the hon. Members have taken such a keen interest in the subject of control of air pollution. They have also expressed their concern at the disturbance of harmony between human life and nature. It has been very beautifully and aptly described by Dr. Karan Singh. He has said about the harmony between human environment and the balance which nature produces so mercifully for human life and all sorts of vegetations, life, etc. Many very good suggestions have been made by the hon. Members based on their analytical observations and study. But the expression of concern has been unanimous. Since in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members I am going to propose that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, recounting of all the reasons for bringing this Bill for the control of air pollution or commenting on all the points raised by the hon. Members will be hardly necessary. But I would certainly like to comment on a few of them Before I do, so I would really like to admit that....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Why do you want to make more pollution?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I would like to admit before I make the formal proposal to refer this Bill to the Joint Committee that I had really agreed to do so under the strain of a dilemma.

धर्म संकट के आलम में मैंने यह बात मानी है कि इस बिल को ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाए और सबब इसका साफ है।

Every hon. Member was concerned with the fact of pollution and they wanted expeditious action to be taken to control

this menace to human life. Now, the Bill is a very non-controversial Bill as is evident from the speeches made by the hon. Members. It is absolutely similar in nature and has the same form as the Water Pollution Bill and the intentions of controlling this menace are also similar. In accordance with the present thinking, as Prof. Mavalankar was pointing out, an integrated approach is suggested for dealing with both air and water pollution. The Water Pollution Bill had already been adopted in 1974. So, now an effort is being made to see that for controlling both air and water pollution methods are adopted in an integrated manner. If is being suggested that the Boards which have already been created for controlling water pollution be entrusted with the task of controlling air pollution also. That is what we are trying to do and the water amendment Bill which has come up also reflects this intention of the government. We have before us the experience of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1974. For the information of the House, I may point out that it took four years to be passed. The motion for referring the Water Pollution Bill to a Joint Committee was adopted by the Rajya Sabha on 18th August, 1970. The Lok Sabha concurred with it on 4th September, 1970. The Joint Committee submitted its report on 13th November, 1972. Finally the Act came into existence in 1974. But the Boards constituted under this Act could not get going for want of funds. As you will remember, we had to bring another Bill for water cess. With this background, of course, I do not have the intention to resist the wishes of hon. members, —but I really cannot help wondering whether referring this Bill to a Joint Committee will be in consonance or at variance with the concern shown by hon. members for immediate and expeditious action. I had recounted it for your consideration, but since I have already agreed to it, I will make a formal motion after I have expressed my views on two or three points raised by hon. members.

हिन्दी में मुझे एक मिसाल कहना है । जो हमारे मोहतरम दोस्त मावलंकर साहब ने, कहा कि लगता है कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री का मकानात बनाने का एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा प्रोग्राम है । और साथ ही यह भी कहा कि आखिर खुली हवा कहां से आयेगी । तो मुझे एक किस्सा याद आ गया । मीर साहब की बड़ी कीमती आबाओअजदाद तलवार थी वह गुम हो गई । एक साहब उनसे मिलने गये, मीर साहब को मायूस और चुपचाप बैठे देख कर कहने लगे कि मीर साहब क्या हुआ ? तो मीर साहब ने कहा कि मेरी बेशकीमती आबाओअजदाद तलवार चोरी हो गई । उन साहब ने पूछा कि आपने उस तलवार को कहां रखा था ? मीर साहब ने कहा कि साहब नजर के सामने दीवार पर लटका रखी थी । उन साहब ने कहा कि यह भी कोई तरीका होता है कीमती चीज को रखने का । अरे मीर साहब आपको तो उसको संदूक में ताले के अन्दर रखना चाहिये था । एक दूसरे साहब मीर साहब से मिलने आये, उन्होंने भी वही सवाल किया कि तलवार कहां रखी थी ? मीर साहब ने कहा कि साहब तलवार ताले में बन्द कर के रखी थी । तो उन साहब ने कहा अरे भाई आप भी कमाल करते हैं, चोर तो वहीं जाता है जहां ताला होता है । नजर के सामने आपको रखना चाहिये था । तो मकान बनायें तो मुश्किल और न बनायें तो मुश्किल ।

"कुछ तो हो जाते हैं उल्फ़त में जूनूं के आसार,
और कुछ लोग भी दीवाना बना देते हैं ।"

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने गौर किया होगा हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के मुख्तलिफ़ ऐलानात हुए हैं इस सम्बन्ध में कि हमारे 10 बड़े शहरों में जो पापुलेशन का प्रैशर है वह रुकना चाहिये ।

[श्री सिकन्दर बख्त]

तो आपने फरमाया कि मैं बाहर जाऊं। बाहर की हालत देखें, उसके लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में बड़े शहरों में आबादी का दबाव कम हो, इसके लिये सेटेलाइट टाउन्स डैवलप करने का कंसैप्ट हमने लाक-स्टाक एंड बैरल मगरिब, पश्चिमी देशों से लिया, जो कि तजुर्बे के अन्दर मेरा ख्याल है कि दुरुस्त साबित नहीं हुआ। दिल्ली आपके यहां मौजूद है, फरीदाबाद डैवलप हुआ, लेकिन बोझ आबादी का बढ़ता रहा, गाजियाबाद डैवलप हुआ; फिर भी बोझ बढ़ता रहा।

हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री एक नये किस्म की एक्सरसाइज में आजकल मुबतिला है कि हमारे यहां जो छोटे शहर 400 के करीब हैं जिनमें 1 से 2 लाख की आबादी है, उनमें हम मुकम्मिल इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर व तमाम काउन्टर मैगनेट प्रोवाइड करें, जो कि लोगों को खींचकर बड़े शहरों में लाते हैं। मैं आज के मौके पर खासतौर से इसलिये यह दौहराता हूं कि आपने जिक्र किया कि इंडस्ट्रियल एक्सपैंशन हो तो वह कहां हो ? जो छोटे शहर डैवलप करने का प्रोग्राम बना रहे है, उसमें एक हिस्सा यह है कि जब अपौर्चुनिटीज प्रोवाइड करने के लिये जहां काम होते हैं वहां इंडस्ट्रियल एक्सपैंशन छोटे शहरों में जाकर हो, बड़े शहरों में जाकर न हो। यह मुख्तसरन आपके शुबाहात के बारे में मैंने कहा। इन्टैग्रल एप्रोच के बारे में जिक्र कर चुका हूं कि यह एक्ट पानी के बारे में 1974 में बन चुका था। अब हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अमेन्डमेंट एक्ट पानी का जो आ रहा है, उसमें एप्रोच इंटैग्रेटेड हो, जो बोर्ड पानी के लिये बना लिये जा चुके हैं, वही बोर्ड एयर पोल्यूशन का काम भी अपने जिम्मे लें।

एक सवाल यह था कि अब तक क्या हुआ है, कोई सजा मिली है या नहीं ? श्री कंवर लाल जी सवालात कर के चले गये हैं, मुझे यह बताना है कि अब तक 20 प्रासीक्यूशन हो चुकी हैं, जिसमें एक गोवा में हुई है।

I do not intend to take much of your time and in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members, I propose that the Bill be referred to the Joint Committee. An amendment has also been moved and a small amendment with regard to the change in one name has also been circulated. In place of Shri Samar Guha's name, the name of Shri Gananath Pradhan has been included.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Samar Guha is not present here. I shall now put his amendment No. 48 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 48 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Kishan is not present here. I shall now put his amendment No. 49 to the vote.

Amendment No. 49 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Government amendment No. 52 with a little change, viz., Mr. Gananath Pradhan's name is added in place of Mr. Samar Guha's name, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose of, Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Board's powers and functions relating thereto and or matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

Shri P. Anbalagan, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, Shri Gananath Pradhan, Shri Dinesh Joarder, Shri B. P. Kadam, Dr. Karan Singh,

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Shri B. P. Mandal, Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur, Shri R. K. Mhalgi, Shri Govind Ram Miri. Shri Nathuni Ram, Shri R. N. Rakesh, Shri Ram Kinkar, Shri Ram Murti, Shri Vasant Sathe, Shri Chiman Bhai H. Shukla, Shri Shri A. Sunna Sahib, Shri Sikandar Bakhat, and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (52)

The motion was adopted.

15.55 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1978 was introduced in this House on 15th May 1978. The Bill has thus been before the hon. Members for over two months and I have no doubt that they would have examined the Bill in detail. However, with the indulgence of the House, I will avail myself of this opportunity to explain the main provisons of the Bill.

This short and simple Bill has two limited objectives. Firstly, it seeks to exempt certain incomes of political parties from income-tax and to exempt the value of their assets from wealth-tax. Secondly, it seeks to provide for the dis-allowance, in the computation of taxable profits, of contribution made to political parties for advertisement in souvenirs, brochures and the like published by them.

Political parties are essential in any democratic set-up. It is also an accepted fact of life that political parties have to spend considerable sums of money for carrying on their political activities. Taxation of the income derived by political parties, however, reduces their disposable funds, thereby adversely affecting their capacity to finance their legitimate activities from legitimate sources of income. The Bill, therefore, seeks to exempt income derived by political parties from their investments in movable and immovable properties.

Income derived by political parties from business or commercial activities, however, stands on a different footing. Political parties should primarily be concerned with carrying on their policies and programmes, and not engage in commercial ventures. It is, therefore, not proposed to provide any exemption in respect of income derived by political parties from business activities and such income will continue to be chargeable to tax.

Unlike donations by companies, which have been banned since 1969, donations from individual citizens, constitute a legtimate source of funds for political parties. The Bill, therefore, also seeks to exempt income by way of donations received by political parties.

With a view to ensuring that political parties keep a proper account of their receipts and expenses, the Bill

[Shri H. M. Patel]

provides that the proposed exemption from income-tax will not be allowed unless the political party maintains proper books of account; records the name and address of every person who has made a voluntary contribution of more than ten thousand rupees at a time; and the accounts of the political party are audited by a chartered accountant or other qualified accountant. Further, in order to ensure that the proposed tax exemption is allowed only in the case of genuine political parties, the Bill provides that the proposed exemption will be available only in the case of political parties which are registered or deemed to be registered with the Election Commission of India under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968.

One of the principal objects of wealth-tax is to reduce disparities in personal incomes and wealth. As this consideration does not apply in the case of political parties, the Bill also seeks to exempt political parties from wealth-tax.

Contributions for advertisement in souvenirs published by political parties are generally not made on considerations of commercial expediency, but are in the nature of disguised donations made with the twin objective of circumventing the ban on company donations and obtaining a tax advantage by claiming a deduction in respect of such payments in the computation of taxable profits. In order to plug this loophole, the Bill seeks to provide that expenditure incurred by a taxpayer for purposes of advertisement in any souvenir, brochure, pamphlet or any other publication of a similar nature published by a political party will not be deducted in computing the taxable profits.

Sir, this is a simple and non-controversial Bill; and I trust that it will receive the unanimous support of the House. Sir, I move.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

Two hours are allotted for this Bill. There are two amendments. Is Shri Ram Kishan moving his amendment? I find he is not present. So also Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What about my amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is to the clauses. That will be taken up during the clause by clause consideration.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, in the very beginning I want to say that I do not agree with the views expressed by the hon. Finance Minister on this matter. I fail to understand what was the hurry in bringing this Bill, when there are so many other pressing matters on which the Bills are still pending. For example, take the Anti-Defection Bill, which is very urgently needed. Government had promised to bring that Bill as quickly as possible. In the absence of that Bill, the body politic of the country and democracy is being vitiated. It would have been much better if the Government had brought in such a kind of measure. Similarly, the prices are rising, unemployment is increasing, law and order is deteriorating, and industriial production is falling. Have you done anything to deal with them? No. But, at the same time, you have brought this Bill. I would say that this has been brought forward with a political purpose. The ruling party will naturally have the best advantage.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): You got it for 30 years.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: But we have functioned democratically... *(Interruptions)* We allowed the other parties also to enjoy the same privileges.

We believe in "live and let live". But here in this Bill it is quite the contrary.

I am quoting from the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

> "The taxation of their income, however, reduces their disposable funds thereby adversely affecting their capacity to finance their activities from legitimate sources of income."

I want to underline the word "legitimate".

> "It is, therefore, proposed to provide for exemption from income-tax in respect of specified categories of income derived by political parties, namely, income from investments both in movable and immovable properties and income by way of voluntary contributions."

I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister how many political parties have sizable amounts, or any amount, invested in movable and immovable property in this country. will he explain what is their total investment and what are their modes of investment, what is the annual income from them which he is going to exempt?

The Finance Minister was a member of the Swatantra Party which was a party of Rajas and Maharajas and big industrialists, and they had collected huge funds. May I know from him how much investment the Swatantra Party had made, and how much out of that has come to the Janata Party on their merger? Is he aware how many political parties are going to get the advantage of this exemption? We should know. Therefore, if my friend does not mind, I am asking him a very straight question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : स्वतंत्र पार्टी बी० एल० डी० में शामिल हुई थी जोकि बाद में जनता पार्टी म शामिल हुई ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Is not BLD Part of Janata Party? Are you thinking that it is separate from Janata Party?

Now, I come to the other point. What is legitimate income? Some parties are getting some money out of advertisements in their periodicals, in their sovenirs, in their publications, and some contributions also they are getting. By this Bill the intention of the Government is to stop that small income which the political parties used to get in this way, because I know very well there is no other investment. If there is any other investment, he may mention it while replying.

Our High Courts have held that advertisements given in souvenirs are not donations, they are only business expenditure and must be allowed. Here, you are overcoming the judgment of your own High Courts and nullifying it. Is it a right thing. I want to know. You do not agree with the judgment of the High Courts and you are bringing in restrictions on expenditure on advertisements in the souvenirs etc. of political parties. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister very honestly to please reconsider the matter and not to bring in such kind of restrictions on advertisements which the High Courts have upheld. I would also like to know which countries are following this. There must be some countries which have put restrictions on such advertisements.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let other countries follow us.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: What is democracy? Democracy means having different parties and having elections.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is only part of democracy.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: If different parties are not there and elections are not held, the country will not know which party has got the backing of the people. On the one side, expenses are increasing. On the other

[Shri S. R. Damani]

side, you are putting a curb on income. What is happening today? Can we say that on the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections we are spending only the amount prescribed? Are we spending that much amount? Therefore, by this we are bringing other elements which are not desirable. I think, Government should meet election and other expenses of the political parties because they are putting restrictions on the contributions for the elections. It should also give some facilities to the political parties so that they can function properly and can derive benefit of the contributions received.

Lastly, I would like to suggest that when donations to Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Prime Minister's Relief Fund are exempted from Income-tax the contributions to the political parties should also be exempted from Income-tax. That will be a healthy situation for the people to be attracted to donate to that political party whose policies they like. To that extent, they should be exempted from Income-tax.

With these words, I hope, the hon. Finance Minister will keep in mind these points and make a mention of these at the time of his reply. I would also like him to reply how much political parties are deriving by investments, both moveable and immoveable.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं--इस संशोधन के द्वारा वे एक साथ एक तरफ़ तो लोकतंत्र को परिपुष्ट करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर एक गदा-प्रहार करना चाहते हैं । वस्तुतः यह आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 और वेल्थटैक्स अधिनियम, 1957 का एक छोटा सा संशोधन है । इसमें इन्होंने स्पष्ट ही कहा है कि यह संशोधन राजनीतिक दलों को सचमुच में थोड़ी सी छूट देता है ताकि वे जन-शिक्षण का काम करने में ज्यादा समर्थ हो सकें । जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में पहले ही वायदा किया हुआ है कि हम भ्रष्टाचार को हटायेंगे । इसीलिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही पैनी दृष्टि से इस पर विचार किया है ताकि स्मारिका-राज दोबारा भारत वर्ष की राजनीति में पदार्पण न कर सके और इसी दृष्टि से उन्होंने स्मारिकाओं और पुस्तिकाओं को दान देने वाले धन्ना-सेठों पर रोक लगा कर भ्रष्टाचार पर एक बड़ा प्रहार किया है । हम लोगों ने पिछले दिनों देखा है--स्मारिकाओं के नाम पर किस प्रकार करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया इन्दिराजी और संजय जी को स्मारिका में चला गया । आज चार तरह से पैसों की चोरी होती है; --सब से पहले तो ये धन्ना सेठ चाहते हैं कि हम स्मारिका के नाम पर पैसा दे दें, इस से कर में छूट मिल जायगी । दूसरे--कम्पनी कानून के द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को चंदा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये, ये उस कानून को भी तोड़ते हैं, तीसरी बड़ी बात यह है कि ये लोग राजनीति को पथ-भ्रष्ट करते हैं । इसलिये सचमुच में जो राजनीति को पथभ्रष्ट करने का तरीका है, उस पर अवश्य ही प्रहार होना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय, सचमुच में जनता पार्टी ने भ्रष्टाचार के निर्मूलन के लिये वचनबद्धता दिखलाई है । जब तक भ्रष्टाचार की गंगोत्री राजनीति में आती रहेगी, तब तक राजनीति से भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो सकता, तब तक प्रशासनिक भ्रष्टाचार और व्यापारिक भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो सकता । इसलिये राजनीति को भ्रष्ट करने के लिये सचमुच में कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रहनी चाहिये और इसी दृष्टिकोण से स्मारिका जैसी चीजों के लिये चन्दा देने के ऊपर जो प्रतिबन्ध की बात इस में कही गई है, वह ठीक है । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ बहुत संतुलित ढंग

से यह भी कहा गया है कि राजनीतिक दलों के जो खर्चे हैं उन पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाय। उन्होंने बिल्कुल एक संतुलित और वाणिज्य-वृत्ति से यह किया है।

अभी हमारे दामाणी साहब ने हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा है। वे यह नहीं जानते कि अब भारतवर्ष में जनता पार्टी के वे वित्त मंत्री हैं और किसी दूसरी पार्टी के रूप में उन का उल्लेख करना गलत है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे दामाणी साहब को वित्त मंत्री जी के बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले अपने को भी टटोलना चाहिए। आज ही उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक प्रतिवेदन मिला है और अगर आप मुझे अनुमति दें तो वह मैं आप के सामने रख दूंगा कि किस प्रकार से अपने यहां मिल के मालिकों को आयकर में चोरी करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है, जहां तक इस बिल की व्यवस्थाओं का सवाल है, मैं तो एक कदम और आगे बढ़ना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हर एक राजनीतिक दल को अपने एसेट्स और लाइ-बिलीटीज को डिक्लेयर करना चाहिए। राजनीति में आज कोई भी पार्टी इस से बची हुई नहीं है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक राजनीतिक दलों की आमदनी सबके सामने बिल्कुल साफ-साफ नहीं आएगी तब तक देश में भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने की बात दिवास्वप्न ही रहेगी। आज चोरी चोरी से चन्दे लिये जाते हैं और अपने उम्मीदवारों को दिये जाते हैं। जब तक यह चलता रहेगा तब तक भारत की राजनीति से भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि राजनीति और राजनीति दलों से भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो. इसके लिए सख्त और सशक्त कानून आप बनावें और इसीलिए उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है कि अगर कोई व्यवसायिक दृष्टि से राजनीतिक दल कोई व्यवसायिक प्रतिष्ठान करे, कोई 100 200 मकान बनावे—मैं जानता हूं कि ऐसे राजनीतिक दल भारतवर्ष में हैं जो व्यवसायिक काम करते हैं और व्यवसायिक कोठियां बना कर किराये पर देते हैं और कहते हैं कि राजनीतिक दलों की आय का श्रोत जनता होनी चाहिए—उन को छूट टैक्स में नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। जनता जिस राजनीतिक दल को चन्दा नहीं देती है अगर वह राजनीतिक दल धन्ना सेठों के पैसों पर, उनके काले पैसों पर जीवित रहेगा, तो वह राजनीतिक पार्टी सचमुच में देश से भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि राजनीतिक दलों के सम्बन्ध में भी एक काम्प्रीहैंसिव लेजिसलेशन आगे चल कर लावें। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि केवल टैक्स में छूट देने के लिए उन के लेखे प्रस्तुत होने चाहिए। नहीं, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि एक ऐसा बिल आना चाहिए कि हर एक राजनीतिक दल को अपनी वार्षिक आमदनी और खर्चे का हिसाब एक चारटर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट से आडिट (आडिट) करा कर उपस्थिति करना चाहिए ताकि देश के सामने वह बिल्कुल साफ हो और जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक राजनीतिक दलों का भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इस बिल के द्वारा एक तरफ वे लोकतंत्र को परिपुष्ट कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ सचमुच में राजनीति में जो भ्रष्टाचार की गंगोतरी है, वहीं उस समाप्त कर रहे हैं। ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It ought to have been brought much earlier by the Government.

Political parties are essential, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, in a democratic set-up. If the political parties are to be subjected to taxation as any individual or corporate body or company, then I would say that it will cripple the activities of the political parties. Political parties

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

are bodies or associations of individuals knit together on the basis of an ideology and on the basis of a definite programme, with the aim of serving the people and the country. Of course, the programme of political parties will be different later. But that is immaterial. The purpose of the political parties is to serve the people and the country, not to make profits.

Here in our country, the political parties, particularly the parties which are in power or the parties which are likely to be returned to power, are likely to be influenced by those classes which are very influential and powerful in the economic set-up. This is naturally so in a class-ridned society. The propertied class will, of course, try to influence. We have sufficient experience in our country in this respect. We often complain about the money power in politics and the power of money during the elections. We also have the experience of foreign money coming into the country. Therefore, it is very essential that the money power is eliminated, as far as possible from politics, from public life, and especially during the elections.

I want to point out another thing Some of the big industrialists and big companies have their own set-up provided with adequate money to influence those parties which matter in the life of the country and even the high quarters in Government. Therefore, the political parties should be freed from money influence. They should also be freed from government interference. They should be independent of the Government. If taxation is to be used as an instrument in order to harass or influence a political party, then I should say that it is a bad day for democracy in our country. That is why I say that the political parties should be given absolute freedom, freedom from interference from Government and from other moneyed sources, in order to carry out their legitimate activities.

Normally it has not been the practice to subject the income of political parties to taxation. The political parties depend mainly on donations or subscriptions of their own members or donations from non-members, that is, the general public. These are the main sources of income of the political parties, unless a party goes out of its way in order to get huge amounts of money by way of donation or through some other method from big industrialists and big capitalists. Normally, a party which serves the interest of the common man will depend, for its resources, only on the common man like the worker, the toiling peasant and other sections of the working people.

There has been experience in the past of the Government going against the normal practice of not subjecting political parties to income-tax. There has been experience of political parties' income being subjected to tax. For example, my own Party which has been regularly submitting its returns to the Income-tax Department has been taxed. (*Interruption*) and our party's accounts are regularly scrutinised and examined by the auditors and chartered accountants. Since 1974 our Party's income which has been coming mainly from donations and levy on Members and donations from the general public, has been subjected to income-tax. In the assessment of the 1974-75, the ITO, Delhi served a demand notice on the income of the party derived from donations and subscriptions. We made an appeal to the Commissioner against this but the Commissioner rejected it. We have now appealed to the Income-tax Tribunal in Delhi, and it is pending. Meanwhile, the ITO has made an assessment for the subsequent years and, if we are made to pay the arrears, then our activities will be very badly crippled. That is why I say

that in the past there has been experience of the Income-tax Department assessing political parties and, through such assessment, trying to cripple their activities. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister that when this Bill is discussed and when we finally adopt this in the House, there should be a provision that all proceedings launched against any political party for payment of income-tax before the commencement of the Act should be considered as cancelled.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले सैशन में मेरा जो बिल इसी के सम्बन्ध में आया था उस पर जवाब देते हुए वादा किया था कि वह एक बिल पेश करेंगे मुझे आशा नहीं थी कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इतनी जल्दी इस बिल को ले आएंगे। उन्होंने ऐसा करके एक रिकार्ड स्थापित किया है और मैं उनको इसके लिए हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

इस बिल को ला कर उन्होंने माना है कि जिस तरह से देश के लिए शिक्षा आवश्यक है उसी तरह से पालिटिकल एजुकेशन भी हमारे इस प्रजातंत्र के लिए आवश्यक है। जब तक देश में राजनीतिक शिक्षा नहीं होगी तब तक हमारा प्रजातंत्र फल फूल नहीं सकता है। हमने प्रजातंत्र को अपनाया है। प्रजातंत्र में अलग अलग दल होंगे और वे अलग अलग तरीके से अपनी अपनी विचारधारा का प्रचार और प्रसार करेंगे। इस बिल के जरिए वित्त मंत्री ने इस बात के लिए दरवाजे खोले हैं कि पोलिटिकल एजुकेशन जो संस्थाएं देंगी उन पर किसी प्रकार के इनकम टैक्स की पाबन्दी नहीं होगी और सरकार उनको जो मदद दे सकती है देगी और सरकार उनकी मदद करना चाहती है। और मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजातन्त्र को लाने में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है। जब कांग्रेस सरकार थी तो इन्होंने दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज पर पाबन्दियां लगायी, उनको दबाया, तकलीफें दी। लेकिन जनता सरकार ने न केवल जनता पार्टी के लिये बल्कि सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लिये यह रास्ता खोला और कहा कि आप अपनी पोलिटिकल ऐजूकेशन, जिस प्रकार की भी हो, जनता को दे सकती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह अच्छी बात है।

इन्होंने कुछ शर्तें लगायी हैं कि अकाउन्टस आडिट होने चाहिये और वह इनकम टैक्स अफसर के सामने जाने चाहिये, इलेक्शन कमीशन के सामने रजिस्टर्ड हो पोलिटिकल पार्टी। यह दोनों बातें ठीक हैं और तीसरे उन्होंने कहा है कि 10,000 रु० के ऊपर अगर किसी का डोनेशन आया है तो उसका नाम और पता बताना चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है इसके लिये मैं बधाई देता हूं। अभी क्या हुआ कि करोड़ों रु० बटोरा गया। कहां से आया यह पता नहीं। इसलिये जरूर है कि अगर 10,000 से ज्यादा पैसा लिया जायगा तो आपका नाम,पता और अमाउन्ट बताना पड़ेगा मेरी मांग है कि इसको थोड़ा और कठोर बनाना चाहिये। उसमें तीन, चार चीजें लानी चाहिएं क्योंकि अभी तक हमारी राजनीति पर पैसा छाया हुआ है। चुनाव में पैसे की जरूरत होती है और पानी की तरह से बहाया जाता है। उसके लिये जरूरी है कि हम इस पैसे के ऊपर कंट्रोल करें। और जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं अलग अलग तरीके से जो वह राजनीति पर छाना चाहते हैं उनका प्रभाव कम करने के लिये जरूरी है कि केवल इतना ही न करें कि 10,000 के ऊपर अगर डोनेशन है तो नाम, पता और अमाउन्ट बतायें, बल्कि मेरा तो कहना है कि 10,000 के ऊपर अगर डोनेशन है तो उसको इनकम टैक्स से ऐग्जेम्प्ट ही नहीं होना चाहिये। 10,000 रु० से ज्यादा डोनेशन लेने का अधिकार किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को नहीं होना चाहिये एक व्यक्ति से। अगर लेती है तो उसको ऐग्जेम्पशन नहीं मिलना चाहिये। जो संस्था पोपुलर होगी वह जनता से चन्दा इकट्ठा कर सकती है। यह नहीं कि एक ही बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट से एक करोड़ रुपया ले ले और वह जनता के

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

ऊपर छा जाय। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिये 10,000 के ऊपर जो डोनेशन पोलिटिकल पार्टी ऐक्सप्ट करेगी उसको एग्जेम्पशन नहीं मिलना चाहिये इन्कम टैक्स से। दूसरे फौरेन मनी का भी सवाल आया। हमारे यहां कई पोलिटिकल पार्टीज ऐसी हैं,

I know, there are certain political parties. At least, there were—I do not know if they are there even now—which used to accept foreign money during elections and after elections. When Shri Chavan was the Finance Minister, he stated in reply to one of my questions that there are parties, there are individuals who accept foreign money during the election period. He stated that on the floor of this House.

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर फौरेन मनी कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी लेती है और वह साबित हो जाय, डायरेक्टली या इनडायरेक्टली, उसके लिये इस बिल में कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। अगर मैं 10 हजार, एक लाख या एक करोड़ रु० अमरीका या रूस से ले लेता हूं और बता देता हूं कि यहां से आया तो इन्कम टैक्स वाले कुछ नहीं कहेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि अगर फौरेन मनी है तो उसको भी एग्जम्पशन नहीं मिलना चाहिये, और इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को प्रौसीक्यूशन का अधिकार देना चाहिये। उसके आफिस बीयरर्स को, जिन्होंने कि यह एक्सेप्ट किया, यह मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि हरेक पौलिटिकल पार्टीज के जो एकाउन्ट्स हैं, आडिटेड एकाउन्ट्स, उनको पब्लिक में लाना चाहिये कि कितना पैसा आया, कितना गया, किसने दिया। हर साल का यह पब्लिक में आना चाहिये ताकि जो लोग कहना चाहें, कह सकें।

यह एक बहुत अहम सवाल है, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि पैसे का रोल बहुत ज्यादा खतरनाक है। आपको याद होगा 1971 में और उससे पहले 1967 में भी, हम तो विरोधी पक्ष में हमेशा रहे हैं, सभापति महोदय, आप तो शायद सरकार में भी रहे होंगे, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि किताबों के बाहर से पैसा ज्यादा लिया जाता है, बशर्ते कि किताबों में से।

The industrialists and the traders are forced to give money from outside the books. So, what is the remedy for that so far as this Bill is concerned? There must be some remedy. If the Income-tax Department finds that particular amount has been received by a political party from outside the books and which has not been entered in the books, then what is the remedy? There is no remedy in the Bill.

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह का

If the case is like that, then the Income-tax Department should be authorised to prosecute the office-bearers of that party and it should not be exempted because this is a serious matter. Mrs. Gandhi misused this power like anything. She collected crores of rupees during 1971 elections and prior to that and misused it. Her son also misused it....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): Your Party also collected lakhs of rupees....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Individual parties like that and individual leaders like that should be exposed....

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): You are wrong in saying that she misused it. She used it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. George is right. She used it in a very bad way.

My contention is that parties which collect money from people outside the books and do not enter it in their accounts, should be prosecuted. Their office-bearers should be prosecuted. Then it will be a somewhat more effective Bill.

एक चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि आपने पोलिटिकल एडुकेशन को एक्जेम्प्ट किया है, उसमें किसी तरह से पैसे की

कमी नहीं होनी चाहिये । आपने यहां पर कह कि इंटरेस्ट एग्जेम्प्ट होगा, रैंट एग्जेम्प्ट होगा, ठीक है, यह आपने अच्छा किया, लेकिन आपने कहा कि सोवेन्योर बिजनेस में आता है या नहीं, यह डिस्प्यूटेड प्वाइन्ट है । जो ट्रेड या बिजनेस, मान लीजिये सिनेमा शो करता है या ड्रामा करता है, उसका पैसा पोलिटिकल पार्टी में आता है,

Whether it is a trade or not, to my mind, it is not a trade, but it is a disputed point.

अगर कोई बिजनेस करता है, ठीक है उसमें व्यक्तिगत लाभ भी हो सकता है, वह टैक्स दे, उसमें कोई एतराज़ नहीं । लेकिन अपने पोलिटिकल फंड्स को इकट्ठा करने के लिये अगर कोई सोवेन्योर निकालता है तो उसमें भी 10 हजार की लिमिट तो बांधनी ही चाहिये । 10 हजार से ज्यादा करे तो नाम वगैरह देना पड़ेगा । मेरे ख्याल से पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिये कि 10 हजार से ज्यादा एक सोवेन्योर पर नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन मैं जानता हूं, छोटी-छोटी जगह पर सोवेन्योर निकलते हैं, 5, 10 हजार इकट्ठा हो जाता है । चैरिटेबल शो भी होते हैं, उसमें भी 10, 5 हजार इकट्ठा करते हैं, 2, 3 हजार खर्च कर के पार्टी का हिसाब किताब करते हैं, तो वह भी एग्जेम्प्ट करना चाहिये । एक बार यह हो जाये कि पोलिटिकल एडूकेशन

Political education should be exempted. Expenditure for political education should be exempted. Then these things should also be exempted. Of course, I agree. Then there is another issue about the capital gains. While we do not know, there may be certain assets. There you have exempted the political parties from wealth tax. Then why do you not exempt it from capital gains?

The last point is that you have exempted it from Wealth Tax. May I ask the Minister why have you not exempted it from the capital gains tax? Suppose any political party has property somewhere in Delhi. It was purchased for Rs. 2 lakhs and now it is sold for Rs 3 lakhs. Then for saving Rs. 1 lakh tax has to be paid on it. Is it your intention to charge tax on the capital gains? I think it is not the intention of the Government. It should not be the intention of the Government.

Lastly, I demand of the Minister to exempt even the capital gains.

With these words, I congratulate the Minister and congratulate heartily on my behalf and on behalf of every worker of each political party.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): The Finance Minister has come forward with the Bill to amend the taxation laws—with a motive to develop democracy in this country and I think to strengthen the political parties and as per his statements it is an essential factor for bringing democracy. But I fail to undertand the reasoning that he has given later on. Why are these exemptions granted and I just wonder how he, as the Finance Minister of the Janata Government did not consider the present situation of political parties in this country at this juncture?

His party also is a regional party as far as we are concerned because it has got the majority in some parts and failed to get the requisite number of seats in the South and other places also, Janata Party got majority only in the Central India and Northern parts of India and not from all parts. So, I consider his party that is ruling this country as a regional party and if he believes that democracy can be developed by multifarious parties and if he feels that that may not be a good thing. Then I have a question to pose before him also. As far as the party which I represent in this House—All India Anna D.M.K. is concerned the very fact that it was mentioned the other day by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who is not available

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

to-day by just naming a party All India, it cannot be All-India. Similarly, just because you rule from the Centre, you also cannot become an All-India party because you are also a regional party. You are ruling or coming from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan or you may take it Himachal Pradesh; in Kashmir you have the Convention—that is a regional party. In Kerala we have Congress with other parties—coalition. Similarly in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Mrs. Gandhi's party is ruling. In Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry my party is ruling. In Bengal and Tripura, CPIM (why they are absent to-day also) they are ruling. When such is the case—a composite of multifarious parties are coming. But for your proposition to strengthen the political parties you are giving exemption on donations that are about Rs. 10,000.

I just want, leaving aside the party position, the hon. Minister for Finance to consider the case of Shri Mavalankar who is representing not only in this Lok Sabha but he represented in the previous Lok Sabha also. If some person comes to encourage Shri Mavalankar who is contributing a lot to develop democracy—by participating in the parliamentary discussion in this country, exemption does not come in the definition of this Bill. Why I say this, I think in a hurry you have come out with this Bill before considering the election law reforms.

I remember when I was first elected in the last Lok Sabha, I felt the Member is made to learn to lie honourably in this House by stating that he has spent the amount for his election within the limit. We swear before God on the Constitution and present a petition or Accounts stating—I have spent less than Rs. 12,500. as far as I am concerned. I just wonder, even the travelling allowance may exceed that and secondly also for other Members Rs. 35,000. I cannot understand because it is a known open secret that everyone crosses that limit. But how cleverly or with adjustment we make it up because of patronisation of political parties.

I say this because if Mr. Mavalankar has to contest from a particular constituency consisting of six legislators there unless somebody patronises him, as an individual, he cannot come up. That is what my contention is. Not only Mr. Mavalankar but many Members who are independent, have to face the same situation. You will remember that the Loknayak just before this election recommended partyless democracy. Here, Members come to Parliament and if they are to be financed, and every time financier is financing, will he get the exemption? That is my question. That is the reason I want to know this particular thing from the hon. Minister of Finance—I want to know whether he has contemplated this thing in line with the electoral reform or not. Simply stating that 'a particular political party will be getting the benefit' is saying something, which, I am afraid, would amount to giving a long rope in the hands of an individual.

It is also a known fact to all of us that the big business people are in the habit not of purchasing individuals but of getting hold of political parties as such. It will work in two ways. Sometimes it may help the ruling party to suppress the small parties in the States or in the country as a whole. But, at the same time, it may help the ruling party also to induce the big business people to acquire more wealth and to induce their political party to suppress the other political parties. That is what I am afraid when I go through the first statement, namely, to encourage and develop the democratic system in the country—political party system in the country. That is the reason why this Bill is contemplated. I fail to understand how this statement says that by exempting this income from properties acquired by political parties, the Bill will serve the purpose. Because, as you know, Sir, small parties derive their income from small contributions, say, for example, our party. It depends more on persons and members belonging to middle classes

and the lower rungs of society. They get Rs. 3. Rs. 5 and things like that. It will not be exempted, as we see it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My friend is giving the interpretation that donations above Rs. 10,000 only will be exempted and not below that. Will the hon. Minister clarify that point?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Rs. 10,000 is there because it is for the purpose of accounting. In respect of whoever may be the person who gives anything more than Rs. 10,000 his name and his address should be recorded. That is all. All income is exempted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: All income is exempted, whether it is Rs. 5 or Rs. 10.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: This matter has to be clarified. I am very happy because this clarification also helps further discussion because you go to the second part of it. My account will be audited. I have to give accounts. Your idea is to develop political parties in this country, for the better and efficient management of democracy in this country. That is your idea. Suppose a small party is coming up in a region. That is accountable. But your Auditor will suppress it also, I found. If you can easily account for properties which come from big business, over the experience of the previous Government for over 30 years' rule, we know what it is. We know what is the present position of the political parties which can suppress, which can also control it. Therefore, what I submit, Sir, is this: Say, for example if my leader goes to a particular region and gets small amounts. Last week, for instance, he got Rs. 9 lakhs and odd from Coimbatore. This is a contribution from workers, from poor men, ordinary people. But how are you going to control it in accounting? Then you will come forward with a big cudgel and you say you are controlling, you are auditing. In whose control they are all there? It is very dangerous. You should have a comprehensive idea of controlling political parties in this country, in defence to election law; and you can't have a piecemeal legislation just to suit your convenience. I am not pointing out a particular party or person in this context.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was very clear in stating this. Certain political parties with certain leaders collected enormous wealth by illegal means. In order to curb that, to stop that, you are doing this. Now, what will happen is this. The dengerous thing in a democracy is this. Say, there is one 'X' who is a big industrialist in this country. If he contributes to a political party it will be known. It will not be known in the accounts of the political party. It will be noted down in his own accounts which he would submit to the Income-tax Officer. What will be his position in that area? He will say: 'I have purchased that particular political party that is ruling in a particular State or, the Centre even'. This is what will happen. This is what has happened in many cases in the previous occasion also. That is why I am afraid, Sir, your main idea will be lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up. Please try to conclude.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, I speak only on behalf of my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, you have taken more than ten minutes.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid, I am pained to say that many of the important Bills are not given the proper attention. If you refer this to the Select Committee I am not casting any aspersion on this. I say this is a very important Bill which is going to affect the very essence of the party system in the country.

Loka Nayak said about the partyless system in this country. But, the Finance Minister is coming with a Bill of this nature everytime. I have seen him speaking so very eloquently on many occasions. I have also seen him how democracy is being unnecessarily

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put an end to. I am afraid this Bill if passed, in this form may do more harm. I am not questioning his motives because he is sincere in his attempt to bring forward such a good legislation with a view to promoting the party system in this country. But, ultimately, how is it going to be affected? For example, I know pretty well how foreign money is getting in. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was very eloquent in saying that some political parties are getting that through the C.I.A. They are sending money to the persons. How are they going to control that? That is why I suggest that he should come forward with a comprehensive Bill. I may tell him how the political parties are getting books from the foreign countries and they are selling them thereby collecting money and making use of it for political purposes. Money is even coming for the railway agitation and for boosting certain system of Government in this country. How clever they are? If you take the Bill in a lighter vein, I am afraid the purpose for which you have brought forward this Bill will not be served.

So, I request you to re-consider it and let the Finance Minister go into these factors. Has he taken into account the views of the political parties that are ruling in this country? I think he has not done that. That is the reason why we are having a different geographical political system in this country. You know that the South is ruled by some party; also you are aware that the Chief Ministers of Southern States met together recently. Also you know that in Kashmir, some other party is ruling; at the Centre some other party is ruling. In West Bengal, C.P.M. is ruling. Have you take the views of the different political parties with a view to developing healthy growth of democratic system in this country? Just because some members sitting here, at this late hour of this evening, contribute something here it will serve no purpose at all. The motives of certain people may not be good for the democracy. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister—I am not asking him to send it to a Select Committee. I am only asking him to reconsider the Bill with a view to come forward with a comprehensive legislation. Not only that. He must come forward with such a Bill which should have some corelation with the Election Laws. Unless this is done, I am afraid the poormen cannot content in this country in coming to this House. They should be backed by the political party. I am proud to see that in our side the people who have come to this House are all common working-class people. It has been the practice that only Birlas, Tatas really get into this House. Or they must have been backed by CIA agents or someone else. This country has not seen in sending correct men to this House for our development programmes.

I am afraid this kind of piece-meal legislation will not serve any purpose at all. So, I would strongly recommend, through you, Sir; one thing. I am not objecting to this Bill at all. Why don't you come forward with a correct thing and why do you come forward with such a bill only when some suggestions from some corner come. I am afraid that if you do that thing, the very purpose of the Bill will be destroyed. I do not want to go into the merits of this. Many more members will also contribute many things on this. I hope the Minister will give reconsideration to this Bill and come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I was not here when I was called because I was in the Library on some other important work.

Sir, this Bill cannot be objected to on principal and so far as it goes, it should be said to be a good measure trying also to plug some of the lacunae and loopholes.

I object to this Bill firstly because it does not go far enough. Secondly, my objection is that such a piecemeal

legislation, unless it is taken in its entirety, with the entire question of reform of electoral system along with it, various connected aspects, the purpose of it will not be served.

Sir, as you know, party system is indispensable for a democracy. It is only through a party system that we can establish a sort of relationship between the electorate and the government. It is the parties which present coherent alternatives to the government, get the support of the country and then make for the successful functioning of democracy. If there are no coherent alternatives presented to the people through parties there will be no functioning of democracy in the right sense. In fact, one of the objections to a single party system is that the country is not provided with an alternative before it. Therefore, nothing should be done which will impair the party system in the country and which will in any way make the parties weak and difficult to function in the circumstances.

The second point I would like to mention is that the parties not only fight elections but the parties have other functions also in a democracy. For instance, in U.K. the party generally takes all the interest in getting people enrolled. The constituency committee watches out for the people who become eligible for voting and then sees to it that those people are enrolled according to the party to which their inclination goes. Again in the United States where enrolment for voting is voluntary it is the parties that get to the people, enrol them as voters thereby enabling the largest number of people to participate in the elections.

Even in our own country when the literacy franchise was introduced in 1930s most of our colleagues know that we took interest in getting the literates enrolled as voters thereby fulfilling the role which the State itself should do. Therefore, the party is very important not only for the purpose of fighting elections but also for the purpose of sustaining democracy in the country.

Party has also another very important role to play. Party functions as a liaison between the member and the constituency, transmits the views of the constituency and the needs of the constituency to the members and the members' action as well as government's action to the constituency. Unless there is a two way traffic like that it will not be possible to maintain a contract between the people and the government or a contract between the country and the people.

Therefore, to look at parties as if they are only for elections is a narrow view and then look upon them as those collecting funds for fighting elections alone would be doing injustice to the party system, and it should be looked at in a broader perspective. If a party has to do all these functions—find candidates for fighting elections, perform the functions of enrolment and do functions of liaison between government and the constituency—it requires a lot of money and all over the world parties are allowed to raise funds without which it is not possible for parties to function.

17 hrs.

Now,one of the ways in which money is raised in various countries is that firstly in respect of parties like Labour Party, in Western Countries, their sources of income is from the trade unions, their membership fees and the large contributions made by the trade unions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two hours are allotted for this Bill. You may kindly try to finish it quickly.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this is a very important Bill. It affects the rights of parties. It concerns the future of democracy in this country and on this Bill if you cannot afford to give a little more time, then what is this Parliament going to do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time has been fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. Anyway you can finish.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I want another 10 or 15 minutes. If you

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

cannot give this much time, I will sit down. We want to make a contribution on this Bill. If you are not willing to hear me, if the House is not willing to hear me, then I would reserve all the knowledge for myself. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take another five minutes. You can carry on.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, as I said, in Western Democracies, the parties are based on classes. There are parties which are formed on the basis of labour, there are parties which are formed on the basis of middle-class or the employers or the capitalists or whatever it is and each of them derives its assistance from the class it represents. Therefore, if funds are not flowing from various sources, it will not be possible for a party to function. As I said, the trade unions and their members have to contribute to the labour party all over the Western democracies. For the Conservatives, it is generally the business that contribute and it is recognised that they contribute. In fact, the way in which funds are raised is by membership, then by various donations, contributions, etc. In America, actually they hold Fetes, hold dinners which cost $ 1000 and cocktail parties.

17.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Now they hold dinners which cost $ 1000; actually only they eat a few snacks or bite some sandwiches.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no prohibition there.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is what they do in order to raise funds. I will read out a few sentences from an interesting book—"Comparative Political Finance"—in this connection.

> "To raise funds, parties and candidates hold dinners and other fund-raising events at rates upto $ 1000 per person, conduct mail and door-to-door solicitations and include funds appeals in literature and at the end of broadcast programmes."

In England they raise funds through the intermediary of tthe British Union of industrialists. Industries do not contribute directly. It says here:

> "The Central organisation of the Conservative Party is almost completely financed by business contributions. These are collected largely through the party's fund raising organisation and also through bodies such as British union of industrialists. Prof. Rose suggests that many firms give money to this organisation which then hands most of it to the Conservative Party. They too, claim that they have made no political contributions."

Thus they resort to the subterfuge of handing over to the British union of industrialists, which hands over the money to the Conservative Party. Thus they are within the four corners of the law. The corporation or company is not making any contribution to the political party. All subterfuges are adopted in every part of the world. Therefore, if we want to see that there is some fair and legitimate political activity in this country, we should encourage raising of funds in a legal, normal, legitimate manner, published through information to all people, available as information to other parties. That is the only way. If you think that you can prevent people from contributing, you cannot prevent real contributions; it will be only encouraging illegal contributions to the political parties. That is my honest submission. You cannot prevent contributions by merely enacting a law because there are ways and ways in which others have evaded. It is evaded in the United States, it is evaded in Britain, it is evaded all over the world it will be evaded in this country; it is evaded and it has been evaded in

this country also. The way in which political parties raise funds is: they resort to donations from various persons. If the names of various persons are published they will be afraid of making large contributions; they will also be afraid of their name being linked with the date of the donation and any preference they may have received during that period. If it is not published there is no way by which it could be ascertained. Therefore, the most important thing is to see that there is publication of the contributions rather than attempt completely to prevent the contributions being made.

In so far as the Bill says that the parties must keep accounts and have it audited by certified accountants and auditors, it is welcome and nobody can object to it. In fact, it should be done and there should be no objection whatsoever. But when we come to the next proviso viz., "the names and addresses of only those people who make a contribution of over ten thousand rupees at a time should be published", by this, you are providing a loophole for persons who make a contribution of ten thousand rupees any number of times within a year and escaping the publication of their names and addresses. I do not know whether it is an oversight or whether it was something worse because as the Bill stands, you have provided that records of the names and addresses of every person who had made a voluntary contribution of more than ten thousand rupees at a time should be published. So, a person can make a contribution of ten thousand rupees any number of times and even if he makes a contribution of crores of rupees, his name will not be published. He will escape merely because at a time he has not made a contribution of more than ten thousand rupees. Therefore, I have given an amendment which I shall move in due time in which I have said that the name of any person who has given ten thousand rupees in any one year should be published. It will carry out the intentions of the legislation far better. Otherwise, the very purpose of the Bill will be defeated. I want to point out that this is a very serious lacuna in the Bill and it must be corrected.

So far as the advertisements are concerned, we have already passed a law in the last Budget in which we have put a ceiling on the advertisements and in addition to that the Minister wants that there should be no advertisements. Advertisements in the Souvenirs published by the political parties will not qualify for income tax deduction. He does not say: it should not be published. But it does not qualify for income tax deduction. If you want to advertise, you can pay income tax and yet advertise. That is the point. *(Interruptions)*

If you want to prevent this kind of advertisement, you may make it more comprehensive than what it is. "Advertisement in a souvenir published by a political party"—this rule can be completely circumvented by an associate adhoc body publishing a souvenir on the occasion and drawing the money. As the Tarkunde Committee Report said, "the party in power will get more money". Then he referred to the Congress, the then ruling party. Now it refers to Shri Patel and therefore, he will draw more money according to the report. *(Interruptions)*

If you say that the advertisements in souvenirs published by a party alone will disqualify for income tax deduction, then there will be other ways in which it will be circumvented. Other adhoc organisations will come in.

I will give one instance. In the USA, the party is prevented from incurring certain expenditure. They appoint a number of committees—doctors for Kennedy, Women for Kennedy, Lawyers for Kennedy etc. This kind of committees are appointed and they collect funds. They channel the funds through these committees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are they known as committees or commissions?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They are committees in favour of the Presidential candidate.

> "The focus of the candidate is reinforced by the almost limitless array of non-party committees—committees of labour, of doctors, of bankers, of reformers seeking to help him."

This kind of committees which are flourishing in the USA will now come to this country. The souvenirs will be published by the various committees for some other purpose and the party in power will be able to attract advertisements. The other people will not be able to do it. Therefore, it will put the opposition parties in jeopardy.

Lastly, if you want honest political party's contribution why not accept the Tarkunde Committee's report and say that a person who makes a contribution to a political party upto Rs. 1000 in any financial year will get exemption from income-tax for that Rs. 1000. That is a very good suggestion. If you do it, you will encourage more honest, middle-class contributions. Even lower sums can be considered. That will help the parties to keep regular accounts.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया है । सर्वप्रथम मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचूंगा कि आज तक इस देश में राजनीति का स्तम्भ पैसा रहा है । धन के आधार पर ही राजनीति की जाती रही है और दुर्भाग्य से जिस दल का उद्देश्य, नीति, वक्तव्य, साधन, कार्यक्रम कितना भी अच्छा हो लेकिन पैसे के अभाव में जब भी वह चुनाव के मैदान में अभी तक गयी है या जाती रही है वह पिटती चली गई है । इसलिये मंत्री जी ने जो यह बिल रखा है यह अच्छा है, और हमारे जैसा आदमी तो इस विचार का है कि एक आदमी से 10,000 रु० भी बहुत काफ़ी होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि 10,000 रु० कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी व्यक्ति को दे सकता है, लेकिन किसी पार्टी को 10,000 रु० अगर एक आदमी दे तो मतलब यह है कि निश्चित रूप से कहीं न कहीं उस पार्टी के साथ व्यक्तिगत तालमेल है । जैसा हमारे साथी ने कहा कि ट्रेड यूनियन का मामला अलग है किसी ट्रेड यूनियन में अगर 10, 20 हजार मजदूर हैं अगर वह एक, एक रु० भी देते हैं तो वह बात अलग है । लेकिन आज तक का इतिहास बताता है कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट हैं चाहे किसी पार्टी की सरकार हो, चाहे राज्यों में या केन्द्र में, जिस पार्टी की सरकार बनती है उसी के आगे पीछे वह चक्कर लगाते हैं और उस परिस्थिति में उसके सामने 10, 20 हजार या लाख, दो लाख, पांच लाख या एक करोड़ रुपया कुछ भी नहीं है । वह जानता है कि एक हाथ से रुपया देंगे तो दूसरे हाथ से लाइसेंस पर दस्तखत करा लेंगे । और वह अपनी जेब से भी नहीं देते हैं । जैसे कि श्री वेंकटरामन ने कहा कि यदि कोई आदमी 10 हजार का चैक दे तो पब्लिकली उसको एनाउन्स किया जायेगा, तो उस आदमी का यह होगा, वह होगा, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से पब्लिकली उसका एनाउन्समेंट होना चाहिए ।

सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को ले लीजिये या किसी और पार्टी को ले लीजिये जो कि फील्ड की पार्टी हो, मैं पहले की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की बात करता हूं जो कि डा० लोहिया की पार्टी रही है, उसमें जो वर्कर बनते थे, मेम्बर होते थे उनको चाहे मैदान में, पार्लियामेंट में या देहात में खड़ा कर दीजिये, वह सब जगह कहा करते थे कि हम इस पार्टी के हैं, लेकिन जो पूंजीपति हैं उनकी हालत यह है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार पावर में आई तो उसके साथ, कांग्रेस की रही तो उसके साथ या किसी और पार्टी की सरकार पावर में रही तो उसके साथ रहे तो वह लोग इयूअल पालिसी पर चलते हैं, अर्थ के आधार पर

राजनीतिज्ञों को करप्ट करते हैं । मैं यह चार्ज लगाता हूं कि वह राजनीतिज्ञों को करप्ट करते हैं । मेरा कहना है कि ऐसे लोगों पर निश्चित रूप से अंकुश रहना चाहिये और जो हम एम० पीज० और पब्लिक के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हमको भी चाहिये कि हम इस बात को देखें कि ऐसी कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी न हो जो जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ करे, और पूंजीपति के हाथ में चली जाये । देश में फारेन मनी का बढ़ावा नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि जितनी दूर तक चाहिये, पार्टी को फैलाव का मौका मिले, लेकिन पार्टी का फैलाव जनता, मजदूर और किसान के बीच में ही जाना चाहिये । किसी पार्टी को यह छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिये कि वह चन्द-एक-पूंजीपतियों की जेब में जाकर सीमित हो जाये । यही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yours is a standing example to all others. Now, Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, I will share to a considerable extent, the Finance Minister's objectives and hopes and I do congratulate him for bringing this Bill. But I must say that he is not totally right when he says, for example, in his opening sentence: "Political parties are essential in a democratic set up." I would say, political parties are unavoidable in a democratic set up. I hope by becoming good political parties, they will also qualify to the sentence which he has mentioned, that they are essential. After all, political parties make parliamentary democracy workable, but what one finds in India today is that political parties are making parliamentary democracy unworkable. Not only that. I find, for some time now in 1978, that by and large, all parties, instead of functioning properly, are getting paralysed, and paralysed partly because of the lack of will and paralysed partly because of the lack of proper leadership, principles, programmes, policies etc., but I won't go into that. I am glad that this Bill has come to what he called, I believe, plug the loopholes in certain areas, which is good.

Now, Madam Chairman, listening to my friend, Mr. Bala Pajanor and also to my other friend, Mr. Venkataraman—both of them made very good contributions—I feel it is not for me to say in great detail about the need for certain individuals and certain groups in our political and public life, and parliamentary life, who are not necessarily adhering to this or that party. Sometimes, not any party, but the non-party individuals in our public life will contribute to a certain national point of view and the various things that are happening in the country and in Parliament. I do not want to go into that aspect. But I want to suggest, Madam Chairman, that Mr. Venkataraman's point about donations seems to be serious. When I heard him, I felt that the Finance Minister will go into that aspect and if he finds that there is point or substance in that amendment, he will not stand on prestige and he will try to understand and accept his amendment because if you do not do that, as Mr. Venkataraman pointed out, what will happen is you will have any number of individuals giving you Rs. 10,000 at different times and avoiding all taxes. That is what I feel.

In the remaining couple of minutes at my disposal, I want to say only this that the money power in politics particularly the money power in elections, is at the root of all corruption, and unless you try to make legitimate and legal and institutionalised efforts, no matter how small they may be, I will tell you, Mr. Venkataraman, even if this Bill is passed by plugging some kind of loopholes, I would say it is a good beginning. Madam Chairman, beginning from 1970, this country has unfortunately seen, in an increasing way, the disastrous and dangerous

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

effects of money in politics. No individual can stand, even for a panchayat election, what to speak of a parliamentary election, unless he has got a lot of money! Therefore, if you want democracy, what is essential is not political parties, but a corps of people with character, integrity and incorruptibility, who will see to it that money has no influence on them. Therefore, I am glad that the root of corruption is at last being attacked. It is not being eliminated. However, to that small extent, I do congratulate the Minister.

Now about souvenirs. It is good that Mr. Patel has come out with this amendment, because during the Emergency one found the Youth Congress bringing out innumerable souvenirs on 15th August, charging Rs. 10,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 per page. It was all nonsense.

In the end, I would say that money has become the lubricating oil of political parties. Let that lubricant not be left untouched, uncontrolled and unaccounted for.

I congratulate the Minister. I hope that money power will be eliminated and the influence of integrity and character in public life will increase.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Hon. Madam Chairman; Our politicians have discovered India; and now we are discovering our politicians. With this small Bill, we are actually making a discovery of political parties. When politicians become bureaucrats, they produce autocracy, which we have seen during Emergency. But when bureaucrats become politicians, they produce hypocrisy, which we are finding here. And I am surprised to learn that with this Bill, we are about to root out corruption; and there are people here who believe that by passing a Bill, we can root out corruption, or that we can begin to do that etc. Let them begin. I have got no objection, but I do not believe it.

We are aware that democracy is the rule of the people, by the people and for the people. But in India, unfortunately, democracy means the rule of the politicians, by the politicians and for the politicians. And that is why they have brought a Bill exempting political parties from wealth-tax and income-tax; and only made a window-dressing. I think the Janata Party people are doing this, because they are not getting good advertisements. And somehow or the other, other people got advertisements. That is why they must have thought: "Let us bring this Bill." The real Bills are not coming: the Industrial Relations Bill is in cold storage; the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is in cold storage and the Anti-Defection Bill is also in cold storage. How to use the time of the Parliament? Let us bring in this Bill.

Madam Chairman, you have definitely observed the definition of 'poor people'. Our hon. Finance Minister is only the hon. Finance Secretary, even while he is the Minister. His definition is this: contributions below Rs. 10,000 will be accepted. Only contributions above that amount will attract all the provisions of the law. In a country where the *per capita* average income, at present prices, is Rs. 1,000 and 80 per cent of the people are getting less than Rs. 300, it is the biggest joke on the democracy of India—whatever their conception of it may be. They are saying that advertisements in the party souvenirs and party journals will attract income-tax. A lot of Congress people are here, but I am not finding the old Congress people here. The latter would recall that in Young India and Harijan, there were no advertisements. I propose that in the journals of political parties, advertisements must be banned altogether. I don't think party journals like 'People's Democracy' or "New Age" get advertisements. The question of advertisements does not come at all.

The question of money power has come. Madam Chairman, you have seen that the leaders of both the Congress Parties and the Janata Party move by air. But I am yet to see any Janata Party people collecting money, collecting subscription from the people; nor the Congress Party collects subscription from the people. But wherefrom do they get the money? That problem is not being tackled in this Bill. So, I would say that this is not an effort to root out corruption, this is a move to cover up corruption, to whitewash corruption, to conceal corruption with all big talk about democracy and all these things.

That is why I say I oppose this Bill, because it is a hypocritical Bill, it is a big hypocrisy, it is a big fraud on Parliament and on the people of India. I say that it is better one should come openly and say "I am for a capitalist party, I am for accepting funds, I feel that India must be ruled by the moneyed people, of the moneyed people, for the moneyed people." This Bill is the most dangerous thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your point.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Instead of removing corruption, this Bill will open up the floodgate of corruption. By this measure you are practising deception on the people. Moreover,

MR. CHAIRMAN: No "moreover"; please conclude with whatever you have said.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I also had an opportunity to run a small party, the Marxist Co-ordination Party, a small group. I am yet to know, it is a big discovery to me, that parties are having wealth and property and to save them from income-tax they have to bring a Bill. On the other hand, I would say that there should be a heavy taxation on the political parties so that the difference between the rich party and the poor party gets minimised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your point. Please conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Before we minimise the gap between the rich and the poor people, we should minimise the gap between the rich and poor political parties. With that end in view, I propose the heaviest taxation on both the income and property of the political parties.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, the hon. Minister has stated that the political parties are necessary and essential for democratic functioning. By the introduction of this Bill, you are making the political parties, especially in the opposition, bankrupt while, at the same time, making the ruling party the beneficiary, whichever party may be in power either at the Centre or in the States, by taking as much black money as possible. Rather, this Bill helps to collect more funds as black money than by normal legal sources.

This Bill deals with contributions by individuals and companies to political party funds. Shri Venkataraman has already referred to it. I do not want to repeat all of them, except to say that I endorse his views. So far as souvenirs are concerned, it is definitely a source of income for the political parties. They will advertise to collect funds. But now you have completely banned it by saying that if any company gives any money for advertisement, it will not be exempted. If you say that no company can pay any donation to the political parties, since it cannot be entered in their accounts because it is banned, they will try to make it individual donations. I do not know how many people in this country can afford to pay Rs. 10,000 as donation to the political parties. Naturally, it will come only from black money, and it is only the ruling party which can extract black

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

money. As Shri Pajnor has said, it would be difficult for the other political parties to get donations, because people would not like their names to be entered in the registers of those political parties, as it will go against their interests.

Here I want to ask one specific question. What has happened to the old souvenir case, where you yourself were one of the accused and Shri Palkhiwala was another accused. All along you were beating the drum that you are going to prosecute all those who have contributed to the Souvenir of the Congress Party. What has happened to that declaration? Why do you make this kind of gimmicks which is nothing but hypocrisy?

Your own party wanted to issue a souvenir last May with Rs. 1,000 per page. A circular was sent by your General Secretary, Shri Ram Krishna Hegde, asking the firms to give advertisements to the souvenir of the Janata Party. I do not know whether that souvenir has come out or not. On one side, the ruling party sends letters to the business houses, soliciting advertisements; on the other side, you make a gimmick of prosecuting somebody who has given advertisements to the previous Government.

Another point which I would like to make is this. There was a proposal earlier that the Government should finance recognised political parties. I repeat that suggestion, because if you want to completely avoid black money and the influence of big monopoly houses and big people, the only solution is for the State finance recognised political parties. The Minister and Government can consider how far the Governments in the States and at the Centre can finance recognised political parties. It can avoid the evil influence of big business.

The Income-tax Department itself must function properly. You will be surprise I to know how this Government is functioning so partially, because the hon. Minister himself said that the removal of the former Chairman of the State Bank was illegal, and that the appointment of the former Reserve Bank Governor was wrong, illegal and unethical. But the term of the Settlement Commissioner who was sitting in Delhi was to end only in July, but before his term ended, the Finance Minister asked him to go on the 15th July. What is the purpose?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will answer.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a very serious matter. This Ministry itself is prosecuting persons for the use of favouritism. But here is a clear case of the Settlement Commissioner who is a brother of a former Governor. He has been appointed. How? He has been given extension of three months and 16 days. I do not know whether Government gives extensions of three months and 16 days in other cases. They asked the former Settlement Commissioner to go on leave and asked the new man to take over because he is closely related to, is a brother of, a former Governor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating yourself. Please conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Is it not a blot on your own Ministry to give such an extension so that your own man, who will give you many benefits, becomes the Settlement Commissioner?

This Bill is only to help the ruling party and to harm the opposition parties which are able to collect a little money. I hope the Finance Minister will come with another Bill which is helpful to all political parties and also consider whether the State can finance recognised political parties.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I listened to the debate with great interest, but I was sorry to see that except for some

hon. Members, the rest had not even taken the trouble really to study the provisions of the Bill carefully.

This Bill has a very limited objective, and that I have stated in the Statement of objects and Reasons. We are trying to plug some loopholes, not all loopholes, and, therefore, if anyone says that this Bill will not achieve the objective fully, then I accept it, of course it will not. But the Bill plugs some loopholes and to that extent we shall have made some progress towards the situation which we all desire.

Take the provision relating to Rs. 10,000. It has been misunderstood. All that is said is that parties will maintain accounts in regard to the contributions that they receive. These contributions are expected to be in small amounts. That is why we say that their names, addresses etc., need not be maintained, but when persons give contributions of large sums, then the donors of those large sums, their names and addresses will also be maintained by the party. I should have thought that this was an innocuous provision. It was a provision meant precisely for what Mr. Venkataraman said, to give publicity to those who give large amounts. He made the further point that this might be got round. That is quite possible. We have never succeeded in making any law which human ingenuity has not succeeded in getting round. Therefore, I do not expect that this law will be completely fool-proof or proof against all these ingenuities. Certainly I do not claim any such thing. I think the objective of the particular amendment which Mr. Venkataraman has suggested, is good. I do not question it. But he must also realise that the moment he says that adding up to 10,000 in a year, it means a considerable additional burden both on the political party as well as on those who will have to administer the tax law. When we want to have a law like this, we should make it as simple as possible and as little troublesome to the political parties for whose purpose this law is being made, as possible. We want that the political parties observe certain code and to a limited extent, that is the sole object of this Bill.

Again it was said that the political parties where they have income, would be liable to tax. There are older political parties. They have got properties and do derive income from those properties and would, therefore, have become liable to income-tax. Now, we are freeing them from this. We are making it easier. Political parties have to perform certain political functions and, therefore, it is right that they should have certain income and wherever it is derived from legitimate political sources and used for legitimate purposes, there should be no objection at all. Therefore, this Bill is not, as was suggested just now, meant for the ruling party's benefit but it is for the benefit of all the political parties. I think, it is most uncharitable to suggest that this is intended only to benefit the ruling political party. No Bill could have been fairer than this.

It was suggested that there is a sort of hypocrisy in this system. I would suggest that there is no hypocrisy because I have not made any great claims. I have claimed that these are the only limited objectives which we hope to achieve through this and I hope, we shall achieve these through these things. We ban advertisements. If you deny this, then I say it is hypocrisy. We have seen in the past to what abuse this particular area was put during the last certain elections and other periods. It may well be that not only one political party abused it, maybe all political parties abused it. But this is precisely the point and we want to stop this particular kind of abuse. Since it is going either to benefit or make the things difficult for all the political parties, there should be no objection to it at all.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

To my mind, this simple Bill ought to be welcomed and accepted by all because it is in the interest of all. If I do not accept the various amendments that are proposed, it is also because, I think, the main objective is going to be defeated by that. For instance, if I accept Mr. Venkataraman's particular suggestion which is—had it been simple in administration, I would have readily accepted it—suggesting that it should be given retrospective effect, that would also be wrong because retrospective effect would not be proper and a thing like this should be prospective in its operation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why can not you finance the political parties?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is a separate thing. I am not saying that I am not going to do that. But those are suggestions which certainly must be and should be examined and should be persued. But that is going to a larger area. Why not do something which is a step forward? And I suggest that this is no more than a step forward, but it is definitely a step forward and therefore I commend the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put the motion for the consideration of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of Act 43 of 1961*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2. There are amendments nos. 1, 2 and 5 by Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah and Shri P. K. Kodiyan. Are you moving them?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta is not here. He has lost interest in his amendment.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 19,—

omit "each" (1)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 20,—

after "rupees" *insert*—

"by a person in any one year." (2)

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14,—

add at the end,—

"and any assessment made or proceedings launched against any political party for payment of income tax on any income received by way of voluntary contribution prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been cancelled (5).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have heard with great interest the Finance Minister's explanation. But I consider that the very purpose of this Bill will be defeated as the clause now stands. The objective of this Bill is to see that persons who make contribution of more than Rs. 10,000, are publicised. If a person is allowed to make a contribution of Rs. 1 lakh in instalments of Rs. 10,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made that point in the general debate.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then the objective for which they have brought forward this Bill will be defeated. I press this amendment.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I reiterate the points made out by Mr. Venkataraman with regard to the political individuals making a contribution Rs. 10,000 at a time. The hon. Finance Minister has been telling that it will create some administrative difficulty. He has agreed in principle the amendments moved by us, but he feels some administrative difficulties. I do not know what are the administrative difficulties in accepting this amendment. I hope he will set up a healthy tradition as he himself has said that this is a welcome amendment. I again plead with him that there won't be any administrative difficulty in accepting this amendment. As many Members have pointed out, this money power is having a disastrous and corroding effect in the political life of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your two minutes are over. We have five minutes remaining for the Bill as a whole.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. But, Sir every political party must be able to evolve a code of conduct and try to run political parties and the organisations in this country. The Joint Select Committee on the Representation of the Peoples' Act have made certain suggestions with regard to running of the political parties and also financing.... So, I again plead with the hon. Finance Minister that he should accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kodiyan, you wish to say something. You just take one minute.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Mr. Chairman, my amendment is in tune with the spirit of this Bill. The hon. Finance Minister has stated that if the political parties' incomes are taxed, their activities will be affected, and it will adversely affect their capacity to finance their own activities from the legitimate sources of income. Now, as far back as 1965, the late Mr. Krishnamachari, the then Finance Minister, had made an announcement in the Lok Sabha. He said: "The incomes from donations to the political parties are not taxable. But if this money is invested and if the derive benefits from it, then it is taxable." The Finance Minister in his reply had said that retrospective effect was not desirable. This goes against the assurance given by the former Finance Minister as far back as in 1965.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your point.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: If this is the attitude then the very purpose for which this Bill has been brought forward will be defeated. I request him to accept my amendment or at least give an assurance that such assessment made or proceedings taken or proceedings launched prior to the commencement of this Act will be considered as withdrawn or he would do something to reduce this kind of harassment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you accepting any of the amendments?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No; I am not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything on them?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said about Mr. Venkataraman's amendment.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah has said that it is really not very difficult, etc. But I would like, again, to point out to him that the political parties themselves would have to maintain separate ledger accounts for everybody who donates or contributes in order that they are able to show that it is one individual who has paid Rs. 10,000 in a particular period of time. Then the income-tax authorities would also have to look at these things. All these will only mean unnecessary harassment. I would suggest that we really try out in the way in which

[Shri H. M. Patel]

I am saying. It will mean really less trouble to all concerned. Now, it is possible that it may be got round in some way. But, as I said, there is no legal provision we can make which the human being's wit will not get around. I would really suggest that he may kindly agree to withdraw this amendment of his. (*Interruptions*). It will be very difficult to carry it out. I am really saving him from himself.

As far as Mr. Kodiyan's amendment is concerned, I definitely cannot accept this. It is, in principle, wrong to give retrospective effect to a Bill of this kind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kodiyan. Are you also pressing your amendment?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendments Nos. 1 and 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 1, line 19,—

omit "each" (1)

Page 1, line 20.—

after "rupees" *insert*—

"by a person in any one year" " (2)

Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 1)

(18 hrs.

Basu, Shri Chitta
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Rachaiah, Shri B.
Rath, Shri Ramachandra
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

NOES

Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Borole, Shri Yaswant
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dave, Shri Anant
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Durga Chand, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Lyngdoh, Shri Hopingstone
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Multan Singh, Chaudhary
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
*Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri H. M.
Patil, Shri S. D.
Patnaik, Shri Biju

*Voted from a wrong seat.

Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Sai, Shri Larang
Somani, Shri S. S.
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Yadav, Shri Narsingh
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): There is no quorum. Ten per cent must be there. So, if 550 is the number....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is quorum. Some votes have not been registered and the slips are coming in. But a head count has been taken. I assure the Members that there is quorum.

The result** of the division is: Ayes—16; Noes—35. The Noes have it; the Noes have it.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now six o'clock: I would like to know the pleasure of the House. Shall we sit till we complete this Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So we will sit till we complete this Bill.

18 hrs.

I shall now put amendment No. 5 moved by Shri P. K. Kodiyan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We are not going to sit after 6.00 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are already sitting.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 26, 1978/Sravana 4, 1900 (Saka).

**The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvshri A. K. Roy, A. Sunna Sahib, R. Venkataraman, Nathu Ram Mirdha, P. K. Kodiyan and Dr. Henry Austin.

NOES: Sarvshri Sikandar Bakht, Yuvraj, Natwarlal B. Pawar, P. Ramachandran, Ramanand Tiwary, Ram Murti Chimanbhai H. Shukla and Ram Prasad Deshmukh.

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